

Resolutions and Decisions

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during its seventy-ninth session

Volume I

Resolutions

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NOTE

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

Regular sessions

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

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

Special sessions

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

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

Emergency special sessions

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

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

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

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The present volume contains the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly from 10 September to 24 December 2024, as well as the information requested by the Assembly in section C, paragraph 3, of its resolution 54/248 of 23 December 1999. Decisions adopted by the Assembly during this period appear in volume II. Resolutions and decisions adopted subsequently during the seventy-ninth session will be published in volume III.

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RESOLUTION 79/1

Adopted at the 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.2](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

79/1. The Pact for the Future

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Pact for the Future and its annexes:

The Pact for the Future

1. We, the Heads of State and Government, representing the peoples of the world, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters to protect the needs and interests of present and future generations through the actions in this Pact for the Future.
2. We are at a time of profound global transformation. We are confronted by rising catastrophic and existential risks, many caused by the choices we make. Fellow human beings are enduring terrible suffering. If we do not change course, we risk tipping into a future of persistent crisis and breakdown.
3. Yet this is also a moment of hope and opportunity. Global transformation is a chance for renewal and progress grounded in our common humanity. Advances in knowledge, science, technology and innovation could deliver a breakthrough to a better and more sustainable future for all. The choice is ours.
4. We believe that there is a path to a brighter future for all of humanity, including those living in poverty and vulnerable situations. Through the actions we take today, we resolve to set ourselves on that path, striving for a world that is safe, peaceful, just, equal, inclusive, sustainable and prosperous, a world in which well-being, security and dignity and a healthy planet are assured for all humanity.
5. This will require a recommitment to international cooperation based on respect for international law, without which we can neither manage the risks nor seize the opportunities that we face. This is not an option but a necessity. Our challenges are deeply interconnected and far exceed the capacity of any single State alone. They can only be addressed collectively, through strong and sustained international cooperation guided by trust and solidarity for the benefit of all and harnessing the power of those who can contribute from all sectors and generations.
6. We recognize that the multilateral system and its institutions, with the United Nations and its Charter at the centre, must be strengthened to keep pace with a changing world. They must be fit for the present and the future – effective and capable, prepared for the future, just, democratic, equitable and representative of today’s world, inclusive, interconnected and financially stable.
7. Today, we pledge a new beginning in multilateralism. The actions in this Pact aim to ensure that the United Nations and other key multilateral institutions can deliver a better future for people and planet, enabling us to fulfil our existing commitments while rising to new and emerging challenges and opportunities.
8. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to act in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles.
9. We also reaffirm that the three pillars of the United Nations – sustainable development, peace and security, and human rights – are equally important, interlinked and mutually reinforcing. We cannot have one without the others.
10. We recognize that sustainable development in all its three dimensions is a central goal in itself and that its achievement, leaving no one behind, is and always will be a central objective of multilateralism. We reaffirm our enduring commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ and its Sustainable Development Goals. We will urgently accelerate progress towards achieving the Goals, including through concrete political steps and mobilizing significant additional financing from all sources for sustainable development, with special attention to the needs of those in special situations and creating opportunities for young people. Poverty in all its forms and

¹ Resolution [70/1](#).

dimensions, including extreme poverty, remains the greatest global challenge and its eradication is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

11. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, with adverse impacts that are disproportionately felt by developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. We commit to accelerate meeting our obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² and the Paris Agreement.³

12. To live up to our foundational promise to protect succeeding generations from the scourge of war, we must abide by international law, including the Charter, and make full use of all the instruments and mechanisms set out in the Charter, intensifying our use of diplomacy, committing to resolve our disputes peacefully, refraining from the threat or use of force, or acts of aggression, respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, upholding the principles of political independence and self-determination, as well as strengthening accountability and ending impunity. With challenges and risks to international peace and security taking on more dangerous forms, in traditional and new domains, our efforts must keep pace.

13. Every commitment in this Pact is fully consistent and aligned with international law, including human rights law. We reaffirm the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ and the fundamental freedoms enshrined therein. The implementation of the Pact will enhance the full enjoyment of human rights and dignity for all, which is a key goal. We will respect, protect, promote and fulfil all human rights, recognizing their universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness, and we will be unequivocal in what we stand for and uphold: freedom from fear and freedom from want for all.

14. We recognize that our efforts to redress injustice and to reduce inequalities within and between countries to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies cannot succeed unless we step up our efforts to promote tolerance, embrace diversity and combat all forms of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and all their abhorrent and contemporary forms and manifestations.

15. None of our goals can be achieved without the full, safe, equal and meaningful participation and representation of all women in political and economic life. We reaffirm our commitment to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,⁵ to accelerating our efforts to achieve gender equality, women's participation and the empowerment of all women and girls in all domains and to eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

16. We reaffirm our pledge, made on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, to reinvigorate global action to ensure the future we want and to effectively respond to current and future challenges, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders. We recognize that the well-being of current and future generations and the sustainability of our planet rests on our willingness to take action. To that end, in this Pact we commit to 56 actions in the areas of sustainable development and financing for development, international peace and security, science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation, youth and future generations, and transforming global governance.

17. We will advance implementation of these actions through relevant, mandated intergovernmental processes, where they exist. We will review the overall implementation of the Pact at the beginning of the eighty-third session of the General Assembly through a meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government. We are confident that, by then, we will be well on course towards the better and more sustainable future we want for ourselves, our children and all the generations who will come after us.

I. Sustainable development and financing for development

18. In 2015, we resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty, hunger and want and to heal and secure our planet. We promised that we would leave no one behind. We have made some progress, but the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is in peril. Progress on most of the Goals is either moving too slowly or has regressed below the 2015 baseline. Years of sustainable development gains are being reversed. Poverty, hunger and

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

³ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁴ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁵ *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.

inequality have increased. Human rights are under threat, and we run the risk of leaving millions of people behind. Climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and sand and dust storms, pollution and other environmental challenges pose serious risks to our natural environment and our prospects for development.

19. We will not accept a future in which dignity and opportunity are denied to half the world's population or become the sole preserve of those with privilege and wealth. We reaffirm that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is our overarching road map for achieving sustainable development in all three of its dimensions, overcoming the multiple, interlinked crises that we face and securing a better future for present and future generations. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. Sustainable development and the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. We reaffirm that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is an essential prerequisite for sustainable development. We cannot achieve our shared ambitions for the future without addressing these challenges with urgency and renewed vigour. We are committed to ensuring that the multilateral system can turbocharge our aspirations to deliver for people and planet, and we will place people at the centre of all our actions.

Action 1. We will take bold, ambitious, accelerated, just and transformative actions to implement the 2030 Agenda, achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and leave no one behind.

20. We reaffirm that the Sustainable Development Goals are a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal transformative Goals and targets. We reiterate our steadfast commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, working closely with all relevant stakeholders. We recognize that the 2030 Agenda is universal and that all developing countries, including countries in special situations, in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as those with specific challenges, including middle-income countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, require assistance to implement the Agenda. We will strengthen our actions to address climate change. We reaffirm the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁶ including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 thereof. We decide to:

- (a) Scale up our efforts towards the full implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda⁷ and the Paris Agreement;
- (b) Fully implement the commitments in the political declaration agreed at the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in 2023;⁸
- (c) Mobilize significant and adequate resources and investments from all sources for sustainable development;
- (d) Remove all obstacles to sustainable development and refrain from economic coercion.

Action 2. We will place the eradication of poverty at the centre of our efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

21. Eradicating poverty, in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an imperative for all humankind. We decide to:

- (a) Take comprehensive and targeted measures to eradicate poverty by addressing the multidimensional nature of poverty, including through rural development strategies and investments and innovations in the social sector, especially education and health;
- (b) Take concrete actions to prevent people from falling back into poverty, including by establishing well-designed, sustainable and efficient social protection systems for all that are responsive to shocks.

⁶ *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.

⁷ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁸ Resolution 78/1, annex.

Action 3. We will end hunger and eliminate food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition.

22. We remain deeply concerned that one third of the world's population remains food-insecure, and we will respond to and tackle the drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. We decide to:

(a) Support countries and communities affected by food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition through coordinated action, including through the provision of emergency food supplies, programmes, financing, support to agricultural production, by building national resilience to shocks and by ensuring that food and agriculture supply chains function, and markets and trade channels remain free and accessible;

(b) Assist countries in debt distress to manage volatility in international food markets and work in partnership with international financial institutions and the United Nations system to support developing countries affected by food insecurity;

(c) Promote equitable, resilient, inclusive and sustainable agrifood systems so that everyone has access to safe, affordable, sufficient and nutritious food.

Action 4. We will close the Sustainable Development Goal financing gap in developing countries.

23. We are deeply concerned by the growing Sustainable Development Goal financing gap facing developing countries. We must close this gap to prevent a lasting sustainable development divide, widening inequality within and between countries and a further erosion of trust in international relations and the multilateral system. We note ongoing efforts to address the financing gap, including through the Secretary-General's proposal for a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus. We decide to:

(a) Provide and mobilize sustainable, affordable, accessible, transparent and predictable development finance from all sources and the required means of implementation to developing countries;

(b) Continue to advance with urgency towards a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus through the Secretary-General's proposal at the United Nations and in other relevant forums;

(c) Scale up and fulfil our respective official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by most developed countries to reach the goal of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries;

(d) Continue discussions on the modernization of measurements of official development assistance, while adhering to existing commitments;

(e) Ensure that development assistance is focused on and reaches developing countries, focused in particular on the poorest and most vulnerable, and take further actions to strengthen its effectiveness;

(f) Create a more enabling environment at the global, regional and national levels to increase the mobilization of domestic resources and enhance the capacities, institutions and systems of developing countries at all levels to achieve this goal, including through international support, to increase investment in sustainable development;

(g) Implement effective economic, social and environmental policies and ensure good governance and transparent institutions to advance sustainable development;

(h) Strengthen ongoing efforts to prevent and combat illicit financial flows, corruption, money-laundering and tax evasion, eliminate safe havens and recover and return assets derived from illicit activities;

(i) Promote inclusive and effective international tax cooperation, which contributes significantly to national efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as it enables countries to effectively mobilize their domestic resources, and stress that the current international tax governance structures need improvements. We are committed to strengthening the inclusiveness and effectiveness of tax cooperation at the United Nations, while taking into consideration the work of other relevant forums and institutions, and will continue to engage constructively in the process towards developing a United Nations framework convention on international tax cooperation;

(j) Explore options for international cooperation on the taxation of high-net-worth individuals in the appropriate forums;

(k) Support developing countries to catalyse increased private sector investment in sustainable development, including by promoting inclusive and innovative finance mechanisms and partnerships and by creating a more enabling domestic and international regulatory and investment environment, and through the catalytic use of public financing;

(l) Scale up support from all sources for investment in increasing productive capacities, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, infrastructure and structural economic transformation, diversification and growth in developing countries;

(m) Secure an ambitious outcome at the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025 to close the Sustainable Development Goal financing gap and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Action 5. We will ensure that the multilateral trading system continues to be an engine for sustainable development.

24. We are committed to a rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core. We underscore the importance of the multilateral trading system contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. We reiterate that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying unilateral economic measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries. We decide to:

(a) Promote export-led growth in developing countries through, inter alia, preferential trade access for developing countries, as appropriate, and targeted special and differential treatment that responds to the development needs of individual countries, in particular least developed countries, in line with World Trade Organization commitments;

(b) Work towards concluding the necessary reform of the World Trade Organization;

(c) Facilitate accession to the World Trade Organization, especially for developing countries, and promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation.

Action 6. We will invest in people to end poverty and strengthen trust and social cohesion.

25. We express our deep concern at persistent inequalities within and between countries and at the slow pace of progress towards improving the lives and livelihoods of people everywhere, including people in vulnerable situations. We must meet the Sustainable Development Goals for all segments of society and leave no one behind, including through the localization of sustainable development. We emphasize that guaranteeing access to energy and ensuring energy security is critical for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, promoting economic development, social stability, national security and the welfare of all nations worldwide. We decide to:

(a) Secure an ambitious outcome at the World Social Summit entitled “Second World Summit for Social Development” in 2025;

(b) Promote universal health coverage, increase access to quality, inclusive education and lifelong learning, including in emergencies, and improve opportunities for decent work for all, universal access to social protection to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities;

(c) Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and support developing countries to plan and implement just, safe, healthy, accessible, resilient and sustainable cities;

(d) Accelerate efforts to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, including efforts for resilient and secure cross-border energy infrastructure, and increase substantially the share of renewable energy;

(e) Maximize the positive contribution of migrants to the sustainable development of origin, transit, destination and host countries and strengthen international partnerships and global cooperation for safe, orderly and regular migration to comprehensively address the drivers of irregular migration and ensure the safety, dignity and human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status;

(f) Address and promote the prevention of water scarcity and build resilience to drought to achieve a world in which water is a sustainable resource and ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all;

(g) Promote a disaster risk-informed approach to sustainable development that integrates disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels.

Action 7. We will strengthen our efforts to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms.

26. We reaffirm the need to build peaceful just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, on rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent and effective and accountable institutions. We reaffirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis. We decide to:

(a) Respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal justice for all and develop good governance at all levels and transparent, inclusive, effective and accountable institutions at all levels;

(b) Promote and protect human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as interrelated and mutually reinforcing, while recognizing that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contains a pledge to leave no one behind and envisages a world of universal respect for and promotion of human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination.

Action 8. We will achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

27. We recognize that the achievement of full human potential and sustainable development is not possible if women and girls are denied full human rights and opportunities. Sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development can only be realized when all women, adolescent girls and girls have their full human rights respected, protected and fulfilled. We decide to:

(a) Take bold, ambitious, accelerated, just and transformative actions to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls;

(b) Urgently remove all legal, social and economic barriers to achieve gender equality and ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life;

(c) Take targeted and accelerated action to eradicate all forms of violence and harassment against all women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence;

(d) Significantly increase investments to close the gender gap, including in the care and support economy, acknowledging the linkage between poverty and gender inequality and the need to strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(e) Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology, in accordance with national laws;

(f) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁹ and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

⁹ *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.

Action 9. We will strengthen our actions to address climate change.

28. We are deeply concerned at the current slow pace of progress in addressing climate change. We are equally deeply concerned at the continued growth in greenhouse gas emissions, and we recognize the importance of the means of implementation and support for developing countries, and the increasing frequency, intensity and scale of the adverse impacts of climate change, in particular on developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. In pursuit of the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the Paris Agreement, we reaffirm the importance of accelerating action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. We decide to:

(a) Reaffirm the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, and underscore that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius compared with 2 degrees Celsius and resolve to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius;

(b) Welcome the decisions adopted at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the decisions adopted under the “UAE Consensus”, which includes the outcome of the first global stocktake of the Paris Agreement, at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(c) Further recognize the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 degrees Celsius pathways and call on parties to contribute to the following global efforts, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches: tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030; accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power; accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century; transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science; accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production; accelerating and substantially reducing non-carbon dioxide emissions globally, including in particular methane emissions by 2030; accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways, including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero- and low-emission vehicles; and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;

(d) Recognize that transitional fuels can play a role in facilitating the energy transition, while ensuring energy security;

(e) Further emphasize the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;¹⁰

(f) Reaffirm our resolve to set, at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, a new collective quantified goal from a floor of 100 billion United States dollars per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;

(g) Reaffirm the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions and article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, and encourage parties to the Paris Agreement to come forward in our next nationally determined contributions with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all

¹⁰ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

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greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances;

(h) Significantly enhance international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition in the next round of nationally determined contributions;

(i) Recognize that adaptation finance will have to be significantly scaled up to implement the decision to double adaptation finance, to support the urgent and evolving need to accelerate adaptation and build resilience in developing countries, while emphasizing that finance, capacity-building and technology transfer are critical enablers of climate action and noting that scaling up the provision and mobilization of new and additional grant-based, highly concessional finance and non-debt instruments remains essential to supporting developing countries, particularly as they transition in a just and equitable manner;

(j) Further operationalize and capitalize the new funding arrangements, including the Fund, for responding to loss and damage;

(k) Protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems by 2027, including through the accelerated implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative.

Action 10. We will accelerate our efforts to restore, protect, conserve and sustainably use the environment.

29. We are deeply concerned about rapid environmental degradation, and we recognize the urgent need for a fundamental shift in our approach in order to achieve a world in which humanity lives in harmony with nature. We must conserve, restore and sustainably use our planet's ecosystems and natural resources to support the health and well-being of present and future generations. We will address the adverse impacts of climate change, sea level rise, biodiversity loss, pollution, water scarcity, floods, desertification, land degradation, drought, deforestation and sand and dust storms. We decide to:

(a) Achieve a world in which humanity lives in harmony with nature, conserve and sustainably use our planet's resources and reverse the trends of environmental degradation;

(b) Take ambitious action to improve the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and its ecosystems, and conserve and sustainably use and restore seas and freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains, glaciers and drylands, and protect, conserve and restore biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife;

(c) Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, including sustainable lifestyles, and circular economy approaches as a pathway to achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns, and zero-waste initiatives;

(d) Accelerate efforts to address the pollution of air, land and soil, fresh water and the ocean, including the sound management of chemicals, and work towards the conclusion of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, with the ambition of completing negotiations by the end of 2024;

(e) Implement the framework to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and implement all multilateral environmental agreements;

(f) Protect our planet and address global environmental challenges by strengthening international cooperation on the environment and by implementing and complying with multilateral environmental agreements.

Action 11. We will protect and promote culture and sport as integral components of sustainable development.

30. We recognize that culture as well as sport offer individuals and communities a strong sense of identity and foster social cohesion. We also recognize that sport can contribute to individuals' and communities' health and well-being. Culture as well as sport therefore are important enablers of sustainable development. We decide to:

(a) Ensure that culture as well as sport can contribute to more effective, inclusive, equitable and sustainable development, and integrate culture into economic, social and environmental development policies and strategies and ensure adequate public investment in the protection and promotion of culture;

(b) Encourage strengthened international cooperation on the return or restitution of cultural properties of spiritual, ancestral, historical and cultural value to countries of origin, including but not limited to objets d'art,

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monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents, and strongly encourage relevant private entities to similarly engage, including through bilateral dialogue and with the assistance of multilateral mechanisms, as appropriate;

(c) Promote and support intercultural and interreligious dialogue to strengthen social cohesion and contribute to sustainable development.

Action 12. We will plan for the future and strengthen our collective efforts to turbocharge the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by 2030 and beyond.

31. We remain steadfastly focused and committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. We will sustain our efforts to build the future we want by addressing existing, new and emerging challenges to sustainable development by 2030 and beyond. We decide to:

(a) Significantly advance progress towards the full and timely achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by 2030, including through strengthening the role of the high-level political forum on sustainable development as the main platform for the follow-up and review of the sustainable development agenda;

(b) Invite the high-level political forum, under the auspices of the General Assembly, to consider in September 2027 how we will advance sustainable development by 2030 and beyond, as a priority and at the centre of our work.

II. International peace and security

32. The global security landscape is undergoing profound transformation. We are concerned about the increasing and diverse threats to international peace and security, particularly violations of the purposes and principles of the Charter, and the growing risks of a nuclear war which could pose an existential threat to humanity. Amid this changing context, we remain committed to establish a just and lasting peace. We reaffirm our commitment to act in accordance with international law, including the Charter and its purposes and principles, and to fulfil our obligations in good faith. We reaffirm the imperative of upholding and promoting the rule of law at the international level in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in this regard recall the importance of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.¹¹ We reiterate our full respect for the sovereign equality of all Member States, the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and our obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, our commitment to settle international disputes by peaceful means. We also reaffirm our commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

33. The United Nations has an indispensable role in the maintenance of international peace and security. Our efforts to urgently address accumulating and diverse threats to international peace and security, on land, at sea, in the air, in outer space and in cyberspace, should be supported by efforts to rebuild trust, strengthen solidarity and deepen international cooperation, including through the intensified use of diplomacy. We take note of the New Agenda for Peace.¹²

Action 13. We will redouble our efforts to build and sustain peaceful, inclusive and just societies and address the root causes of conflicts.

34. We recognize the interdependence of international peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and we reaffirm the importance of the rule of law at international and national levels. We are concerned about the potential impact that the global increase in military expenditures could have on investments in sustainable development and sustaining peace. We decide to:

(a) Strengthen resilience and comprehensively address the drivers and root causes of armed conflict, violence and instability and their consequences, including by accelerating investment in and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) Provide equal access to justice, protect civic space and uphold human rights for all, including through promoting the culture of peace, inclusion, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, eradicating religious discrimination,

¹¹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹² A/77/CRP.1/Add.8.

countering racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia in all their manifestations and by addressing the challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of all people;

(c) Ensure that military spending does not compromise investment in sustainable development and building sustainable peace and request the Secretary-General to provide analysis on the impact of the global increase in military expenditure on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by the end of the seventy-ninth session.

Action 14. We will protect all civilians in armed conflict.

35. We condemn in the strongest terms the devastating impact of armed conflict on civilians, civilian infrastructure and cultural heritage, and we are particularly concerned about the disproportionate impact of violence on women, children, persons with disabilities and other persons in vulnerable situations in armed conflict. Genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, are prohibited under international law. We reaffirm our commitment to our obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law. We decide to:

(a) Take concrete and practical measures to protect all civilians in armed conflict;

(b) Accelerate the implementation of our commitments under the children and armed conflict agenda;

(c) Restrict or refrain from, as appropriate, the use of explosive weapons in populated areas when their use may be expected to cause harm to civilians or civilian objects, including essential civilian infrastructure, schools, medical facilities and places of worship, in accordance with international law;

(d) Enable safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and assistance, and fully respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, in accordance with international humanitarian law and in full respect of General Assembly resolution [46/182](#) of 19 December 1991 and its related resolutions on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

(e) Respect and protect humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, in accordance with our obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law;

(f) Respect and protect journalists, media professionals and associated personnel working in situations of armed conflict and reaffirm that they shall be considered as civilians in such situations, in accordance with international humanitarian law;

(g) Redouble our efforts to end impunity and ensure accountability for violations of international humanitarian law, most serious crimes under international law, including genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and other atrocity crimes and other gross violations, such as the use of starvation of civilians as a method of war and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence;

(h) Invite Member States to enact national legislation, regulations and procedures, where they do not already exist, to exercise control over the international transfer of conventional arms and military equipment that manage the risks that such transfers could facilitate, contribute or lead to violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to ensure that such legislation, regulations and procedures are consistent with the obligations of States under applicable international treaties to which they are parties.

Action 15. We will ensure that people affected by humanitarian emergencies receive the support they need.

36. We express grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those experiencing forced and increasingly protracted displacement and those afflicted by hunger, acute food insecurity, famine and famine-like conditions. We decide to:

(a) Strengthen our efforts to prevent, anticipate and mitigate the impact of humanitarian emergencies on people in need, while paying special attention to the needs of persons in the most vulnerable situations;

(b) Address the root causes of forced and protracted displacement, including the mass displacement of populations, and implement and facilitate access to durable solutions for internally displaced persons, refugees and stateless persons, including through equitable international burden- and responsibility-sharing, and support to host communities, and with full respect for the principle of non-refoulement of refugees;

(c) Eliminate the scourge of hunger, acute food insecurity, famine and famine-like conditions in armed conflict now and for future generations, deploying all the knowledge, resources and capacities at our disposal, fulfilling our obligations under international humanitarian law, including by complying with international humanitarian law obligations with respect to removing obstacles to the provision of humanitarian assistance, and ensure that people in need receive vital assistance, strengthening early warning, developing social protection systems, and taking preventive measures that build the resilience of communities at risk;

(d) Significantly increase financial and other forms of support to countries and communities facing humanitarian emergencies, including host communities, inter alia, by scaling up timely and predictable funding and innovative and anticipatory financing mechanisms, as well as by strengthening partnerships with international financial institutions in order to prevent, reduce and respond to humanitarian suffering and assist those in need.

Action 16. We will promote cooperation and understanding between Member States, defuse tensions, seek the pacific settlement of disputes and resolve conflicts.

37. We reaffirm our commitment to preventive diplomacy, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the importance of dialogue between States. We recognize the role of the United Nations in preventive diplomacy and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the importance of the United Nations partnership with regional and subregional organizations to prevent and resolve conflicts and disputes between Member States in accordance with the Charter. We decide to:

(a) Reaffirm our obligations under international law, including the Charter and its purposes and principles;

(b) Take effective collective measures, in accordance with the Charter, for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security, and revitalize and implement existing tools and mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(c) Develop and implement mechanisms as required for the pacific settlement of disputes, confidence-building, early warning and crisis management, at the subregional, regional and international levels to address new and emerging threats to international peace and security;

(d) Pursue and apply confidence-building measures to reduce tensions and promote international peace and security;

(e) Intensify the use of diplomacy and mediation to ease tensions in situations which may pose a threat to international peace and security, including through early diplomatic efforts;

(f) Urge the Secretary-General to actively use the good offices of the Secretary-General and ensure that the United Nations is adequately equipped to lead and support mediation and preventive diplomacy and encourage the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security;

(g) Support the role of regional and subregional organizations in diplomacy, mediation and the pacific settlement of disputes, and strengthen the coordination and cooperation between these organizations and the United Nations in this regard.

Action 17. We will fulfil our obligation to comply with the decisions and uphold the mandate of the International Court of Justice in any case to which our State is a party.

38. We recognize the positive contribution of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, including in adjudicating disputes among States. We reaffirm the obligation of all States to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in cases to which they are parties. We decide to:

(a) Take appropriate steps to ensure that the International Court of Justice can fully and effectively discharge its mandate and promote awareness of its role in the peaceful settlement of disputes, while respecting that parties to any dispute may also seek other peaceful means of their own choice.

Action 18. We will build and sustain peace.

39. We recognize that Member States bear the primary responsibility for preventing conflict and building peace in their countries, and that national efforts to build and sustain peace contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security. Adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding is essential, and we welcome the recent

General Assembly decision to increase the resources available to the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. We decide to:

- (a) Deliver on our commitment in the 2030 Agenda to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere;
- (b) Redouble our efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls;
- (c) Combat racism and eliminate racial discrimination, xenophobia and religious intolerance and all other forms of intolerance and discrimination from our societies and promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue;
- (d) Strengthen and implement existing national prevention strategies and approaches to sustain peace, and consider developing them where they do not exist, on a voluntary basis and in accordance with national priorities, to address the root causes of violence and armed conflict;
- (e) Provide assistance to States, upon their request, including through the Peacebuilding Commission and the entire United Nations system, in full conformity with national ownership and needs, to build national capacity to promote, develop and implement their nationally owned prevention efforts and address the root causes of violence and conflict in their countries, including through sharing best practice and lessons learned;
- (f) Address the risks associated with illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, their parts and ammunition, or associated ammunition, including through national prevention strategies and approaches;
- (g) Address the risks to sustaining peace posed by disinformation, misinformation, hate speech and content inciting harm, including content disseminated through digital platforms, while respecting the right to freedom of expression and to privacy and ensuring unhindered access to the Internet in accordance with international law, domestic legislation and national policies;
- (h) Pursue stronger alignment between the United Nations, international and regional financial institutions and the needs of Member States affected by armed conflict and violence and the impacts of regional conflict, to support their economic stability, national prevention and peacebuilding efforts, in line with their respective mandates and in full conformity with national ownership.

Action 19. We will accelerate the implementation of our commitments on women, peace and security.

40. We recognize the role of women as agents of peace. The full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of women in decision-making at all levels of peace and security, including conflict prevention and resolution, mediation and in peace operations, is essential to achieve sustainable peace. We condemn in the strongest terms the increased levels of all forms of violence against women and girls, who are particularly at risk of violence in armed conflict, post-conflict situations and humanitarian emergencies. We decide to:

- (a) Redouble our efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including by preventing setbacks and tackling the persistent barriers to the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, and ensure that initiatives to advance these efforts are adequately financed;
- (b) Deliver on our commitments to ensure that women can fully, equally, safely and meaningfully participate in all United Nations-led mediation and peace processes;
- (c) Take concrete steps to eliminate and prevent the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by women and girls in armed conflict, post-conflict situations and humanitarian emergencies, including gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence;
- (d) Accelerate our ongoing efforts to ensure the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of women in peace operations.

Action 20. We will accelerate the implementation of our commitments on youth, peace and security.

41. We recognize that the full, effective, safe and meaningful participation of youth is critical to maintain and promote international peace and security. We decide to:

- (a) Take concrete voluntary measures to increase the inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in prevention and the resolution of conflict, including by increasing opportunities for them to participate in relevant intergovernmental deliberations at the United Nations;

(b) Strengthen and implement existing youth, peace and security national and regional road maps to deliver on our commitments, and develop them where they do not exist, on a voluntary basis;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to carry out the second independent progress study on youth's positive contribution to peace processes and conflict resolution by the end of the eightieth session.

Action 21. We will adapt peace operations to better respond to existing challenges and new realities.

42. United Nations peace operations, understood as peacekeeping operations and special political missions, are critical tools to maintain international peace and security. They face increasingly complex challenges and urgently need to adapt, taking into account the needs of all Member States and troop- and police-contributing countries, and the priorities and responsibilities of host countries. Peace operations can only succeed when political solutions are actively pursued and they have predictable, adequate and sustained financing. We reaffirm the importance of enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union, including their peace support operations and peace enforcement authorized by the Security Council to maintain or restore international peace and security. We decide to:

(a) Call on the Security Council to ensure that peace operations are anchored in and guided by political strategies, deployed with clear, sequenced and prioritized mandates that are realistic and achievable, exit strategies and viable transition plans, and as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace in full compliance with international law and the Charter;

(b) Request the Secretary-General to undertake a review on the future of all forms of United Nations peace operations, taking into account lessons learned from previous and ongoing reform processes, and provide strategic and action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of Member States on how the United Nations toolbox can be adapted to meet evolving needs, to allow for more agile, tailored responses to existing, emerging and future challenges;

(c) Ensure that peace operations engage at the earliest possible stage in planning transitions with host countries, the United Nations country team and relevant national stakeholders;

(d) Take concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of the personnel of peace operations and improve their access to health facilities, including mental health services;

(e) Ensure that peacekeeping operations and peace support operations, including peace enforcement, authorized by the Security Council are accompanied by an inclusive political strategy and other non-military approaches and address the root causes of conflict;

(f) Encourage the Secretary-General to convene regular high-level meetings with relevant regional organizations to discuss matters pertaining to peace operations, peacebuilding and conflicts;

(g) Ensure adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for African Union-led peace support operations mandated by the Security Council in line with Security Council resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#) of 21 December 2023.

Action 22. We will address the serious impact of threats to maritime security and safety.

43. We recognize the need to address the serious impact of threats to maritime security and safety. All efforts to address threats to maritime security and safety must be carried out in accordance with international law, including particularly as reflected in the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹³ taking into account other relevant instruments that are consistent with the Convention. We decide to:

(a) Enhance international cooperation and engagement at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels to combat all threats to maritime security and safety, in accordance with international law;

(b) Promote information-sharing among States and capacity-building to detect, prevent and suppress such threats in accordance with international law.

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

Action 23. We will pursue a future free from terrorism.

44. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed by whomever, wherever, whenever. We reaffirm that all terrorist acts are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivation or how their perpetrators may seek to justify them. We highlight the importance of putting measures in place to counter the dissemination of terrorist propaganda, preventing and suppressing the flow of financing and material means for terrorist activities, as well as recruitment activities of terrorist organizations. We reaffirm that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, civilization or ethnic group. We will redouble our efforts to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorism, build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and strengthen the role of the United Nations system. The promotion and protection of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and respect for human rights for all and the rule of law are the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. We decide to:

(a) Implement a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to prevent and combat terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including by addressing the drivers of terrorism, in accordance with international law;

(b) Address the threat posed by the misuse of new and emerging technologies, including digital technologies and financial instruments, for terrorist purposes;

(c) Enhance coordination of the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts and cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional and subregional organizations to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international law, while considering revitalizing efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

Action 24. We will prevent and combat transnational organized crime and related illicit financial flows.

45. Transnational organized crime and related illicit financial flows can pose a serious threat to international peace and security, human rights and sustainable development, including through the possible links that can exist in some cases between transnational organized crime and terrorist groups. We decide to:

(a) Scale up efforts in addressing transnational organized crime and related illicit financial flows through comprehensive strategies, including prevention, early detection, investigation, protection and law enforcement, tackling the drivers, and engagement with relevant stakeholders;

(b) Strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime in all its forms, including when committed through the use of information and communications technology systems, and we welcome the elaboration of the draft United Nations Convention against Cybercrime.

Action 25. We will advance the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.

46. A nuclear war would visit devastation upon all humankind and we must make every effort to avert the danger of such a war, bearing in mind that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought". We will uphold our respective obligations and commitments. We reiterate our deep concern over the state of nuclear disarmament. We reaffirm the inalienable right of all countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, in conformity with their respective obligations. We decide to:

(a) Recommit to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

(b) Recognize that, while the final objective of the efforts of all States should continue to be general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the immediate goal is elimination of the danger of a nuclear war and implementation of measures to avoid an arms race and clear the path towards lasting peace;

(c) Honour and respect all existing security assurances undertaken, including in connection with the treaties and relevant protocols of nuclear-weapon-free zones and their associated assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(d) Commit to strengthening the disarmament and non-proliferation architecture and work to prevent any erosion of existing international norms and take all possible steps to prevent nuclear war;

(e) Seek to accelerate the full and effective implementation of respective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments, including by adhering to relevant international legal instruments and through the pursuit of nuclear-weapon-free zones to enhance international peace and security and the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

Action 26. We will uphold our disarmament obligations and commitments.

47. We express our serious concern at the increasing number of actions that are contrary to existing international norms and non-compliance with obligations in the field of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. We will respect international law that applies to weapons, means and methods of warfare, and support progressive efforts to effectively eradicate the illicit trade in arms. We recognize the importance of maintaining and strengthening the role of the United Nations disarmament machinery. Any use of chemical and biological weapons by anyone, anywhere and under any circumstances is unacceptable. We call for full compliance with and implementation of relevant treaties. We reaffirm our shared determination to exclude completely the possibility of biological agents and toxins being used as weapons and to strengthen the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.¹⁴ We decide to:

(a) Revitalize the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including by recommending that the General Assembly pursue work that could support preparation of a fourth special session devoted to disarmament (SSOD-IV);

(b) Pursue a world free from chemical and biological weapons and ensure that those responsible for any use of these weapons are identified and held accountable;

(c) Address emerging and evolving biological risks through improving processes to anticipate, prevent, coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents;

(d) Identify, examine and develop effective measures, including possible legally binding measures, to strengthen and institutionalize international norms and instruments against the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, retention and use of biological agents and toxins as weapons;

(e) Strengthen measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors;

(f) Redouble our efforts to implement our respective obligations under relevant international instruments to prohibit or restrict conventional weapons due to their humanitarian impact and take steps to promote all relevant aspects of mine action;

(g) Strengthen our national and international efforts to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

(h) Address existing gaps in through-life conventional ammunition management to reduce the dual risks of unplanned conventional ammunition explosions and the diversion and illicit trafficking of conventional ammunition to unauthorized recipients, including to criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists.

Action 27. We will seize the opportunities associated with new and emerging technologies and address the potential risks posed by their misuse.

48. We recognize that rapid technological change presents opportunities and risks to our collective efforts to maintain international peace and security. International law, including the Charter, will guide our approach to addressing these risks. We decide to:

(a) Advance further measures and appropriate international negotiations to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, which engage all relevant stakeholders, consistent with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;¹⁵

(b) Advance with urgency discussions on lethal autonomous weapons systems through the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems with the aim

¹⁴ Ibid., vol. 1015, No. 14860.

¹⁵ Ibid., vol. 610, No. 8843.

to develop an instrument, without prejudging its nature, and other possible measures to address emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapons systems, recognizing that international humanitarian law continues to apply fully to all weapons systems, including the potential development and use of lethal autonomous weapons systems;

(c) Enhance international cooperation and capacity-building efforts in order to bridge the digital divides and ensure that all States can safely and securely seize the benefits of digital technologies;

(d) Continue to assess the existing and potential risks associated with the military applications of artificial intelligence and the possible opportunities throughout their life cycle, in consultation with relevant stakeholders;

(e) Request the Secretary-General to continue to update Member States on new and emerging technologies through the report of the Secretary-General on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts.

III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

49. Science, technology and innovation have the potential to accelerate the realization of the aspirations of the United Nations across all three pillars of its work. We will only realize this potential through international cooperation to harness the benefits and take bold, ambitious and decisive steps to bridge the growing divide within and between developed and developing countries and accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda. Billions of people, especially in developing countries, do not have meaningful access to critical life-changing technologies. If we are to make good on our promise to leave no one behind, sharing science, technology and innovation is essential. Innovations and scientific breakthrough that can make our planet more sustainable and our countries more prosperous and resilient should be affordable and accessible to all.

50. At the same time, we must responsibly manage the potential risks posed by science and technology, in particular the ways in which science, technology and innovation can perpetuate and deepen divides, in particular the gender gap and patterns of discrimination and inequality within and between countries and adversely impact the enjoyment of human rights and progress on sustainable development. We will deepen our partnerships with relevant stakeholders, especially the international financial institutions, the private sector, the technical and academic communities and civil society, and we will ensure that science, technology and innovation is a catalyst for a more inclusive, equitable, sustainable and prosperous world for all, in which all human rights are fully respected.

51. Digital and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, play a significant role as enablers of sustainable development and are dramatically changing our world. They offer huge potential for progress for the benefit of people and planet today and in the future. We are determined to realize this potential and manage the risks through enhanced international cooperation, engagement with relevant stakeholders, and by promoting an inclusive, responsible and sustainable digital future. We have annexed a Global Digital Compact to this Pact in this regard.

Action 28. We will seize the opportunities presented by science, technology and innovation for the benefit of people and planet.

52. We will be guided by the principles of equity and solidarity, and promote the responsible and ethical use of science, technology and innovation. We decide to:

(a) Foster and promote an open, fair and inclusive environment for scientific and technological development and cooperation worldwide, including through actively building trust in science and global collaboration on innovation;

(b) Increase the use of science, scientific knowledge and scientific evidence in policymaking and ensure that complex global challenges are addressed through interdisciplinary collaboration;

(c) Encourage talent mobility and circulation, including through educational programmes, and support developing countries to retain talent and prevent a brain drain while providing suitable educational and working conditions and opportunities for the workforce.

Action 29. We will scale up the means of implementation to developing countries to strengthen their science, technology and innovation capacities.

53. Science, technology and innovation are critical to support and enable sustainable growth and climate action and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is imperative that we collaborate to bridge the science,

technology and innovation gap within and between developed and developing countries, to support developing countries to peacefully harness science, technology and innovation to achieve sustainable development, particularly those in special situations, as well as those facing specific challenges. We reiterate the need to accelerate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We decide to:

(a) Ensure that science, technology and innovation contribute to our efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and hunger, and to reduce inequalities, in addition to areas such as food security and nutrition, health, education, social protection, water and sanitation, energy, climate and environment;

(b) Increase efforts to support developing countries, in particular by developed countries and those developing countries in a position to do so, with capacity-building in science, technology and innovation through policy exchanges, knowledge-sharing, technical assistance, financing, joint international research and personnel training tailored to specific needs, policies and priorities of developing countries;

(c) Support the development, deployment and sustainable use of emerging and open-source technologies and support policies towards open science and open innovation and know-how for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in developing countries;

(d) Strengthen North-South cooperation, South-South and triangular cooperation, while taking into account different national circumstances, to build capacity for and improve access to science, technology and innovation, and to increase resources for the implementation of technical and scientific initiatives;

(e) Scale up financing from all sources for scientific research and research infrastructure that supports sustainable development and increase opportunities for research cooperation, especially in developing countries;

(f) Attract and support private sector investment in science, technology and innovation, and deepen public-private partnerships by fostering a conducive environment in developing countries that encourages investment and entrepreneurship, develops local innovation ecosystems and promotes decent work, and by ensuring that innovation can reach global markets;

(g) Promote and maintain stable and resilient global supply chains to make scientific and technological products and services more accessible to all.

Action 30. We will ensure that science, technology and innovation contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights by all.

54. We recognize the opportunities and risks presented by science, technology and innovation to promoting, protecting and fulfilling all human rights. We decide to:

(a) Ensure that all scientific and technological research is conducted in a responsible and ethical manner that protects and promotes all human rights and protects the autonomy, freedom and safety of scientific researchers;

(b) Integrate a human rights perspective into regulatory and norm-setting processes for new and emerging technologies and call on the private sector to respect human rights and uphold ethical principles in the development and use of new and emerging technologies;

(c) Ensure that those in vulnerable situations benefit from and fully and meaningfully participate in the development and application of science, technology and innovation;

(d) Seize on opportunities provided by new and emerging technologies to empower and advance equity for persons with disabilities, including through promoting the availability of assistive technologies.

Action 31. We will ensure that science, technology and innovation improve gender equality and the lives of all women and girls.

55. Science, technology and innovation can improve gender equality and women's and girls' lives. We are gravely concerned about the gender digital divide and that rapid technological change can exacerbate existing gender inequality and present serious risks to all women and girls. We decide to:

(a) Address barriers to full, equal and meaningful access to and participation and leadership in science, technology and innovation for all women and girls, including through improving education, employment and research opportunities for women and girls in areas such as science, technology, innovation, mathematics and engineering;

(b) Address gender-related risks and challenges emerging from the use of technologies, including all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, harassment, bias and discrimination against all women and girls that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology, including against women migrant workers.

Action 32. We will protect, build on and complement Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge.

56. We recognize the need for science, technology and innovation to be adapted and made relevant to local needs and circumstances, including for local communities, traditional Afrodescendent populations, and Indigenous Peoples, in line with the principle of free, prior and informed consent, as appropriate. We decide to:

(a) Foster synergies between science and technology and traditional, local, Afrodescendent and Indigenous knowledge, systems, practices and capacities.

Action 33. We will support the Secretary-General to strengthen the role of the United Nations in supporting international cooperation in science, technology and innovation.

57. We recognize the critical role of the United Nations in science, technology and innovation. We take note of the establishment of the Secretary-General's Scientific Advisory Board to provide independent scientific advice. We request the Secretary-General to:

(a) Strengthen the capacities of the United Nations to leverage science, technology and innovation in the work of the Organization, including planning, futures thinking and foresight, and to monitor and measure ongoing global progress to bridge the science and technology gap within and between developed and developing countries;

(b) Support national Governments to leverage science and technology for sustainable development, including by exploring ways to strengthen the capacity and expertise of United Nations country teams.

IV. Youth and future generations

58. Today's generation of children and young people is the largest in history, with most of them living in developing countries. They are critical agents of positive change and we welcome the important contributions of young people to peace and security, sustainable development and human rights. However, across our world, millions of children and young people are deprived of the conditions they need to reach their full potential and fulfil their human rights, especially those in vulnerable situations. Children and young persons continue to live in extreme poverty, without access to critical, basic services and respect for their fundamental rights. We recognize that, together with future generations, they will live with the consequences of our actions and our inaction. We will invest in and promote engagement by young people at national and international levels to secure a better future for all.

59. We recognize that children and youth are distinct groups from future generations. We must ensure that decision-making and policymaking today takes greater account of the needs and interests of the generations to come, and that they are balanced with the needs and interests of current generations. We have annexed a Declaration on Future Generations to the Pact for the Future that details our commitments in this regard.

Action 34. We will invest in the social and economic development of children and young people so that they can reach their full potential.

60. We stress the importance of investing in, and ensuring equitable access to, essential services for all children and young people, especially health, education and social protection, to advance their social and economic development. To fulfil their full potential and secure decent, productive work and quality employment, young people must have access to safe, inclusive, equitable and quality education opportunities, including in emergencies, throughout their lives that equip them with the knowledge, skills and capabilities they need to thrive in a rapidly changing world. We decide to:

(a) Scale up investment from all sources in essential services for young people and ensure that their specific needs and priorities are integrated in national, regional and international development strategies, ensure that services are accessible to all young persons and invite the Secretary-General to update Member States on the proposal for a Global Youth Investment Platform to attract and better finance youth-related programming at the country level;

(b) Accelerate efforts to achieve universal health coverage to ensure that all young people enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including immunizations and vaccinations and sexual and reproductive health, and address all the challenges faced by developing countries in achieving these goals;

(c) Support developing countries to significantly increase investment from all sources in education and skills, especially early childhood and girls' education and skills, to build inclusive, accessible and resilient education systems and lifelong learning opportunities that are tailored to the needs of young people and children today and in the future by enhancing curricula, improving teachers' professional development, harnessing digital technologies and improving access to technical and vocational training to help young people to contribute to their societies;

(d) Create decent jobs and livelihoods for youth, especially in developing countries and particularly for young women and young people in vulnerable situations, while dismantling inequalities in the care economy, and establish and ensure young people's access to universal, adequate, comprehensive, sustainable and nationally owned social protection systems;

(e) Empower, encourage and support young people to pursue entrepreneurship and innovation and transform their ideas into viable business opportunities;

(f) Implement family-friendly and family-oriented policies that support the social and economic development of children and young people so that they can reach their full potential and enjoy their human rights.

Action 35. We will promote, protect and respect the human rights of all young people and foster social inclusion and integration.

61. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the full enjoyment of the rights of all young persons, protecting them from violence and fostering social inclusion and integration, especially of the poorest, those in vulnerable situations, including Afrodescendent populations, and those who face discrimination in multiple and overlapping ways. We decide to:

(a) Step up our fight against all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of intolerance that impact young people and hinder their ability to fulfil their potential, and counter religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;

(b) Intensify international, regional and national efforts to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and eliminate all forms of child labour;

(c) Address the challenges faced by all young women and girls, including by combating gender stereotypes and negative social norms and eliminating discrimination, harassment, all forms of violence against young women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence, and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage;

(d) Enhance inclusion and eliminate all barriers that hinder young persons with disabilities from attaining and maintaining maximum autonomy, independence and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life and invest in assistive technologies that can promote their full, effective and meaningful participation in society;

(e) Address the adverse impact of climate change and other environmental challenges that constitute threats to the ability of young persons to enjoy their human rights and a clean, healthy and sustainable environment;

(f) Strengthen intergenerational partnerships and solidarity among generations by promoting opportunities for voluntary, constructive and regular interaction between young and older persons in their families, workplaces and in society at large.

Action 36. We will strengthen meaningful youth participation at the national level.

62. We commend the important contributions that young people are already making to the advancement of peace and security, sustainable development and human rights in their own countries. We can only meet the needs and aspirations of all young people if we systematically listen to them, work with them and provide them with meaningful opportunities to shape the future. We decide to:

(a) Encourage and support the establishment of mechanisms at the national level, where they do not exist, to consult with young people and provide them with meaningful opportunities to engage in national policymaking and

decision-making processes supported, upon request, by the United Nations system, in line with national legislation and policies;

(b) Consider fostering intergenerational dialogues to build stronger partnerships between individuals of different age groups, including youth, and between Governments and youth;

(c) Address the challenges and remove barriers that prevent full, meaningful and effective participation of all youth, including for young women, young persons with disabilities and young persons of African descent and those in vulnerable situations, in national policymaking and decision-making, and improve their representation in formal political structures;

(d) Support youth-led and youth-focused organizations, in particular through capacity-building.

Action 37. We will strengthen meaningful youth participation at the international level.

63. We welcome the progress made in promoting the meaningful engagement of youth in the United Nations. We are determined to accelerate this work by ensuring more youth engagement in the work of the United Nations and by increasing the representativeness, effectiveness and impact of youth engagement at the United Nations. We decide to:

(a) Promote meaningful, inclusive and effective engagement of young people in relevant United Nations intergovernmental bodies and processes, where appropriate and in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practice, taking into account the principles of gender parity and balanced geographical representation and non-discrimination;

(b) Encourage the inclusion of youth, including youth delegates, in national delegations to the United Nations;

(c) Call for contributions to the United Nations Youth Fund in order to facilitate the participation of youth representatives from developing countries in the activities of the United Nations, taking into account the need for greater geographical balance in terms of youth representation, and in this regard request the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to encourage contributions to the Fund, including by raising awareness of the Fund;

(d) Request the Secretary-General to continue to develop core principles, in consultation with Member States and young people, for meaningful, representative, inclusive and safe youth engagement in relevant intergovernmental processes and across the work of the United Nations, for the consideration of Member States.

V. Transforming global governance

64. Today, our multilateral system, constructed in the aftermath of the Second World War, is under unprecedented strain. It has had remarkable achievements in the past 80 years. But we are not complacent about the future of our international order, and we know that it cannot stand still. We will take action to strengthen and reinvigorate multilateralism and deepen international cooperation. We reaffirm unwavering commitment to international law, including the Charter, to address global challenges, some of which could overwhelm and threaten all of humanity. A transformation in global governance is essential to ensure that the positive progress we have seen across all three pillars of the work of the United Nations in recent decades does not unravel. We will not allow this to happen.

65. We must renew trust in global institutions by making them more representative of and responsive to today's world and more effective at delivering on the commitments that we have made to one another and our people. We renew our commitment to multilateralism and international cooperation, guided by the Charter and the principles of trust, equity, solidarity and universality. We will transform global governance and strengthen the multilateral system to help us to achieve a world that is safe, peaceful, just, equal, inclusive, sustainable and prosperous.

Action 38. We will transform global governance and reinvigorate the multilateral system to tackle the challenges, and seize the opportunities, of today and tomorrow.

66. We resolve to make the multilateral system, with the United Nations at its centre, more:

(a) Effective and capable of delivering on our promises, with strengthened accountability, transparency and implementation mechanisms to ensure that our commitments are met and to rebuild trust in global institutions;

(b) Prepared for the future, building capabilities and harnessing technology and data to anticipate risks, seize opportunities, act early and manage uncertainty;

(c) Just, democratic, equitable and representative of today's world to ensure that all Member States, especially developing countries, can meaningfully participate in global decision-making in multilateral institutions and better integrating the voice of developing countries in global decision-making;

(d) Inclusive, to allow for the meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders in appropriate formats, while reaffirming the intergovernmental character of the United Nations and the unique and central role of States in meeting global challenges;

(e) Interconnected, to ensure that the multilateral system can draw together existing institutional capacities, work better as a system, overcome fragmentation and comprehensively address multidimensional, multisectoral challenges, while maximizing efficiencies;

(f) Financially stable, by ensuring adequate, sustainable and predictable financing for the United Nations, and to that end we commit to meet our financial obligations in full, on time and without conditions.

Action 39. We will reform the Security Council, recognizing the urgent need to make it more representative, inclusive, transparent, efficient, effective, democratic and accountable.

67. In response to the growing urgency to increase the effectiveness of the ability of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security as set out in the Charter, we agree on the following guiding principles identified in the intergovernmental negotiations on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Council in accordance with General Assembly decision 62/557 of 15 September 2008 as parameters for reform:

(a) Redress the historical injustice against Africa as a priority and, while treating Africa as a special case, improve the representation of the underrepresented and unrepresented regions and groups, such as Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean;

(b) Enlarge the Security Council in order to be more representative of the current United Nations membership and reflective of the realities of the contemporary world and, taking into account our commitments of Sustainable Development Goal 16.8, increase representation of developing countries and small- and medium-sized States;

(c) Continue discussions on the issue of representation of cross-regional groups, taking into account that small island developing States, Arab States and others, such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, have been mentioned in the discussions of the intergovernmental negotiations;

(d) Intensify efforts to find an agreement on the question of the categories of membership, taking into account the discussions held in the intergovernmental negotiations process;

(e) The total number of members of an enlarged Council should ensure a balance between its representativeness and effectiveness;

(f) The working methods should ensure the inclusive, transparent, efficient, effective, democratic and accountable functioning of an enlarged Council;

(g) The question of the veto is a key element of Security Council reform. We will intensify efforts to reach an agreement on the future of the veto, including discussions on limiting its scope and use;

(h) As part of a comprehensive reform, the inclusion of a review clause should be considered to ensure that the Security Council continues over time to deliver on its mandate and remains fit for purpose.

Action 40. We will strengthen our efforts in the framework of the intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform as a matter of priority and without delay.

68. We support the Member States-driven nature of the reform of the Security Council, and will intensify efforts for the reform through the intergovernmental negotiations in accordance with General Assembly decision 62/557 and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, such as resolution 53/30 of 23 November 1998. Building on the recent progress achieved in the intergovernmental negotiations, including through more transparency and inclusivity and by enhancing its institutional memory, we decide to:

(a) Encourage the submission of further models and the revision of already presented models by States and Groups of States for the structured dialogues with a view to developing a consolidated model in the future based on convergences on the five clusters, and the models presented by Member States.

Action 41. We will strengthen the response of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security and its relationship with the General Assembly.

69. We will continue to improve and democratize the working methods of the Security Council and strengthen its relationship with the General Assembly, in accordance with and with full respect for their respective functions, authority, powers and competencies as enshrined in the Charter, with the understanding that this should not substitute for the reform of the Security Council outlined in action 39. We decide to:

(a) Fully implement and adhere to all provisions of the Charter of the United Nations as they relate to the decision-making process in the Security Council, including Article 27 (3) of the Charter;

(b) Support credible, timely and decisive action by the Security Council, in exercise of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to prevent or end the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes;

(c) Actively reinforce the ongoing efforts of the Security Council to review and enhance its working methods, including, inter alia, penholding and co-penholding arrangements, and strengthen the cooperation and communication between the Security Council and the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission, as well as the Economic and Social Council and regional and subregional arrangements, including by continuing to fully implement and make use of Assembly resolutions [377 A \(V\)](#) of 3 November 1950 on uniting for peace and [76/262](#) of 26 April 2022 on the veto initiative;

(d) Improve the participation in and access to the work of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs for all members of the General Assembly, to enhance the Council's accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work.

Action 42. We will increase our efforts to revitalize the work of the General Assembly.

70. We reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. We decide to:

(a) Further enhance and make full use of the role and authority of the General Assembly to address evolving global challenges, in full compliance with the Charter;

(b) Enhance ways in which the General Assembly can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular by taking action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) Stress the need for the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General to be guided by the principles of merit, transparency and inclusiveness and with due regard to gender balance and regional rotation and take into account during the next and in subsequent selection and appointment processes the regrettable fact that there has never been a woman Secretary-General, and we encourage Member States to consider nominating women as candidates.

Action 43. We will strengthen the Economic and Social Council to accelerate sustainable development.

71. We commit to strengthening the work of the Economic and Social Council as a principal organ for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, recognizing the key role of the Council in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We decide to:

(a) Continue to strengthen cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission and between the Economic and Social Council and the international financial institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates;

(b) Facilitate more structured, meaningful and inclusive engagement of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in the activities of the Council, in line with Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996;

(c) Support the youth forum of the Council to enhance youth engagement, ensuring that the forum is a platform for youth from across all regions to continue to share their ideas and engage in dialogue with Member States;

(d) Request the Council, through an inclusive intergovernmental process with the participation of all Member States, to explore options, in the context of the forthcoming thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on

Women, to revitalize the Commission on the Status of Women to promote the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and promote and protect their human rights and to ensure that the Commission is fit for purpose, while reaffirming the mandate of the Commission, and consider options, as required, to strengthen other subsidiary organs of the Council.

Action 44. We will strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission.

72. We affirm our commitment to strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission through the 2025 review of the peacebuilding architecture to bring a more strategic approach and greater coherence and impact to national and international peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts. We decide to:

(a) Enhance the role of the Commission as a platform for building and sustaining peace, including through sharing good practices among Member States and mobilizing political and financial support for national prevention, sustaining peace and peacebuilding efforts, in particular to avoid possible relapse into conflict, in accordance with the mandate of the Commission;

(b) Make greater use of the Commission to support Member States' progress in their nationally owned and nationally-led peacebuilding, sustaining peace and prevention efforts, and strengthen the advisory, bridging and convening role of the Commission, and encourage the Commission to consult with civil society, non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, and the private sector engaged in peacebuilding activities, as appropriate, in line with the mandate of the Commission;

(c) Establish more systematic and strategic partnerships between the Commission and international, regional and subregional organizations, including the international financial institutions, to strengthen peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts and to mobilize financing for sustaining peace and to help to align national development, peacebuilding and prevention approaches;

(d) Ensure that the Commission plays a vital support role to countries during and after the transition of a peace operation, in cooperation with the Security Council and supported by United Nations country teams, upon the request of the country concerned.

Action 45. We will strengthen the United Nations system.

73. We underline the importance of the United Nations system remaining effective, efficient and impactful. We decide to:

(a) Achieve a more agile, responsive and resilient United Nations, in particular by enhancing the Organization's capabilities in innovation, data analytics, digital transformation, strategic foresight and behavioural science to better support Member States and deliver on its mandates;

(b) Commit to fully support and continue to strengthen the United Nations development system, including the resident coordinator system, to make it more strategic, responsive, accountable, collaborative and integrated in supporting developing countries in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and addressing current, new and emerging challenges to sustainable development, in accordance with the Charter, and in support of national priorities and policies, including through United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and call for increased adequate, predictable and sustainable funding to achieve these goals;

(c) Ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities and disability inclusion at the United Nations to allow their full, meaningful and effective participation and equality in all aspects of the work of the United Nations;

(d) Stress the need for the selection and appointment process of United Nations executive heads and senior positions to be guided by the principles of transparency and inclusiveness, and carried out in accordance with all the provisions of Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, with due regard for recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible and gender balance, and adhere to the general rule that there should be no monopoly on senior posts in the United Nations system by nationals of any State or group of States.

Action 46. We will ensure the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights and respond to new and emerging challenges.

74. Following the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,¹⁶ we remain committed to promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. This includes the right to development. We recommit to realizing our respective obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and to implement all relevant international human rights instruments. All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. Human rights are mutually reinforcing and must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis. The Sustainable Development Goals seek to realize the human rights of all. Individuals and civil society institutions, including non-governmental organizations, groups and national human rights institutions, where they exist, engaged in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with national legislation consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law, must be protected from any form of intimidation and reprisals, both online and offline. We must continue to uphold human rights in the future by strengthening our capabilities to respond to existing, new and emerging challenges to the enjoyment of human rights. We decide to:

(a) Recall the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as outlined in resolution [48/141](#) of 20 December 1993, and request the Secretary-General to assess the need for adequate, predictable, increased and sustainable financing of the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, for efficient and effective mandate delivery to enable them to respond to the range of human rights challenges facing the international community with impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity;

(b) Enhance coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities working on human rights and avoid duplication of activities, within their existing mandates, including through closer coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Action 47. We will accelerate reform of the international financial architecture to address the challenges of today and tomorrow.

75. Reform of the international financial architecture is an important step towards building greater trust in the multilateral system. We commend ongoing reform efforts and call for even more urgent and ambitious action to ensure that the international financial architecture becomes more efficient, more equitable, fit for the world of today and responsive to the challenges faced by developing countries in closing the Sustainable Development Goal financing gap. The reform of the international financial architecture should place the 2030 Agenda at its centre, with an unwavering commitment to investing in the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions. We decide to:

(a) Continue to pursue deeper reforms of the international financial architecture to turbocharge implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achieve a more inclusive, just, peaceful, resilient and sustainable world for people and planet, for present and future generations.

Action 48. We will accelerate reform of the international financial architecture to strengthen the voice and representation of developing countries.

76. We acknowledge the important role of the United Nations in global economic governance, recognizing that the United Nations and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates that make the coordination of their actions crucial, while fully respecting existing governance mechanisms and mandates independent of the United Nations that preside over specific organizations and rules. We note with appreciation the initiative to convene a biennial summit at the level of Heads of State and Government to strengthen existing and establish more systematic links and coordination between the United Nations and the international financial institutions and we stress the importance of inclusive participation. We recognize the importance of continuing to pursue governance reforms at the international financial institutions and multilateral development banks. We underscore the need to enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in global economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance at international economic and financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions. We welcome steps to

¹⁶ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

improve the voice and representation of developing countries, and the creation of a twenty-fifth chair on the International Monetary Fund Executive Board for sub-Saharan Africa and recent changes to quotas and voting power. We underscore the importance of improving diversity and gender representation in the executive boards, senior management and staff positions. These steps can equip these institutions to better address global challenges. We decide to:

(a) Encourage the Board of the International Monetary Fund to take further steps to continue to support a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced institution and improve the voice and representation of developing countries, in particular through the ongoing work of the Executive Board of the Fund to develop by June 2025 possible approaches as a guide for further quota realignment, including through a new quota formula, under the seventeenth general review of quotas, while protecting the quota shares of the poorest members;

(b) Urge the governing bodies of the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to take further steps to achieve robust and broader representation, voice and participation of developing countries, while fully recognizing ongoing efforts in this regard.

Action 49. We will accelerate reform of the international financial architecture to mobilize additional financing for the Sustainable Development Goals, respond to the needs of developing countries and direct financing to those most in need.

77. Developing countries require enhanced access to financing from all sources to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Flows of capital to many developing countries are falling, and more capital is leaving many developing countries than is coming in. Multilateral development banks play a vital role in supporting sustainable development and the achievement of the Goals and are critical to increasing countries' access to finance on more affordable terms and helping to unlock private sector investment. We welcome ongoing reform efforts of the multilateral development banks to mobilize greater financing for the 2030 Agenda, recognizing that further reforms of the banks are urgently needed, in addition to the strengthening of domestic resource mobilization and domestic policy and regulatory environments. We decide to:

(a) Deliver a robust and impactful twenty-first replenishment of the International Development Association that includes contributions and strong policy commitments from both new and existing donors that significantly increase the resources of the Association, and work towards establishing a pathway to significantly and sustainably increase the Association by the 2030 replenishment;

(b) Urge multilateral development banks to accelerate the pace of reforms to their missions and visions, incentive structures, operational approaches and financial capacity, and to consider additional steps to increase the availability of finance, provide policy support and technical assistance to developing countries to address global challenges and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

(c) Urge multilateral development banks' governing boards and management to enable additional finance from the banks' own balance sheets by fully implementing, where relevant and appropriate, the recommendations from the Group of 20 independent review of multilateral development banks' capital adequacy frameworks, including reflecting the value of callable capital in multilateral development bank capital adequacy frameworks and issuing hybrid capital at scale, while ensuring financial sustainability of respective multilateral development banks;

(d) Encourage the boards of multilateral development banks to consider scheduling further general capital increases, while recognizing recent capital contributions, if needed;

(e) Invite the multilateral development banks, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to present options and recommendations on new approaches to improve access to concessional finance for developing countries, with full respect for the independent mandate and authorities of the respective governing body of each multilateral development bank and request the Secretary-General to update Member States on progress;

(f) Note the work of the international financial institutions, international organizations and multilateral development banks to consider structural vulnerability and invite them to consider using the multidimensional vulnerability index, as appropriate, as a complement to their existing practices and policies in line with their respective mandates;

(g) Call on multilateral development banks to provide timely support to developing countries by increasing and optimizing long-term concessional finance, including lending in local currencies, as well as the design, financing and scaling up of country-owned and -driven innovative mechanisms.

Action 50. We will accelerate the reform of the international financial architecture so that countries can borrow sustainably to invest in their long-term development.

78. Borrowing is vital for countries to invest in their long-term development. Countries must be able to borrow sustainably, and have access to credit on affordable terms, while ensuring full transparency. We are deeply concerned by the emergence of unsustainable debt burdens and vulnerabilities in many developing countries, and the constraint this imposes on their development progress. We recognize the importance of strengthening the safeguards to prevent these situations from occurring. We underline the importance of reforms to existing multilateral processes to facilitate collective action to prevent debt crises, and facilitate debt restructuring and debt relief, when appropriate, taking into account evolving trends in the global debt landscape. We decide to:

(a) Strengthen the multilateral response to support countries with high and unsustainable debt burdens, with the meaningful participation of the countries concerned and all relevant actors, ensuring an approach that is more effective, orderly, predictable, coordinated, transparent and timely to enable those countries to escape debt overhang and prioritize government expenditure on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) Invite the International Monetary Fund to undertake a review of ways to strengthen and improve the sovereign debt architecture, building on existing international processes, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, the World Bank, the Group of 20 and major bilateral creditors, and debtors, and request that the Secretary-General update Member States on progress and present proposals on this issue;

(c) Take note of the Secretary-General's efforts to engage with credit rating agencies on their role in sustainable development and request the Secretary-General keep Member States updated on these discussions;

(d) Improve and continue to implement the Group of 20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments to enable effective, predictable, coordinated, timely and orderly restructuring processes and encourage steps to ensure comparability of treatment of sovereign and private creditors;

(e) Promote, where appropriate, the use of state-contingent clauses in lending, including climate-resilient debt clauses when lending to developing countries vulnerable to hazards, including the adverse impact of climate change;

(f) Promote greater use of debt swaps for the Sustainable Development Goals, including debt swaps for climate or nature, to developing countries, as appropriate.

Action 51. We will accelerate the reform of the international financial architecture to strengthen its capacity to support developing countries more effectively and equitably during systemic shocks and make the financial system more stable.

79. The growing frequency and intensity of global economic shocks has set back progress on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. We recognize the role of special drawing rights in strengthening the global financial safety net in a world prone to systemic shocks, and their potential contribution to greater global financial stability. We welcome the pledges to rechannel over 100 billion dollars worth of special drawing rights, or equivalent contributions, to developing countries while stressing the urgency of delivering on these pledges to developing countries as rapidly as possible. We decide to:

(a) Call on countries that are in a position to do so to voluntarily rechannel special drawing rights from the 2021 allocation, and for those countries to also consider rechanneling at least half of their special drawing rights, including through multilateral development banks, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of special drawing rights;

(b) Encourage the International Monetary Fund to explore all options to continue to strengthen the global financial safety net to support developing countries to better respond to macroeconomic shocks and consider the feasibility of expediting issuances of special drawing rights and facilitating prompt, voluntary rechanneling to developing countries during future financial crises and systemic shocks;

(c) Welcome the ongoing review by the International Monetary Fund of its surcharge policy;

(d) Promote financial stability through international cooperation on, and consistent regulation of, banks and other financial service entities.

Action 52. We will accelerate the reform of the international financial architecture so that it can meet the urgent challenge of climate change.

80. Climate change and biodiversity loss exacerbate many of the challenges facing the international financial architecture and can undermine progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Developing countries should have access to finance to be able to pursue their interrelated objectives of achieving sustainable development, including poverty eradication and promoting sustainable, inclusive, resilient economic growth, and addressing climate change. Investment in sustainable development and climate action is essential. The international financial architecture should continue to channel and increase additional financing towards both sustainable development and climate action. Developing countries face increasing financing needs, especially those particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, leading to a growing demand for finance. We decide to:

(a) Call on multilateral development banks and other development finance institutions to increase the availability, accessibility and impact of climate finance to developing countries, while safeguarding the additionality of climate finance, to support developing countries to implement their national plans and strategies to address climate change;

(b) Call on multilateral development banks to mobilize additional financing to support adaptation and deploy and develop renewable, low- and zero-emission and energy-efficiency technologies in line with existing commitments;

(c) Call on international financial institutions and other relevant entities to improve the assessment and management of risks, including climate-related financial risks, support steps to address the high cost of capital for developing countries and provide policy support to help to better manage and reduce risks;

(d) Encourage the private sector, especially large corporations, to contribute to sustainability and protecting our planet and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, including through partnership-based approaches, to scale up support to developing countries and enable climate action.

Action 53. We will develop a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement and go beyond gross domestic product.

81. We recognize that sustainable development must be pursued in a balanced and integrated manner. We reaffirm the need to urgently develop measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product. These measures should reflect progress on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, including in the consideration of informing access to development finance and technical cooperation. We decide to:

(a) Request the Secretary-General to establish an independent high-level expert group to develop recommendations for a limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators of sustainable development that complement and go beyond gross domestic product, in close consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission, building on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to present the outcome of its work during the eightieth session of the General Assembly;

(b) Initiate a United Nations-led intergovernmental process following the completion of the work of the independent high-level expert group in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the Statistical Commission, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks and regional commissions, in line with their respective mandates, on measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product, considering the recommendations of the Secretary-General's high-level expert group.

Action 54. We will strengthen the international response to complex global shocks.

82. We recognize the need for a more coherent, cooperative, coordinated and multidimensional international response to complex global shocks and the central role of the United Nations in this regard. Complex global shocks are events that have severely disruptive and adverse consequences for a significant proportion of countries and the global population, and that lead to impacts across multiple sectors, requiring a multidimensional and whole-of-government, whole-of-society response. Complex global shocks have a disproportionate impact on the poorest and

most vulnerable people in the world and usually have disastrous consequences for sustainable development and prosperity. An armed conflict does not by itself constitute a complex global shock, but conflict could, in some cases, lead to impacts across multiple sectors. The principles of national ownership and consent, equity, solidarity and cooperation will guide our future responses to complex global shocks, with full respect for international law, including the Charter and its purposes and principles, and existing mandates for United Nations intergovernmental bodies and processes, United Nations system entities and specialized agencies. We will uphold the Secretary-General's role to, inter alia, convene Member States, promote the coordination of the whole multilateral system and engage with relevant stakeholders in response to crises. We request the Secretary-General to:

(a) Consider approaches to strengthen the United Nations system response to complex global shocks, within existing authorities and in consultation with Member States, that supports, complements and does not duplicate the response of the United Nations principal organs, relevant United Nations entities, United Nations coordination entities and mechanisms, and specialized agencies mandated to respond to emergencies, and with full respect for the mandated coordination role of the United Nations in response to humanitarian emergencies.

Action 55. We will strengthen our partnerships to deliver on existing commitments and address new and emerging challenges.

83. We recognize the importance of the United Nations engagement with national parliaments and relevant stakeholders, while preserving the intergovernmental character of the Organization. The challenges we face require cooperation not only across borders but also across the whole of society. Our efforts must involve Governments as well as parliaments, the United Nations system and other international institutions, local authorities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, faith-based organizations, the scientific and academic communities, and all people to ensure an effective response to our common challenges. We decide to:

(a) Ensure that relevant stakeholders can meaningfully participate, in their respective roles and responsibilities, in accordance with relevant rules of procedure, in relevant United Nations processes and that Member States have access to the views and expertise of those partners;

(b) Leverage existing channels and strengthen communication between United Nations intergovernmental bodies and civil society, allowing for ongoing dialogue and exchange of information;

(c) Encourage the contribution of the private sector to addressing global challenges and strengthen its accountability towards the implementation of United Nations frameworks;

(d) Deepen United Nations engagement with national parliaments in United Nations intergovernmental bodies and processes, in accordance with national legislation, including through building on the efforts of the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to engage parliamentarians to maintain support for the implementation of relevant United Nations agreements and resolutions;

(e) Request the Secretary-General to provide recommendations on how engagement with local and regional authorities could advance the 2030 Agenda, particularly the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, by the end of the seventy-ninth session for Member States' consideration;

(f) Enhance cooperation between the United Nations and regional, subregional and other organizations, within their respective mandates, which will be critical to maintaining international peace and security, promoting and protecting human rights and achieving sustainable development.

Action 56. We will strengthen international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all humanity.

84. The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 identifies the exploration and use of outer space as the province of all humankind. Humanity's reliance on space is increasing day by day and the Outer Space Treaty must be recognized as the cornerstone of the international legal regime governing outer space activities. We are living through an age of increased access to and activities in outer space. The growth in the number of objects in outer space, the return of humans to deep space, and our expanding reliance on outer space systems demand urgent action. The safe and sustainable use of space plays a critical role in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The opportunities for people and planet are enormous, but there are also risks that must be managed. We encourage the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to further consult on the proposal to hold a fourth United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space (UNISPACE IV) in 2027. We decide to:

(a) Reaffirm the importance of the widest possible adherence to and full compliance with the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and discuss the establishment of new frameworks for space traffic, space debris and space resources through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(b) Invite the engagement of relevant private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, where appropriate and applicable, to contribute to intergovernmental processes related to the increased safety and sustainability of outer space.

Annex I

Global Digital Compact

1. Digital technologies are dramatically transforming our world. They offer immense potential benefits for the well-being and advancement of people and societies and for our planet. They hold out the promise of accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. We can only achieve this through strengthened international cooperation that closes all digital divides between and within countries. We recognize the challenges that these divides pose for many countries, in particular developing countries, which have pressing development needs and limited resources.

3. We recognize that the pace and power of emerging technologies are creating new possibilities but also new risks for humanity, some of which are not yet fully known. We recognize the need to identify and mitigate risks and to ensure human oversight of technology in ways that advance sustainable development and the full enjoyment of human rights.

4. Our goal is an inclusive, open, sustainable, fair, safe and secure digital future for all. This Global Digital Compact sets out the objectives, principles, commitments and actions we undertake to achieve it in the non-military domain.

5. We have strong foundations on which to build. Our digital cooperation rests on international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁷ We remain committed to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society reflected in the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action¹⁸ and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society.¹⁹ The United Nations provides a critical platform for the global digital cooperation we need, and we will harness existing processes to do so.

6. Our cooperation must be agile and adaptable to the rapidly changing digital landscape. As Governments, we will work in collaboration and partnership with the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other stakeholders, within their respective roles and responsibilities, to realize the digital future we seek.

Objectives

7. To achieve our goal, we will pursue the following objectives:

1. Close all digital divides and accelerate progress across the Sustainable Development Goals;
2. Expand inclusion in and benefits from the digital economy for all;
3. Foster an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital space that respects, protects and promote human rights;
4. Advance responsible, equitable and interoperable data governance approaches;
5. Enhance international governance of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity.

¹⁷ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁸ See [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex.

¹⁹ See [A/60/687](#).

Principles

8. Our digital cooperation will be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the following cross-cutting and mutually reinforcing principles:

(a) The inclusive participation of all States and other stakeholders is the cornerstone of this Compact. Our cooperation will close the digital divides within and between States and advance an equitable digital environment for all;

(b) This Compact is development-oriented and rooted in the 2030 Agenda. Our cooperation will harness technologies to fast-track progress, eradicate poverty and leave no one behind. This includes targeted efforts to address the needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries;

(c) This Compact is anchored in international law, including international human rights law. All human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and fundamental freedoms, must be respected, protected and promoted online and offline. Our cooperation will harness digital technologies to advance all human rights, including the rights of the child, the rights of persons with disabilities and the right to development;

(d) Gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their full, equal and meaningful participation in the digital space are essential to close the gender digital divide and advance sustainable development. Our cooperation will empower all women and girls, encourage leadership of women, mainstream a gender perspective and counter and eliminate all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology;

(e) Digital technologies unlock new capabilities and opportunities for advancing environmental sustainability. Our cooperation will leverage digital technologies for sustainability while minimizing their negative environmental impacts;

(f) Equitable and meaningful inclusion in the digital economy requires tackling existing concentrations of technological capacity and market power. Our cooperation will aim to ensure that the benefits of digital cooperation are fairly distributed and do not exacerbate existing inequalities or impede the full achievement of sustainable development;

(g) Accessible and affordable data and digital technologies and services are essential to enable every person to participate fully in the digital world. Our cooperation will promote digital accessibility for all and support linguistic and cultural diversity in the digital space;

(h) Digital systems that communicate and exchange are critical catalysts for development. Our cooperation will advance interoperability between digital systems and compatible governance approaches;

(i) Safe, secure and trustworthy emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, offer new opportunities to turbocharge development. Our cooperation will advance a responsible, accountable, transparent and human-centric approach to the life cycle of digital and emerging technologies, which includes the pre-design, design, development, evaluation, testing, deployment, use, sale, procurement, operation and decommissioning stages, with effective human oversight;

(j) Creativity and competition drive digital advances. Our cooperation will foster innovation and the potential for societies and businesses, regardless of size or origin, to reap the benefits of digitalization and thrive in the digital economy;

(k) Governments, the private sector, civil society, the technical community, academia and international and regional organizations, in their respective roles and responsibilities, are essential to advance an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital future. Our cooperation will be multi-stakeholder and harness the contributions of all;

(l) We will enhance partnerships to ensure the provision of the required means of implementation to developing countries, including the mobilization of financial resources, capacity-building and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

(m) The digital world is evolving at pace. Our cooperation must be forward-looking and capable of identifying, anticipating, assessing, monitoring and adapting to emerging technologies so that we can seize opportunities and respond to new and emerging risks and challenges.

Commitments and actions

9. We commit to pursue meaningful and measurable actions to achieve our objectives.

Objective 1. Close all digital divides and accelerate progress across the Sustainable Development Goals

Connectivity

10. We acknowledge the pivotal role of universal and meaningful connectivity and affordable access in unlocking the full potential of digital and emerging technologies. We commit to connect all persons to the Internet. We recognize that this will require strong partnerships and increased financial investments in developing countries from Governments and other stakeholders, in particular the private sector. We affirm the important role of the International Telecommunication Union in advancing universal and meaningful connectivity and invite it to further continue its efforts. We recognize that innovative solutions can help deliver high-speed connectivity to, inter alia, underserved, remote and rural areas.

11. We commit, by 2030, to:

(a) Develop and strengthen targets, indicators and metrics for universal meaningful and affordable connectivity, building on existing work, and integrate these into international, regional and national development strategies (SDG 9);

(b) Develop innovative and blended financing mechanisms and incentives, including in collaboration with Governments, multilateral development banks, relevant international organizations and the private sector, to connect the remaining 2.6 billion people to the Internet and to improve the quality and affordability of connectivity. We will aim for entry-level broadband subscription costs that are accessible to the widest section of the population (SDGs 1 and 9);

(c) Invest in and deploy resilient digital infrastructure, including satellites and local network initiatives, that provide safe and secure network coverage to all areas, including rural, remote and “hard-to-reach” areas, and promote equitable access to satellite orbits, taking into account the needs of developing countries. We will aim for universal access at affordable rates and at sufficient speeds as well as reliability to enable meaningful use of the Internet (SDGs 9 and 11);

(d) Map and connect all schools and hospitals to the Internet, building on the Giga initiative of the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Children’s Fund, and enhance telemedicine services and capabilities (SDGs 3 and 4);

(e) Promote sustainability across the life cycle of digital technologies, including context-specific measures to increase resource efficiency and to conserve and sustainably use natural resources and that aim to ensure that digital infrastructure and equipment are sustainably designed to address environmental challenges in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty (SDGs 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14);

(f) Include the needs of people in vulnerable situations and those in underserved, rural and remote areas in the development and implementation of national and local digital connectivity strategies (SDGs 10 and 11);

(g) Mainstream a gender perspective in digital connectivity strategies to address structural and systematic barriers to meaningful, safe and affordable digital connectivity for all women and girls (SDG 5).

Digital literacy, skills and capacities

12. To fully harness the benefits of digital connectivity, we must ensure that people can meaningfully and securely use the Internet and safely navigate the digital space. We recognize the importance of digital skills and lifelong access to digital learning opportunities, taking into account the specific social, cultural and linguistic needs of each society and persons of all ages and backgrounds. We recognize the need to scale up international cooperation and financing for digital capacity development in developing countries and to support the development of local content and content relevant to local realities online and retain talent.

13. We commit, by 2030, to:

(a) Establish and support national digital skills strategies, adapt teacher training and education curricula and provide for adult training programmes for the digital age. Our aim is maximum coverage of basic digital skills for as many as possible, while also advancing intermediate or advanced digital skills (SDGs 4 and 5);

(b) Increase the availability, accessibility and affordability of digital technology platforms, services, software and educational curricula in diverse languages and formats, as well as accessible user interfaces for persons with disabilities (SDGs 4 and 10);

(c) Target and tailor capacity-building for women and girls, children and youth, as well as older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, Indigenous Peoples and those in vulnerable situations, and ensure their meaningful engagement in the design and implementation of programmes (SDGs 5 and 10);

(d) Develop and undertake national digital inclusion surveys with data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, to identify learning gaps and inform priorities in specific contexts (SDGs 5 and 10);

(e) Prioritize and set targets for the development of digital competencies of public officials and institutions to enact, develop and implement strategies and policies for inclusive, secure and user-centred digital public services, including the development of skills and capacity to ensure the safe, secure and resilient functioning of digital systems, networks and data (SDG 16);

(f) Develop vocational, upskilling and reskilling training for workers in occupations impacted by digitalization and automation to mitigate potential negative consequences for workforces and promote decent work (SDG 8);

(g) Develop interoperable digital competency frameworks and training standards to facilitate pooling of training resources, the mobilization of public and private funds in support of capacity-building and its continuous adaptation to address rapid technological change and the prevention of brain drain (SDGs 4 and 17);

(h) Support efforts to provide opportunities for quality and inclusive science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and research and promote women's and girls' participation in all roles and at all levels (SDG 4).

Digital public goods and digital public infrastructure

14. We recognize that digital public goods, which include open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to privacy and other applicable international laws, standards and best practices and do no harm, empower societies and individuals to direct digital technologies to their development needs and can facilitate digital cooperation and investment.

15. Resilient, safe, inclusive and interoperable digital public infrastructure has the potential to deliver services at scale and increase social and economic opportunities for all. We recognize that there are multiple models of digital public infrastructure, and that each society will develop and use shared digital systems according to its specific priorities and needs. Transparent, safe and secure digital systems and user-centred safeguards can promote public trust and use of digital services.

16. We consider such digital public goods and digital public infrastructure to be key drivers of inclusive digital transformation and innovation. We recognize the need to increase investment in their successful development with the participation of all stakeholders.

17. We commit by, 2030, to:

(a) Develop, disseminate and maintain, through multi-stakeholder cooperation, safe and secure open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models and open standards that benefit society as a whole (SDGs 8, 9 and 10);

(b) Promote the adoption of open standards and interoperability to facilitate the use of digital public goods across different platforms and systems (all SDGs);

(c) Develop and decide on a set of safeguards for inclusive, responsible, safe, secure and user-centred digital public infrastructure that can be implemented in different contexts (SDG 16);

(d) Exchange and make publicly available best practices and use cases of digital public infrastructure to inform Governments, the private sector and other stakeholders, building on existing United Nations and other repositories (SDGs 16 and 17);

(e) Increase investment and funding towards the development of digital public goods and digital public infrastructure, especially in developing countries (SDG 17);

(f) Encourage the formation of partnerships that bring together Governments, the private sector, civil society, technical and academic communities and international and regional organizations to design, launch and support initiatives that leverage digital public goods and digital public infrastructure to advance solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 17).

Objective 2. Expand inclusion in and benefits from the digital economy for all

18. We recognize that equitable and affordable access to digital technologies can unlock the potential of the digital economy for every society. We recognize digital access to encompass opportunities for the acquisition and development of knowledge, research and capacity as well as technology transfers on mutually agreed terms.

19. Advancing digital inclusion requires a predictable and transparent enabling environment that encompasses policy, legal and regulatory frameworks that support innovation, protect consumer rights, nurture digital talent and skills, promote fair competition and digital entrepreneurship, and enhance consumer confidence and trust in the digital economy. Such environments, at international and national levels, enhance productivity, facilitate the growth of e-commerce, improve competitiveness, accelerate digital transformation and support investment and the transfer of digital technologies on mutually agreed terms to developing countries.

20. We consider that robust standards and capacity to ensure the safe, secure and resilient functioning of digital systems, networks and data are also essential to facilitate commercial transactions and enable safe, secure and trustworthy online environments.

21. We commit by, 2030, to:

(a) Foster an open, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory digital environment for all that enables micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to access and compete in the digital economy (SDG 9);

(b) Support international, regional and national efforts to develop enabling environments for digital transformation, including predictable and transparent policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and sharing of best practices (SDGs 10 and 16);

(c) Conduct national and regional assessments to inform actions to address gaps and needs in digital transformation and strengthen the collection and use of data to inform decision-making (all SDGs);

(d) Call on all stakeholders, where requested, to provide technical assistance to developing countries, in line with national digital transformation policies and priorities (SDG 17);

(e) Maintain stable and resilient supply chains of global digital products and services (SDGs 8 and 9);

(f) Promote knowledge-sharing and technology transfer initiatives on mutually agreed terms (SDG 17);

(g) Encourage North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, including among universities, research institutes and the private sector to accelerate digital knowledge development and access to research capacity (SDG 17);

(h) Exchange knowledge and best practices on digital enterprise to support innovation programmes and local technological solutions in developing countries (SDG 9);

(i) Foster innovation and entrepreneurship, including among women, youth, and other underrepresented entrepreneurs with the goal of increasing the number of digital start-ups and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries and facilitate their access to markets through the use of digital technologies (SDGs 8 and 9);

(j) Promote capacity-building to ensure the safe, secure and resilient functioning of digital systems, networks and data in digital transformation efforts (SDG 9).

Objective 3. Foster an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital space that respects, protects and promotes human rights

Human rights

22. We commit to respect, protect and promote human rights in the digital space. We will uphold international human rights law throughout the life cycle of digital and emerging technologies so that users can safely benefit from digital technologies and are protected from violations, abuses and all forms of discrimination. We recognize the responsibilities of all stakeholders in this endeavour and also call on the private sector to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.²⁰

23. We commit to:

(a) Ensure that the development and implementation of national legislation relevant to digital technologies is compliant with obligations under international law, including international human rights law (all SDGs);

(b) Establish appropriate safeguards to prevent and address any adverse impact on human rights arising from the use of digital and emerging technologies and protect individuals against violations and abuses of their human rights in the digital space, including through human rights due diligence and establishing effective oversight and remedy mechanisms (all SDGs);

(c) Strengthen legal and policy frameworks to protect the rights of the child in the digital space, in line with international human rights law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child²¹ (all SDGs);

(d) Refrain from imposing restrictions on the free flow of information and ideas that are inconsistent with obligations under international law (all SDGs).

24. We acknowledge the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights' ongoing efforts to provide, through an advisory service on human rights in the digital space, upon request and within existing mandate and with voluntary resources, expert advice and practical guidance on human rights and technology issues.

25. We call on:

(a) Digital technology companies and developers to respect international human rights and principles, including through the application of human rights due diligence and impact assessments throughout the technology life cycle (all SDGs);

(b) Digital technology companies, developers and social media platforms to respect human rights online, be accountable for and take measures to mitigate and prevent abuses, and to provide access to effective remedy in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and other relevant frameworks (SDGs 5, 10 and 16).

Internet governance

26. We recognize that the Internet is a critical global facility for inclusive and equitable digital transformation. To fully benefit all, it must be open, global, interoperable, stable and secure.

27. We recognize that Internet governance must continue to be global and multi-stakeholder in nature, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities. We reaffirm that Internet governance should continue to follow the provisions set forth in the outcomes of the summits held in Geneva and Tunis, including in relation to enhanced cooperation.

²⁰ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

28. We acknowledge the importance of the Internet Governance Forum as the primary multi-stakeholder platform for discussion of Internet governance issues.

29. We commit to:

(a) Promote an open, global, interoperable and reliable Internet and take concrete steps to maintain a safe, secure and enabling online environment for all (SDG 9);

(b) Support the Internet Governance Forum, including through continued efforts to increase diverse participation from Governments and other stakeholders from developing countries and the provision of voluntary funding also to this end (SDGs 9 and 10);

(c) Promote international cooperation among all stakeholders to prevent, identify and address risks of fragmentation of the Internet in a timely manner (SDG 16);

(d) Refrain from Internet shutdowns and measures that target Internet access (SDG 16).

Digital trust and safety

30. We must urgently counter and address all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, which occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, all forms of hate speech and discrimination, misinformation and disinformation, cyberbullying and child sexual exploitation and abuse. We will establish and maintain robust risk mitigation and redress measures that also protect privacy and freedom of expression.

31. We commit by 2030 to:

(a) Create a safe and secure online space for all users that ensures their mental health and well-being by defining and adopting common standards, guidelines and industry actions that are in compliance with international law, promote safe civic spaces and address content on digital platforms that causes harm to individuals, taking into account work under way by United Nations entities, regional organizations and multi-stakeholder initiatives (SDGs 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 and 17);

(b) Prioritize the development and implementation of national online child safety policies and standards, in compliance with international human rights law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (SDGs 3, 5 and 10);

(c) Establish regular collaboration between national online safety institutions to exchange best practices and develop shared understandings of actions to protect privacy, freedom of expression and access to information while addressing harms (SDG 17);

(d) Ensure that laws and regulations on the use of technology in areas such as surveillance and encryption are in compliance with international law (SDGs 10 and 16);

(e) Develop, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, effective methodologies to measure, monitor and counter all forms of violence and abuse in the digital space (SDGs 5 and 16);

(f) Monitor and review digital platform policies and practices on countering child sexual exploitation and abuse which occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, including distribution over digital platforms of child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material, as well as solicitation or grooming for the purpose of committing a sexual offence against a child (SDG 3).

32. We further urgently:

(a) Call on digital technology companies and developers to engage with users of all backgrounds and abilities to incorporate their perspectives and needs into the life cycle of digital technologies (SDGs 5 and 10);

(b) Call on digital technology companies and developers to co-develop industry accountability frameworks, in consultation with Governments and other stakeholders, that increase transparency around their systems and processes, define responsibilities and commit to standards as well as auditable public reports (SDGs 9 and 17);

(c) Call on digital technology companies and social media platforms to provide online safety-related training materials and safeguards to their users, and in particular, related to children and youth users (SDG 3);

(d) Call on social media platforms to establish safe, secure and accessible reporting mechanisms for users and their advocates to report potential policy violations, including special reporting mechanisms adapted to children and persons with disabilities (SDG 3).

Information integrity

33. Access to relevant, reliable and accurate information and knowledge is essential for an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital space. We recognize that digital and emerging technologies can facilitate the manipulation of and interference with information in ways that are harmful to societies and individuals, and negatively affect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

34. We will work together to promote information integrity, tolerance and respect in the digital space, as well as to protect the integrity of democratic processes. We will strengthen international cooperation to address the challenge of misinformation and disinformation and hate speech online and mitigate the risks of information manipulation in a manner consistent with international law.

35. We commit, by 2030 to:

(a) Design and roll out digital media and information literacy curricula to ensure that all users have the skills and knowledge to safely and critically interact with content and with information providers and to enhance resilience against the harmful impacts of misinformation and disinformation (SDGs 3 and 4);

(b) Promote diverse and resilient information ecosystems, including by strengthening independent and public media and supporting journalists and media workers (SDGs 9 and 16);

(c) Provide, promote and facilitate access to and dissemination of independent, fact-based, timely, targeted, clear, accessible, multilingual and science-based information to counter misinformation and disinformation (SDGs 3, 4, 9 and 16);

(d) Promote access to relevant, reliable and accurate information in crisis situations, to protect and empower those in vulnerable situations (SDG 10);

(e) Encourage United Nations entities, in collaboration with Governments and relevant stakeholders, to assess the impact of misinformation and disinformation on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 17).

36. We further urgently:

(a) Call on digital technology companies and social media platforms to enhance the transparency and accountability of their systems, including terms of service, content moderation and recommendation algorithms and handling of users' personal data in local languages, to empower users to make informed choices and provide or withdraw informed consent (SDGs 9 and 10);

(b) Call on social media platforms to provide researchers access to data, with safeguards for user privacy, to ensure transparency and accountability to build an evidence base on how to address misinformation and disinformation and hate speech that can inform government and industry policies, standards and best practices (SDGs 9, 16 and 17);

(c) Call on digital technology companies and developers to continue to develop solutions and publicly communicate actions to counter potential harms, including hate speech and discrimination, from artificial intelligence-enabled content. Such measures include incorporation of safeguards into artificial intelligence model training processes, identification of artificial intelligence-generated material, authenticity certification for content and origins, labelling, watermarking and other techniques (SDGs 10, 16 and 17).

Objective 4. Advance responsible, equitable and interoperable data governance approaches

Data privacy and security

37. We recognize that responsible and interoperable data governance is essential to advance development objectives, protect human rights, foster innovation and promote economic growth. The increasing collection, sharing and processing of data, including in artificial intelligence systems, may amplify risks in the absence of effective personal data protection and privacy norms.

38. We recognize the urgent need for strengthened data governance cooperation at all levels with the effective, equitable and meaningful participation of all countries and in consultation with relevant stakeholders to unlock the full potential of digital and emerging technologies. We recognize that this will require capacity-building for developing countries and the development and implementation of data governance frameworks at all levels that maximize the benefits of data use while protecting privacy and securing data. We call on the United Nations system to play a role in promoting capacity-building for responsible and interoperable data governance.

39. We commit, by 2030, to:

(a) Draw on existing international and regional guidelines on the protection of privacy in the development of data governance frameworks (all SDGs);

(b) Strengthen support to all countries to develop effective and interoperable national data governance frameworks (all SDGs);

(c) Empower individuals and groups with the ability to consider, give and withdraw their consent to the use of their data and the ability to choose how those data are used, including through legally mandated protections for data privacy and intellectual property (SDGs 10 and 16);

(d) Ensure that data collection, access, sharing, transfer, storage and processing practices are safe, secure and proportionate for necessary, explicit and legitimate purposes, in compliance with international law (all SDGs);

(e) Develop skilled workforces capable of collecting, processing, analysing, storing and transferring data safely in ways that protect privacy (SDGs 8 and 9).

Data exchanges and standards

40. We acknowledge that data divides, including gender and geographical data gaps, can lead to inequitable distribution of benefits, the misuse and misinterpretation of data and biased results.

41. We recognize that common data standards and interoperable data exchanges can increase the accessibility and sharing of data and help close data divides. We will enable open data initiatives that are created and managed by all stakeholders, including communities and individuals, to utilize and leverage data for their development and well-being.

42. We commit, by 2030, to:

(a) Develop data and metadata standards designed to prevent and address bias, discrimination or human rights violations and abuses throughout the data life cycle, including through regular data auditing (SDGs 3, 5, 10 and 16);

(b) Develop basic definitions and data classifications to promote interoperability and facilitate data exchanges (all SDGs);

(c) Develop common definitions and standards on the use and reuse of data for public benefit (all SDGs).

Data for the Sustainable Development Goals and for development

43. We consider that safe and secure data systems and capacity are critical for evidence-based policymaking and the delivery of public services. Underinvestment in public data systems and statistical activities can hamper progress in achieving sustainable development.

44. We recognize that quality data is critical for tracking, targeting and accelerating progress across the Sustainable Development Goals as well as responding effectively to crises. We commit to strengthen international cooperation to close the current serious gaps on data for development and to increase its public availability. We will champion the responsible use and sharing of data within and between countries to advance progress across the Sustainable Development Goals.

45. We commit, by 2030, to:

(a) Increase financing for data and statistics from all sources and enhance efforts to build capacity in data and related skills, as well as responsible data use, particularly in developing countries. We will scale up predictable financing for sustainable development data (SDG 17);

(b) Strengthen efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate relevant, accurate, reliable and disaggregated data for better monitoring and policymaking to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, while respecting privacy and data protection. We will aim for a 50 per cent increase in the data available to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts (all SDGs);

(c) Develop open and accessible data systems to support effective disaster early warning, early action and crisis response (SDGs 3 and 11).

Cross-border data flows

46. Cross-border data flows are a critical driver of the digital economy. We recognize the potential social, economic and development benefits of secure and trusted cross-border data flows, in particular for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. We will identify innovative, interoperable and inclusive mechanisms to enable data to flow with trust within and between countries to mutual benefit, while respecting relevant data protection and privacy safeguards and applicable legal frameworks (SDG 17).

47. We commit, by 2030, to advance consultations among all relevant stakeholders to better understand commonalities, complementarities, convergence and divergence between regulatory approaches on how to facilitate cross-border data flows with trust so as to develop publicly available knowledge and best practices (SDG 17).

Interoperable data governance

48. We will promote and support interoperability between national, regional and international data policy frameworks. In this context, we request the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish a dedicated working group to engage in a comprehensive and inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue on data governance at all levels as relevant for development. We encourage the working group to report on its progress to the General Assembly, by no later than the eighty-first session, including on follow-up recommendations towards equitable and interoperable data governance arrangements, which may include fundamental principles of data governance at all levels as relevant for development; proposals to support interoperability between national, regional and international data systems; considerations of sharing the benefits of data; and options to facilitate safe, secure and trusted data flows, including cross-border data flows as relevant for development (all SDGs).

49. We will continue discussions in the United Nations, building on those outcomes and recognizing the ongoing work of other relevant bodies and stakeholders, including the United Nations Statistical Commission, in our efforts to pursue common understandings for data governance at all levels, as relevant for development (all SDGs).

Objective 5. Enhance international governance of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity

50. We recognize the need for a balanced, inclusive and risk-based approach to the governance of artificial intelligence (AI), with the full and equal representation of all countries, especially developing countries, and the meaningful participation of all stakeholders.

51. We recognize international, regional, national and multi-stakeholder efforts under way to advance safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems. We urgently need to inclusively assess and address the potential impact, opportunities and risks of artificial intelligence systems on sustainable development and the well-being and rights of individuals. International cooperation is required to promote coordination and compatibility of emerging artificial intelligence governance frameworks.

52. We commit to advance equitable and inclusive approaches to harnessing artificial intelligence benefits and mitigating risks in full respect of international law, including international human rights law, and taking into account other relevant frameworks such as the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.²²

53. We recognize the immense potential of artificial intelligence systems to accelerate progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals. We will govern artificial intelligence in the public interest and ensure that the

²² United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Forty-first Session, Paris, 9–24 November 2021*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, annex VII.

application of artificial intelligence fosters diverse cultures and languages and supports locally generated data for the benefit of countries and communities' development. This includes, in particular, international cooperation to support developing countries in building artificial intelligence capacities as well as efforts to address potential negative impacts of emerging digital technologies on labour and employment and on the environment.

54. We consider that international governance of artificial intelligence requires an agile, multidisciplinary and adaptable multi-stakeholder approach. We recognize that the United Nations has an important role to play in shaping, enabling and supporting such governance.

55. We have a unique opportunity, through this Compact, to advance international governance of artificial intelligence in ways that complement international, regional, national and multi-stakeholder efforts. We will:

(a) Assess the future directions and implications of artificial intelligence systems and promote scientific understanding (all SDGs);

(b) Support interoperability and compatibility of artificial intelligence governance approaches through sharing best practices and promoting common understanding (all SDGs);

(c) Help to build capacities, especially in developing countries, to access, develop, use and govern artificial intelligence systems and direct them towards the pursuit of sustainable development (all SDGs);

(d) Promote transparency, accountability and robust human oversight of artificial intelligence systems in compliance with international law (all SDGs).

56. We therefore commit to:

(a) Establish, within the United Nations, a multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on AI with balanced geographic representation to promote scientific understanding through evidence-based impact, risk and opportunity assessments, drawing on existing national, regional and international initiatives and research networks (SDG 17);

(b) Initiate, within the United Nations, a Global Dialogue on AI Governance involving Governments and all relevant stakeholders which will take place in the margins of existing relevant United Nations conferences and meetings (SDG 17).

57. We therefore request the President of the General Assembly to appoint at the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly co-facilitators, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to identify, through an intergovernmental process and consultations with other relevant stakeholders, the terms of reference and modalities for the establishment and functioning of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance for the adoption by the General Assembly.

58. We call on standards development organizations to collaborate to promote the development and adoption of interoperable artificial intelligence standards that uphold safety, reliability, sustainability and human rights (SDGs 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 17).

59. We will promote safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems that advance, protect and preserve linguistic and cultural diversity and that take into account multilingualism throughout the life cycle of these systems (SDGs 10 and 16).

60. We encourage the development of international partnerships on artificial intelligence capacity-building to develop education and training programmes, increase access to resources including open artificial intelligence models and systems, open training data and compute, facilitate artificial intelligence model training and development, and promote the participation of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in the digital economy (SDGs 4 and 17).

61. We will leverage existing United Nations and multi-stakeholder mechanisms to support artificial intelligence capacity-building to bridge artificial intelligence divides, facilitate access to artificial intelligence applications and build capacity in high-performance computing and related skills in developing countries (all SDGs).

62. We will promote North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation to support the development of representative high-quality data sets, affordable compute resources, local solutions that reflect linguistic and cultural diversity and entrepreneurial ecosystems in developing countries (SDGs 4, 9, 10 and 17).

63. We emphasize the importance of increased investment, particularly from the private sector and philanthropy, to scale up artificial intelligence capacity-building for sustainable development. We request the Secretary-General, in consultation with potential contributors and the United Nations system, to develop innovative voluntary financing options for artificial intelligence capacity-building that take into account the recommendations of the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence on a Global Fund on AI and that are complementary to relevant United Nations funding mechanisms and to submit these for consideration by the General Assembly at the seventy-ninth session.

Follow-up and review

64. We will implement the Global Digital Compact, within our own countries and at regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities and applicable legal frameworks.

65. These efforts can only succeed with the active engagement of the private sector, technical and academic communities and civil society, whose innovations and contributions to digitalization are fundamental and irreplaceable. We will strengthen our collaboration and leverage multi-stakeholder cooperation to achieve the objectives set out in this Compact.

66. We invite international and regional organizations, the private sector, academia, the technical community and civil society groups to endorse the Compact and take active part in its implementation and follow-up. We request the Secretary-General to put in place modalities for the voluntary endorsement of this Compact, and to make this information public and accessible from December 2024.

67. We recognize the importance of financing to unlock the full potential of this Compact. Successful implementation will require public, private and multilateral resources, including the pooling of investments in joint and blended facilities for impact at scale, including through United Nations mechanisms such as the Digital Window of the Joint SDG Fund and facilities in multilateral development banks. We call on Governments to make support to digital transformation integral to development assistance, including through increased allocations to digital and data initiatives. We invite private sector and philanthropic actors to consider financial pledges in support of the implementation of this Compact.

68. We will build on the processes and forums emanating from the World Summit on the Information Society, in particular the Internet Governance Forum and its national and regional initiatives, as well as the WSIS Forum, to advance implementation of this Compact. We look forward to the WSIS+20 review in 2025 and invite it to identify how these processes and forums can support the contribution of all stakeholders to implementation of the Compact.

69. We recognize the contribution of all United Nations entities, agencies, funds and programmes in advancing digital cooperation, including but not limited to the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and invite them, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to support, within their existing mandates, implementation of this Compact. We recognize the role of the United Nations regional economic commissions and United Nations country teams in supporting regional and national stakeholders to advance digital transformation.

70. We recognize the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in reviewing follow-up on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and request it to consider how it can contribute further to the implementation of the Compact.

71. To track and monitor progress, we request the Secretary-General to provide a Compact implementation map for the consideration of Governments and other stakeholders that reflects the contributions of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders and to reflect this in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels ahead of the WSIS+20 review.

72. We recognize that further strengthening of system-wide coordination is required to enable the United Nations to realize the inclusive platform for digital cooperation set out in this Compact. To this end, we request the Secretary-General, following consultations with Member States, to submit a proposal to the General Assembly during its seventy-ninth session for the establishment of an office, building on and incorporating the activities and resources of

the existing Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology, to facilitate system-wide coordination, working closely with existing mechanisms. This proposal should include detailed information on operational functions, structure, location, mandate renewal, resources and staffing.

73. We recognize the role of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council in reviewing progress of the Compact in closing digital divides and accelerating achievement of the 2030 Agenda. We recognize the role of the Human Rights Council, within its existing mandate, in fostering an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital space for all.

74. The cross-cutting nature of digital technologies and the multiplicity of actors involved in digital cooperation require synergies and aligned follow-up. We commit to review the Compact to assess progress against its objectives and to identify emerging opportunities and challenges for global digital cooperation. We decide to convene a high-level meeting entitled "High-level review of the Global Digital Compact", to take place during the eighty-second session of the General Assembly, based on a progress report by the Secretary-General and with the input and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Internet Governance Forum and World Summit on the Information Society action line facilitators. We request the President of the General Assembly to appoint co-facilitators, one from a developing country and one from a developed country, at the eighty-first session to facilitate open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental consultations to determine the modalities for this high-level meeting.

Annex II

Declaration on Future Generations

Preamble

We, the Heads of State and Government and high representatives, having met at the Summit of the Future at United Nations Headquarters on 22 and 23 September 2024,

Reaffirming our commitments to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²³ as well as our respective obligations under international law,

Reaffirming also our commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁴ including the political declaration of the Sustainable Development Goals Summit of 2023,²⁵ and our pledge to future generations as set out, *inter alia*, in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,²⁶

Cognizant that future generations are all those generations that do not yet exist, and who will inherit this planet,

Observing that many existing national legal systems, as well as some cultures and religions, seek to safeguard the needs and interests of future generations and promote intergenerational solidarity, justice and equity,

Recognizing that the decisions, actions and inactions of present generations have an intergenerational multiplier effect, and therefore resolving to ensure that present generations act with responsibility towards safeguarding the needs and interests of future generations,

Acknowledging that we must learn from our past achievements and failures, and their consequences, in order to ensure a more sustainable, just and equitable world for present and future generations, and understanding the interconnectedness of past, present and future,

Recognizing children and youth as agents of change and the need for intergenerational dialogue and engagement, including with and among children, youth and older persons, to be taken into consideration in our policy and decision-making processes in order to safeguard the needs and interests of future generations,

Acknowledging that investing in building a strong foundation for lasting international peace and security, sustainable development, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental

²³ Resolution 217 A (III).

²⁴ Resolution 70/1.

²⁵ Resolution 78/1, annex.

²⁶ *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.

freedoms for all and upholding the rule of law is the most effective way to safeguard the needs and interests of future generations,

Recognizing the complex and interrelated opportunities, challenges and risks faced by present generations, as well as the implications of projected global demographic trends,

Further committing to build a stronger, more effective and resilient multilateral system based on international law, with the United Nations at its core, underpinned by transparency, confidence and trust, for the benefit of present and future generations,

Declare the following:

Guiding principles

In order to seize the opportunity that present generations possess to leave a better future for generations to come and to fulfil our commitment to meet the demands of the present in a way that safeguards the needs and interests of future generations, while leaving no one behind, we will observe the following guiding principles:

1. The maintenance of international peace and security, and the full respect for international law, must be promoted in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
2. The pursuit and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, encompassing civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, which includes the right to development, must be respected, protected and promoted, without distinction or discrimination of any kind.
3. The opportunity for future generations to thrive in prosperity and achieve sustainable development must be ensured, including by eliminating the intergenerational transmission of poverty and hunger, inequality and injustice, and acknowledging the special challenges faced by the most vulnerable countries, in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
4. The promotion of intergenerational solidarity, as well as intergenerational dialogue, and social cohesion is an indispensable part of the foundation for the prosperity of future generations and, in this regard, the role of families and family-friendly and family-oriented policies as contributors to sustainable development must be recognized.
5. A clean, healthy and sustainable environment, where humanity lives in harmony with nature, must be created and maintained by urgently addressing the causes and adverse impacts of climate change and scaling up collective action to promote environmental protection.
6. The promotion of the responsible and ethical use of science, technology and innovation, guided by the principles of equity and solidarity, is necessary to foster an open, fair and inclusive environment for scientific and technological development and digital cooperation while bridging the scientific, technological and innovation divides, including digital divides, within and between countries.
7. The achievement of gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind are necessary requirements for a sustainable future.
8. The full and equal participation of persons with disabilities of present and future generations in society, including the opportunity for them to be actively involved in decision-making processes, is critical to ensuring that no one is left behind.
9. The elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as the achievement of racial equality and the empowerment of all people, are required for a prosperous and sustainable future.
10. An inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral system is essential to enhance international solidarity and cooperation, rebuild trust and create a world that is safe, just and sustainable, where human dignity is ensured.

Commitments

Guided by these principles, we hereby pledge to:

11. Promote international stability, peace and security, whereby conflicts and crises are resolved through peaceful means.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

12. Ensure peaceful, inclusive and just societies, while addressing inequalities within and among nations and the special needs of developing countries, as well as people in vulnerable situations.
13. Implement policies and programmes to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence, harassment and abuse against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence, and ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in all spheres of society.
14. Eliminate all forms of persistent historical and structural inequalities, including by acknowledging, addressing and taking effective measures to remedy past tragedies and their consequences, and eradicate all forms of discrimination.
15. Honour, promote and preserve cultural diversity and cultural heritage, as well as languages, knowledge systems and traditions, and foster intercultural and interreligious dialogue, including through encouraging strengthened international cooperation on the return or restitution of cultural properties of spiritual, ancestral, historical and cultural value to countries of origin, including but not limited to objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents, and strongly encourage relevant private entities to similarly engage, including through bilateral dialogue and with the assistance of multilateral mechanisms, as appropriate.
16. Recognize, respect, promote and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples, their territories, lands and ecosystems, while safeguarding their traditions, spiritual beliefs and ancestral knowledge, strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State; and ensure their right to participation in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, as determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations.
17. Undertake comprehensive and targeted strategies to achieve inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, food security and the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and to combat the feminization of poverty, in order to meet the needs of the present generations, achieve global resilience and establish a more prosperous foundation for future generations.
18. Prioritize urgent action to address critical environmental challenges and implement measures to reduce disaster risk and build resilience, reverse the degradation of ecosystems and ensure a clean, healthy and sustainable environment; and reaffirm the importance of accelerating action to address climate change and its adverse impacts, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances, noting the importance for some of the concept of "climate justice".
19. Harness the benefits of existing, new and emerging technologies and mitigate the associated risks through effective, inclusive and equitable governance at all levels, scaling up collaboration to bridge the digital divides within and between developed and developing countries, increasing capacity-building efforts in the field of science, technology and innovation, and promoting the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms.
20. Strengthen cooperation among States in their response to demographic trends and realities, such as rapid population growth, declining birth rates and ageing populations, as well as in addressing the interlinkages between population issues and development across all regions, taking into account the needs and interests of present and future generations, including children and youth, and the substantial contributions of older persons to sustainable development efforts.
21. Strengthen cooperation among States to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration between countries of origin, transit and destination, including through enhancing and diversifying the availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration, while recognizing the positive contributions of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development.
22. Invest in accessible, safe, inclusive and equitable quality education for all, including physical education and sport, and promote opportunities for lifelong learning, technical and vocational training, and digital literacy, allowing for the intergenerational acquisition and transfer of knowledge and skills to advance the prospects of future generations.
23. Protect the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, through universal health coverage and strengthened and resilient health systems, as well as equitable access to safe, affordable,

effective and quality medicines, vaccines, therapeutics and other health products, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for present and future generations.

Actions

Acknowledging the primary role and responsibility of governments at all levels, in line with their respective constitutional frameworks, towards safeguarding the needs and interests of future generations, we will implement, institutionalize and monitor the above commitments in national, regional and global policymaking by:

24. Leveraging science, data, statistics and strategic foresight to ensure long-term thinking and planning, and to develop and implement sustainable practices and the institutional reforms necessary to ensure evidence-based decision-making, while making governance more anticipatory, adaptive and responsive to future opportunities, risks and challenges.

25. Ensuring inclusive and equitable access to knowledge, science and information, while promoting innovation, critical thinking and life skills to create generations of citizens that are agents of positive change and transformation.

26. Strengthening our systems of national and global accounting, including by promoting the use of forward-looking, evidence-based impact assessments, developing stronger anticipatory risk analyses and encouraging the use of measures of progress on sustainable development that complement and go beyond gross domestic product.

27. Investing in capacity to better prepare for and respond to future global shocks, crises and challenges, and using evidence-based planning and foresight to avoid and mitigate risks, while ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable do not bear disproportionate costs and burdens of mitigation, adaptation, restoration and resilience-building.

28. Undertaking a whole-of-government approach to coordination, including at the national and local levels, on the assessment, development, implementation and evaluation of policies that safeguard the needs and interests of future generations.

29. Enhancing cooperation with stakeholders, including civil society, academia, the scientific and technological community and the private sector, and encouraging intergenerational partnerships, by promoting a whole-of-society approach, to share best practices and develop innovative, long-term and forward-thinking ideas in order to safeguard the needs and interests of future generations.

30. Equipping the multilateral system, including the United Nations, to support States, upon their request, in their efforts to implement this Declaration and embed the needs and interests of future generations and long-term thinking in policymaking processes by fostering cooperation and facilitating greater use of anticipatory planning and foresight, based on science, data and statistics, and raising awareness of and advising on the likely intergenerational or future impacts of policies and programmes.

31. Fostering an organizational culture that is future-oriented and mainstreamed across the United Nations system in order to facilitate science- and evidence-based decision-making by developing diverse capabilities, including anticipatory planning, foresight and futures literacy, and systematically promoting long-term and intergenerational thinking at all levels.

32. Recognizing the important advisory and advocacy role that the United Nations should play with respect to future generations, we:

(a) Take note of the Secretary-General's proposal to appoint a Special Envoy for Future Generations to support the implementation of this Declaration;

(b) Decide to convene an inclusive high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on future generations that will review the implementation of this Declaration during the eighty-third session of the General Assembly and provide updates on the actions taken to safeguard the needs and interests of future generations;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of this Declaration for consideration at the high-level plenary meeting to be held during the eighty-third session of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 79/2

Adopted at the 18th plenary meeting, on 7 October 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.5](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

79/2. Political declaration of the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance

The General Assembly

Adopts the political declaration of the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance, held on 26 September 2024 in accordance with its resolution [78/269](#) of 25 March 2024, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

Political declaration of the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance

We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, are assembled at the United Nations on 26 September 2024, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [78/269](#) of 25 March 2024, to review progress on global, regional and national efforts to tackle antimicrobial resistance, to identify gaps and invest in sustainable solutions to strengthen and accelerate multisectoral progress at all levels, through a One Health approach, with a view to scaling up the global effort to build a healthier world based on equity and leaving no one behind, and in this regard we:

1. Recognize that antimicrobial resistance is one of the most urgent global health threats and development challenges and demands immediate action to safeguard our ability to treat human, animal and plant diseases, as well as to enhance food safety, food security and nutrition, foster economic development, equity and a healthy environment, and advance the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;²⁷

2. Reaffirm that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development offers a framework to ensure healthy lives, and recall commitments to fight malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, the Ebola virus disease, neglected tropical diseases and other communicable diseases and epidemics that disproportionately affect developing countries, including by addressing growing antimicrobial resistance, while reiterating that antimicrobial resistance challenges the sustainability and effectiveness of the public health response to these and other diseases as well as gains in health and development and the attainment of the 2030 Agenda;

3. Recall that, within the broader context of antimicrobial resistance, resistance to antibiotics is a grave global challenge, and that effective, safe and affordable antibiotics are a prerequisite for providing quality, accessible and timely healthcare services and are essential for the functioning of all health systems;

4. Recognize that, while antimicrobial resistance affects people of all ages, knows no borders and is present in all countries, the burden is largely and disproportionately borne by developing countries and those in vulnerable situations, requiring global solidarity, joint efforts and international cooperation;

5. Note with concern that lack of access to appropriate, safe, effective and affordable antimicrobials and diagnostic tools, particularly in developing countries, is responsible for more deaths than antimicrobial resistance, while stressing that, in 2019, 4.95 million deaths were associated with drug-resistant bacterial infections, including 1.27 million deaths directly attributable to bacterial antimicrobial resistance, 20 per cent of whom were children under 5,²⁸ and that without a stronger response there will be an estimated average loss of life expectancy of 1.8 years globally by 2035;²⁹

6. Note with concern also that, globally, antimicrobial resistance could result in 1 trillion United States dollars of additional healthcare costs per year by 2050 and 1 trillion to 3.4 trillion dollars of gross domestic product losses per year by 2030,³⁰ and that treating drug-resistant bacterial infections alone could cost up to 412 billion dollars annually,

²⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

²⁸ “Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis”, *The Lancet*, vol. 399, No. 10325 (February 2022).

²⁹ Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, “GLG report: Towards specific commitments and action in the response to antimicrobial resistance”.

³⁰ World Bank Group, *Drug-resistant Infections: A Threat to Our Economic Future – Final Report* (Washington, D.C., March 2017).

coupled with workforce participation and productivity losses of 443 billion dollars,³¹ with antimicrobial resistance predicted to cause an 11 per cent decline in livestock production in low-income countries by 2050;³²

7. Note with serious concern the severe shortcomings the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has revealed at the national, regional and global levels in terms of timely, effective prevention, preparedness, detection of and response to potential health emergencies, and consequently the challenges this creates for effectively tackling antimicrobial resistance, including in the capacity and resilience of all health systems, especially in developing countries;

8. Reaffirm that improving infection prevention and control measures, vaccination and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) could prevent more than 750,000 deaths each year from antimicrobial resistance in low- and middle-income countries alone, and that prioritizing good antimicrobial stewardship, universal health coverage and equitable access to medicines, diagnostics and other health products, investment in infrastructure, and education, including public awareness campaigns and training, will further serve to prevent all infections;

9. Recognize the need to scale up multisectoral, cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary efforts and the engagement of all relevant sectors to address antimicrobial resistance in human, animal and plant health, such as agriculture, environment, finance, manufacturing, research and development, and education to generate an effective whole-of-government and whole-of-society response, in line with a One Health approach;

10. Reaffirm the commitment to General Assembly resolution 71/3 of 5 October 2016, entitled “Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance”, and note the report of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance and its recommendations to the Secretary-General of April 2019, as well as the Call to Action on Antimicrobial Resistance – 2021 of the High-level Interactive Dialogue on Antimicrobial Resistance;³³

11. Welcome the organization of the 2023 high-level meetings of the General Assembly on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, on universal health coverage and on the fight against tuberculosis and recall their political declarations,³⁴ which highlighted the importance of international cooperation, collaboration, equity and global solidarity in scaling up the global effort to leave no one behind and to build a healthier world for all;

12. Take note of the contributions by the Ministerial Conferences on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2014 and 2019 in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Third Global High-level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2022 in Oman, during which 47 Member States endorsed the Muscat Ministerial Manifesto, and Member State-led efforts, such as the First BRICS International Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2024 in the Russian Federation, and the continuous commitment to have One Health and antimicrobial resistance as a priority of the Group of 20 and the Group of Seven;

13. Look forward to the upcoming Fourth Global High-level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance, to be held in November 2024 in Saudi Arabia under the theme “From Declaration to Implementation: Accelerating Actions through Multisectoral Partnerships for the Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance”;

14. Acknowledge the need to leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first, and to ensure equitable and timely access to quality essential healthcare services and safe, effective, quality, affordable essential medicines including antimicrobials, and vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics and other health products, while respecting and promoting human rights, gender equality, sociocultural factors and the dignity of the person and the principles of equality and non-discrimination, as well as supporting and empowering those in vulnerable situations, including women, newborns, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, immunocompromised patients, people living with HIV/AIDS and those affected by tuberculosis, people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples, people living in conflict-affected States and humanitarian settings, including those impacted by climate change and natural disasters, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, those living in poverty and extreme poverty in both urban and rural areas, and people living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing;

³¹ Quadripartite study on the economics of antimicrobial resistance.

³² World Bank Group, *Drug-resistant Infections: A Threat to Our Economic Future – Final Report* (Washington, D.C., March 2017).

³³ A/75/903, annex.

³⁴ Resolution 78/3, annex, resolution 78/4, annex, and resolution 78/5, annex.

15. Recognize the profound socioeconomic challenges and financial hardships faced by people affected by antimicrobial resistance, including in obtaining an early diagnosis, in being subject to extremely long treatment regimens, with drugs that could involve severe side effects, as well as in securing integrated support, including from the community, and therefore affirm that all these people require integrated, people-centred prevention, diagnosis, treatment, management of side effects, and care, as well as psychosocial, nutritional and socioeconomic support for successful treatment, including to reduce stigma and discrimination;

16. Commit to scale up action to be commensurate with the present burden of antimicrobial resistance, with the aim of reducing the global deaths associated with bacterial antimicrobial resistance by 10 per cent by 2030 against the 2019 baseline of 4.95 million deaths, and undertake to address the multifaceted and cross-cutting nature of antimicrobial resistance;

I. Governance

17. Recognize that sustainable, efficient and accountable governance structures at local, national, regional and global levels are critical to an effective, coordinated and inclusive multisectoral response, including through a One Health approach, and note, from annual Tracking Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) reporting, that, while 178 countries have developed multisectoral national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, only 52 per cent of countries have a functioning multisectoral coordinating mechanism and only 68 per cent are implementing their action plans;

18. Reaffirm the importance of national ownership and the primary role and responsibility of governments at all levels to determine their own path towards achieving universal health coverage, including through addressing antimicrobial resistance, in accordance with national contexts, priorities and needs, and underscore the importance of political leadership for tackling antimicrobial resistance in and beyond the health sector in order to pursue whole-of-government, whole-of-society and community-based approaches, as well as the consideration of health-in-all-policies, equity-based and life-course approaches;

19. Recognize that, although progress has been made in developing and implementing multisectoral national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, additional and sustainable financial and technical support is needed to build and strengthen capacity, especially in developing countries;

20. Recognize that armed conflicts have a devastating impact on health systems and antimicrobial resistance, leaving people, especially people in vulnerable situations, refugees, internally displaced persons and those living in occupied territories or conflict-affected areas, without full access to essential healthcare and exposing them to preventable diseases and other health risks, and exacerbate health needs, including for mental health and psychosocial support, rehabilitation, treatment for chronic diseases and others such as cancer, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis;

21. Note the need to strengthen national and regional regulatory bodies to adopt effective regulatory frameworks, within the national and regional context and as appropriate, to promote effective implementation and accountability to achieve stable, well-functioning and harmonized regulatory systems for medicines, and to provide assistance and support to low- and middle-income countries upon their request;

22. Recognize the leading roles of the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organisation for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme, as the Quadripartite organizations, and the work of the standing Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on Antimicrobial Resistance;

23. Recognize also the contributions to global antimicrobial resistance response, including from the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, the Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform, and other United Nations agencies and international organizations, where appropriate;

Commitments

24. Ensure, by 2030, that all countries have developed or updated and are implementing multisectoral national action plans on antimicrobial resistance with national targets informed by analysis of existing capacities and priorities, with inclusive and effective national functioning multisectoral coordination mechanisms, and appropriate and sustainable human and financial resources, according to national contexts and priorities;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

25. Request the Quadripartite organizations, in consultation with Member States, to update the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance by 2026 to ensure a robust and inclusive multisectoral response, through a One Health approach, that aligns with current realities to drive greater impact against antimicrobial resistance, and request the Quadripartite to report biennially on progress made towards their specific and joint commitments;

26. Request the Quadripartite organizations to formalize the standing Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on Antimicrobial Resistance as the central coordinating mechanism to support the global response to antimicrobial resistance, according to the mandates and roles of the respective organizations;

27. Invite the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat to facilitate cooperation and exchange with relevant multilateral organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Customs Organization, on aspects of their mandates related to antimicrobial resistance;

28. Enhance existing frameworks and mechanisms, including but not limited to the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform, biennial ministerial conferences on antimicrobial resistance and other relevant conferences, in order to facilitate the multisectoral exchange of experiences and best practices and assessment of Member States' progress in implementing national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, and which could also be an opportunity to promote the voluntary expansion of the donor base of the Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund;

29. Promote participatory, inclusive and transparent approaches to health governance for antimicrobial resistance at local, national, regional and global levels, including by exploring modalities for enhancing a meaningful whole-of-society approach and social participation, by involving all relevant stakeholders, such as local communities, health workers and care workers in the health sector, patients, survivors of antimicrobial-resistant infections, farmers, animal health and environmental and ecosystem sector professionals, academia, volunteers, civil society organizations, humanitarian personnel, faith-based organizations, the private sector and youth in the design, implementation and review of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, to systematically inform decisions that affect health so that policies, programmes and plans better respond to needs, while fostering trust in health systems;

30. Invite the Quadripartite organizations to establish an independent panel for evidence for action against antimicrobial resistance in 2025 to facilitate the generation and use of multisectoral, scientific evidence to support Member States in efforts to tackle antimicrobial resistance, making use of existing resources and avoiding duplication of ongoing efforts, after an open and transparent consultation with all Member States on its composition, mandate, scope and deliverables;

II. Financing

31. Recognize the need to maintain or, where necessary, increase sustainable investments at national, regional and global levels for strengthening national capacities for antimicrobial resistance prevention, surveillance and response, especially in developing countries, including low- and middle-income countries, which are subject to a disproportionate burden;

32. Recognize the need for countries to have in place prioritized, costed and funded multisectoral national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, and express concern that only 11 per cent of countries have dedicated funding in their national budgets for implementation of multisectoral national action plans on antimicrobial resistance;

33. Recognize that health financing requires global solidarity and collective effort and urge Member States to strengthen international cooperation to support efforts to build and strengthen capacity in developing countries, including through enhanced official development assistance and financial and technical support and support to research, development and innovation programmes;

Commitments

34. Commit to sustainable financing and budgeted activities, as identified in the national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, for their effective implementation, in accordance with national contexts;

35. Strengthen sustainable financing through existing funding structures and promote the mobilization of financial resources and investments through national, bilateral and multilateral channels, in particular for developing countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, to support implementation of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, as well as their monitoring and surveillance, in accordance with national contexts;

36. Facilitate sustainable funding from international cooperation to support the implementation of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, with the target of achieving 100 million dollars to catalyse the achievement of at least 60 per cent of countries having achieved funded plans by 2030, through, inter alia, diversifying funding sources and increasing the number of contributors to the Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund;

37. Encourage existing financing mechanisms, including but not limited to the World Bank, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, the Green Climate Fund, the Pandemic Fund, the Climate Health Fund, the Global Environment Facility, Nature4Health, and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, to facilitate access to existing relevant funding sources or expand, as appropriate, their scope to include investments to increase access to effective antimicrobials, prevention of infections through vaccines, research and development of new antimicrobials, diagnostic tools or technologies, water, hygiene and sanitation, and infection prevention and control, surveillance, and support implementation of multisectoral national action plans on antimicrobial resistance and leverage procurement and market-shaping instruments such as the Stop TB Partnership Global Drug Facility and Unitaid;

38. Request the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat, in collaboration with relevant financial institutions, to map existing and catalytic funding, including from the private sector, philanthropic organizations and development banks, in order to improve access to resources and leverage capacity-building and implementation of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance;

III. Access

39. Recognize that equitable and timely access to effective antimicrobials, diagnostics and vaccines for human and animal health remains a challenge for developing countries, while access to existing and newly developed antimicrobials and complementary diagnostics remains uneven within and among countries;

40. Express concern that the supply of health products and technologies is dependent on manufacturing facilities concentrated in few countries and that the lack of national or regional production capacities, adequate infrastructure and logistics expertise to store, distribute and deliver diagnostics, medicines, vaccines and other health products and technologies, particularly in developing countries, among other factors, hampers efforts to achieve diagnosis, treatment and vaccination targets for several diseases, safely, efficiently, at the right time, especially in the context of health emergencies;

41. Note that the high prices and out-of-pocket expenditures for some health products and services, including for treating drug-resistant infections and diseases, and inequitable access to such products and services within and among countries, as well as financial hardships associated therewith, continue to impede progress towards mitigating the effects of antimicrobial resistance;

Commitments

42. Accelerate efforts to achieve universal health coverage as a means to ensure access to essential health services as well as to strengthen veterinary services for the optimal prevention, diagnosis and appropriate treatment of infections and antimicrobial stewardship measures;

43. Ensure equitable and timely access to and greater supply of antimicrobials, vaccines and diagnostics in developing countries, especially in low- and middle-income countries, in line with global lists of essential medicines, including the World Health Organization Model List of Essential Medicines and the global Essential Veterinary Medicines List, taking into account national contexts and updating country-aligned lists and treatment needs, as appropriate;

44. Encourage the Quadripartite organizations, in collaboration with relevant entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, and other stakeholders as appropriate, to coordinate efforts and take actionable steps to support global and regional access initiatives, to ensure effective infectious disease management, including enhancing timely and equitable access to and affordability of quality antimicrobials, diagnostics, vaccines and alternatives to the use of antimicrobials, while promoting their prudent, responsible and sustainable manufacturing, appropriate use and disposal;

45. Call upon the Quadripartite organizations, in collaboration with Member States upon their request and other stakeholders including the private sector and partnerships, such as the Global Antibiotic Research and

Development Partnership (GARDP), through the SECURE initiative, and the Global Drug Facility, as applicable, to take steps to increase global access to and appropriate use of antimicrobials in settings with the highest unmet need, including by aligning regional and subregional medicine registration and reforming regulatory and policy pathways, as necessary, to accelerate authorization of safe and effective products, especially for new antimicrobials, and to consider implementing new, sustainable procurement models, such as pooled procurement, tiered pricing and by supporting measures to ensure the resilience of supply chains for health products;

IV. Coordinated multisectoral response

46. Recognize the need for collaborative and multisectoral efforts to address antimicrobial resistance through a One Health approach that fosters cooperation across the human, animal and plant health, as well as environmental and other relevant sectors;

47. Acknowledge that increasing awareness and knowledge on antimicrobial resistance and all its implications requires the sharing of good practices and findings, collaboration with the media and national and multisectoral actors and the allocation of sufficient resources for these activities across sectors;

48. Recognize that infection prevention and control across sectors, including through water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), is essential to reduce the emergence, re-emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance and note the importance of ensuring effective infrastructure and programmes in this regard based on scientific evidence;

49. Note the importance of improving the appropriate, prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials across the human, animal and plant health sectors, through integrated delivery of policies that promote disease prevention and antimicrobial stewardship;

50. Recognize the critical role that diagnostic tests and laboratory capacity play in reducing antimicrobial resistance, by facilitating the appropriate, prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in all sectors, informing healthcare decisions and improving patient care, while further recognizing the difficulties faced by developing countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, in accessing such tests;

Commitments

51. Enhance and sustain targeted efforts, including through a One Health approach, to promote awareness of antimicrobial resistance and the appropriate use and disposal of antimicrobials, through education and training, social science approaches, communication and information campaigns, including through the media, behavioural change initiatives, the sharing of best practices and strengthening stewardship competencies and programmes across all relevant workforce sectors by integrating antimicrobial resistance modules in primary, secondary and tertiary education and training curricula through systematic public, private, stakeholder and community engagement, and in this regard acknowledge the importance of engaging patients and families as partners in promoting safe care, and working towards locally meaningful and sustainable solutions;

52. Promote the alignment of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance and national vaccination and immunization strategies, both in the human and animal health sectors;

53. Enhance the appropriate, prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials across sectors through better valuation of and investment in innovative, rapid, effective, validated and affordable diagnostics and laboratory systems, ensure the accessibility of quality testing and promote the optimal utilization of these diagnostics across sectors;

Human health

54. Reaffirm the right of every human being to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application in order to advance towards universal access to quality, affordable, inclusive, equitable and timely prevention, diagnosis, treatment, care and awareness-raising related to antimicrobial resistance, and address its economic and social determinants;

55. Acknowledge the drivers of antimicrobial resistance, including infections of all types; lack of regulation of over-the-counter use of antimicrobials; overprescription by healthcare workers; lack of evidence-based standard treatment and prophylaxis guidelines; poor treatment adherence; inappropriate use of antibiotics, including during seasonal viral outbreaks; substandard and falsified antimicrobial medicines, which require surveillance and legal

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enforcement by national regulatory authorities; lack of adequate infrastructure, surveillance and monitoring systems, and affordable and effective diagnostic tests, including rapid and point-of-care tests; and lack of availability of and access to essential and quality-assured antimicrobials;

56. Note with concern the increasing burden of healthcare-associated infections, including sepsis, often caused by antibiotic-resistant pathogens, which compromise patient and healthcare provider safety with an increased risk of spreading drug-resistant infections to the community;

57. Recognize the need to prioritize and fund the implementation of measures to prevent and control infections, thereby reducing the need for antimicrobials, including through infection prevention and control programmes, vaccination, routine immunization and enhancing accurate and timely diagnosis of infections through, inter alia, strengthening laboratory and digital capacities and the use of diagnostic and surveillance data to inform treatment;

58. Recognize also that the provision of safe water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services is fundamental for preventing the emergence, re-emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance, while noting with concern that 22 per cent of the world's healthcare facilities lack basic water services and at least half lack basic hygiene services;

59. Acknowledge that drug-resistant tuberculosis is one of the key components of the global challenge of antimicrobial resistance, and express grave concern that the scope and scale of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis illness and mortality place an additional burden on health and community systems, especially in low- and middle-income countries, and thereby pose a critical challenge that could reverse the progress made against the disease, against antimicrobial resistance and towards the Sustainable Development Goals;

60. Recognize the impact of high-burden resistant pathogens, and that antimicrobial resistance undermines the effective treatment of bacterial, viral, fungal and parasitic infections, including sexually transmitted infections, as well as routine medical procedures such as surgery, neonatal care, cancer treatment and control and organ transplants, and take into account the lessons learned and best practices from addressing HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as neglected tropical diseases;

61. Note with concern the need to significantly reduce global levels of maternal, perinatal, neonatal, infant and child mortality and morbidity caused by antimicrobial-resistant infections and increase access to quality healthcare services, including vaccination, for newborns, infants and children, as well as all women before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth, including through providing antenatal and postnatal care, sufficient numbers of skilled birth attendants and adequately supplied birthing facilities;

Commitments

62. Ensure that minimum requirements for national infection prevention and control programmes in healthcare facilities are in place to provide adequate protection and safety for patients, health workers and visitors, through, inter alia, implementation of the World Health Organization global strategy on infection prevention and control (2023), the Immunization Agenda 2030, the World Health Organization water, sanitation and hygiene strategy 2018–2025 and the World Health Organization global patient safety action plan 2021–2030, with the goal of achieving their respective targets, such as 100 per cent of countries having basic water, sanitation, hygiene and waste services in all healthcare facilities and 90 per cent of countries meeting all World Health Organization minimum requirements for infection prevention and control programmes at the national level by 2030;

63. Invest in sustainable and resilient health systems, based on a primary healthcare approach, to support universal access to essential health services and promote the timely and equitable supply of quality and affordable vaccines, diagnostics and treatments, including antimicrobials, and ensure their appropriate use, including by applying or adapting the World Health Organization Access, Watch and Reserve (AWaRe) classification of antibiotics within national contexts;

64. Ensure, by 2030, that the use of World Health Organization Access group antibiotics is expanded from the 2023 global target, and in that regard, taking into account national contexts, aim to achieve at least 70 per cent overall human antibiotic use globally, through investing in and strengthening stewardship programmes;

Agriculture and Animal health

65. Acknowledge the drivers that lead to inappropriate antimicrobial use in animals and plants, including lack of regulation and guidance of over-the-counter use of antimicrobials; lack of evidence-based standard treatment guidelines; lack of affordable diagnostic tests; lack of veterinary oversight; substandard and falsified antimicrobial medicines, and stress the need to strengthen systems to address them;

66. Acknowledge the impact of antimicrobial growth promoters on antimicrobial resistance and the particular need to phase out the use of medically important antimicrobials for this purpose, as well encourage the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials when used prophylactically based on an ambitious, incremental and country-specific approach building upon the Codex Alimentarius Antimicrobial Resistance Standards, including the Code of Practice and relevant World Organisation for Animal Health guidance, as appropriate;

67. Acknowledge the need to prioritize and fund the implementation of measures to prevent and control infections and ensure prudent, responsible and evidence-based use of antimicrobials in animal health, taking into account the World Organisation for Animal Health list of priority diseases and the RENOFARM (Reduce the Need for Antimicrobials on Farms for Sustainable Agrifood Systems Transformation) initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including by enhancing accurate diagnosis of infections through strengthening laboratory and digital capacities and increasing surveillance; promote good animal husbandry and agriculture practices, manure treatment and integrated pest management in the plant health sector; increasing the number of veterinarians and veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals; and promoting animal health, including through regulated access to quality antimicrobials and the supply of safe, effective and affordable veterinary medicines and vaccines;

68. Acknowledge further the bidirectional spread of zoonotic disease and antimicrobial resistance between humans and animals;

Commitments

69. Strive to meaningfully reduce, by 2030, the quantity of antimicrobials used globally in the agrifood system from the current level, taking into account national contexts, by, inter alia, investing in animal and plant health to prevent and control infections, reducing the need for and inappropriate use of antimicrobials, including through investing in and promoting alternatives to antimicrobials and increasing implementation of stewardship guidance, taking into account the Codex Alimentarius and standards, guidance and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health;

70. Commit to ensure that the use of antimicrobials in animals and agriculture is done in a prudent and responsible manner in line with the Codex Alimentarius Antimicrobial Resistance Standards and the standards, guidance and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health;

71. Encourage the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its relevant governing bodies to undertake work, in consultation with Member States and all relevant stakeholders, to develop further global guidance to prevent and reduce the use of antimicrobials in plant agriculture, building on the work of the Codex Alimentarius Antimicrobial Resistance Standards and relevant International Plant Protection Convention guidance;

72. Ensure, by 2030, that animal vaccination strategies are defined with an implementation plan, including with international cooperation, taking into account the World Organisation for Animal Health list of priority diseases for which vaccines could reduce antimicrobial use, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations guidance on vaccine quality control and field implementation, according to national contexts and based on scientific evidence;

73. Invest in animal health systems to support equitable access to essential veterinary services, improve animal health and appropriate management practices to prevent infections, and promote the timely supply of quality and affordable essential veterinary medicines, vaccines and diagnostics, and improve veterinary oversight of antimicrobial use in animals at the national level;

Environment

74. Underscore that environmental factors contribute to the development and spread of antimicrobial resistance and the need for priority actions to prevent and address the discharge of antimicrobials and their metabolites

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into the environment from a wide range of sectors and services, including sanitation and sewage, waste, wastewater, healthcare, pharmaceutical manufacturing, crop production and terrestrial and aquatic animal production;

75. Acknowledge the need to strengthen the capacity of health systems for monitoring and minimizing the health impacts of and the adverse effects of climate change on antimicrobial resistance through adequate preventive measures, preparedness, timely response and effective management of natural disasters, and to develop health measures and integrate them into plans for adaptation to climate change as appropriate;

76. Recognize that pharmaceutical production, including manufacturing operations and waste and effluent generation and management, can impact the evolution and spread of antimicrobial resistance in the environment and further recognize the need for consistency in national regulatory oversight as well as coordinated global action;

Commitments

77. Strengthen health systems through comprehensive primary and secondary antimicrobial resistance prevention strategies, such as stewardship programmes and environmental management of air, water, plants, soil, food and vectors for improved human, animal and plant health and the environment, taking into account the adverse effects that climate change may have on increased antimicrobial use;

78. Address research gaps and promote knowledge generation on the environmental aspects of antimicrobial resistance, including identifying appropriate methods for environmental surveillance, to inform the integration of environmental aspects in the development and implementation of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance as well as priority-setting and policymaking on antimicrobial resistance, including legislation, regulations and guidance to catalyse preventative and mitigation action to address key pollution sources and prevent contamination of the environment with antimicrobials and their metabolites;

V. Research and development, training, innovation and manufacturing

79. Note with concern that the current measures to prevent, contain and reduce antimicrobial resistance are inadequate, including on transmission and exposure pathways and illness from antimicrobial-resistant pathogens in humans, animals and plants, and that the research and development pipeline for vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics, especially antimicrobials and alternatives to the use of antimicrobials, to prevent and address antimicrobial resistance, especially antibiotics, is insufficient;

80. Recognize that affordability and equitable access to existing and new antimicrobial medicines, vaccines and diagnostics should be a global priority which takes into account the needs of all countries, in line with the World Health Organization Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property,³⁵ taking into consideration its internationally agreed follow-up processes;

81. Recognize the importance of sustained, resilient and sustainable manufacturing of existing antibiotics, including through investing in local and regional manufacturing capacities, to meet the demands within both human and veterinary medicine, as well as encourage continued production and delivery of these products to meet market demands;

82. Acknowledge the need to remove trade barriers, strengthen supply chains, facilitate the movement of medical and public health goods, and diversify manufacturing capacities across regions, especially during pandemics and other health emergencies among and within countries;

83. Note with concern that the lack of investment, poor professional incentives and declining employment opportunities, among other factors, are leading to an increasing number of researchers leaving the field of antimicrobial resistance research, resulting in a loss of vital scientific and research talent and a drain on invaluable and much-needed knowledge and expertise;

84. Recognize the benefits of public-private partnerships in the development of and access to antimicrobials, vaccines, diagnostics and alternatives to antimicrobials and in contributing to supply chain sustainability, and take

³⁵ See World Health Organization, document WHA61/2008/REC/1.

note of the work of the Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria Biopharmaceutical Accelerator (CARB-X) and the Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP);

85. Note with further concern the dangers of substandard, counterfeit and falsified human and veterinary medical products, as well as plant protection products, including pesticides, that can lead to increased antimicrobial resistance;

Commitments

86. Explore, encourage and promote a range of innovative incentives and financing mechanisms for multisectoral health research and development to address antimicrobial resistance, and a stronger and transparent partnership between the public and the private sectors as well as academia and the scientific community, acknowledging the important role played by the private sector in research and development of innovative medicines, while recognizing the need for increasing public health-driven research and development that is needs-driven and evidence-based, guided by the core principles of safety, availability, affordability, effectiveness, efficiency, equity and accessibility, as well as appropriate incentives, including push and pull incentives, in the development of new health products and technologies, while ensuring that mechanisms are in place for equitable access, particularly in developing countries;

87. Promote the transfer of technology and know-how and encourage research, innovation and commitments to voluntary licensing, where possible, in agreements where public funding has been invested in the research and development of antimicrobials, to strengthen local and regional capacities for the manufacturing, regulation and procurement of needed tools for equitable and effective access to vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and essential supplies, as well as for clinical trials, and to increase global supply through facilitating transfer of technology within the framework of relevant multilateral agreements;

88. Improve availability, affordability and efficiency of health products by increasing transparency of prices of medicines, vaccines, medical devices, diagnostics, assistive products, cell- and gene-based therapies and other health technologies across the value chain, including through improved regulations and building constructive engagement and a stronger partnership with relevant stakeholders, including industries, the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national and regional legal frameworks and contexts, to address the global concern about the high prices of some health products and in this regard encourage the World Health Organization to continue its efforts to biennially convene the Fair Pricing Forum with Member States and all relevant stakeholders to discuss the affordability and transparency of prices and costs relating to health products;

89. Recognize the important role played by the private sector in research and development of innovative medicines and continue to support voluntary initiatives and incentive mechanisms that separate the cost of investment in research and development from the price and volume of sales, facilitate equitable and affordable access to new tools and other results to be gained through research and development;

90. Recognize the need to support developing countries to build expertise and strengthen local and regional production of vaccines, medicines, diagnostics and other health technologies in order to facilitate equitable access, recognizing that the high prices of some health products and the inequitable access to such products impede progress towards addressing antimicrobial resistance, particularly for developing countries;

91. Prioritize the sustainable production of antimicrobials, including through developing and incentivising the adoption of manufacturing standards to reduce the risk of developing antimicrobial resistance and aquatic ecotoxicity in the environment resulting from manufacturing operations;

92. Undertake and enhance targeted measures, including activities identified by the World Health Organization Member State Mechanism on Substandard and Falsified Medicines, to address the trade in substandard, counterfeit and falsified medicines, through, inter alia, improving supply chain management and strengthening regulatory and surveillance capacity;

93. Promote the development of research strategies and innovation programmes and their integration into national action plans on antimicrobial resistance, taking into consideration national contexts, as well as the Quadripartite One Health Priority Research Agenda for Antimicrobial Resistance and the World Health Organization global research agenda for antimicrobial resistance in human health;

94. Strengthen national capacities by investing in the training, development, recruitment and retention of a competent and skilled workforce in human, animal and plant health and the environment, as relevant, especially in low- and middle-income countries, as well as through capitalizing on antimicrobial resistance expertise from the Quadripartite organizations and their regional offices, collaborating centres and relevant Secretariat departments, as well as the World Health Organization Academy;

95. Undertake measures to address the growing shortage of researchers and medical specialists and restore, build and invest in the scientific talent that can spearhead an effective response to antimicrobial resistance;

VI. Surveillance and monitoring

96. Note that important progress has been made in strengthening surveillance on antimicrobial resistance, including the establishment of global surveillance systems for antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use across sectors, while acknowledging that the disparities in the capacities of surveillance systems and that gaps in data and data sharing are hindering a comprehensive One Health response;

97. Recognize the need to strengthen cross-sectoral data sharing at national, regional and global levels, including through innovative surveillance approaches, in conformity with the respective data protection regulations, to improve monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of antimicrobial resistance trends;

Commitments

98. Strengthen national capacities for sustainable, sector-specific, integrated and interoperable surveillance systems for antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use, standards of diagnostics, laboratory information systems and networks, and other infrastructure to support collection of nationally representative data on prevalence, antimicrobial resistance patterns, re-emerging disease surveillance, mortality and morbidity attributable to antimicrobial resistance, data on antimicrobial use across sectors and monitoring of water, sanitation and hygiene in healthcare facilities and community settings and the environment, and to share relevant information on emerging trends to inform decision-making at all levels;

99. Encourage all countries to report quality surveillance data on antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use by 2030, through existing global surveillance systems, including the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), the Global Database on Antimicrobial Use in Animals (ANIMUSE) and the International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring (InFARM) platform, for use in the Quadripartite Global Integrated System for Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance and Antimicrobial Usage (GISSA);

100. Improve access to diagnosis and care, so at least 80 per cent of countries can test resistance in all bacterial and fungal pathogens included in the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) by 2030;

101. Invite the Quadripartite organizations to consider, within existing resources, the development of a science- and risk-based system to analyse antimicrobial residues and resistance in the environment, complementary to, and, where appropriate, interacting with existing global surveillance systems;

102. Improve monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of multisectoral national action plans on antimicrobial resistance by building country-level technical capacity and ensure that 95 per cent of countries participate in the annual Tracking Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) by 2030;

VII. Follow-up

103. Request that the Quadripartite organizations (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and the World Organisation for Animal Health) continue to provide, in a timely manner, quality and effectively disseminated normative guidance and technical support to countries for building sector-specific and joint, coordinated responses to antimicrobial resistance in collaboration with partners, including funding entities, the private sector, civil society and affected communities, and to lead biennial global reviews of the response to antimicrobial resistance, including national capacities for antimicrobial resistance prevention, surveillance and response;

104. Further request relevant United Nations entities to continue to provide, in a timely manner, support to Member States, upon their request, in order to build capacity, strengthen health systems and promote financial

sustainability, training, recruitment, development and retention of human resources to address antimicrobial resistance;

105. Request the Secretary-General to provide, in consultation with the Quadripartite organizations and other relevant agencies, a progress report on the implementation of the present political declaration on antimicrobial resistance during the eighty-first session of the General Assembly, which will serve to inform the high-level meeting to be convened in 2029;

106. Decide to convene a high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance in 2029 in New York, aimed at undertaking a comprehensive review of the implementation of the present political declaration to identify gaps and solutions to accelerate progress on addressing antimicrobial resistance by 2030, the scope and modalities of which shall be decided no later than the eighty-third session of the General Assembly, taking into consideration the outcomes of other existing health-related processes.

RESOLUTION 79/4

Adopted at the 22nd plenary meeting, on 15 October 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.7](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zimbabwe

79/4. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2023,³⁶

Taking note of the statement by the Director General of the Agency, in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 2024,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency,

Recognizing also the cooperation between the United Nations and the Agency and the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency as approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly in the annex to its resolution [1145 \(XII\)](#) of 14 November 1957,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Takes note* of resolutions GC(68)/RES/8, entitled “Nuclear and radiation safety”; GC(68)/RES/9, entitled “Nuclear security”; GC(68)/RES/10, entitled “Strengthening of the Agency’s technical cooperation activities”; GC(68)/RES/11, entitled “Strengthening the Agency’s activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications”, comprising GC(68)/RES/11 A, entitled “Non-power nuclear applications”, GC(68)/RES/11 B, entitled “Nuclear power applications”, and GC(68)/RES/11 C, entitled “Nuclear knowledge management”; GC(68)/RES/12, entitled “Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards”; GC(68)/RES/13, entitled “Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”; GC(68)/RES/14, entitled “Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East”; GC(68)/RES/15, entitled “Nuclear safety, security and safeguards in Ukraine”; and decisions GC(68)/DEC/9, entitled “Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute”; and GC(68)/DEC/10, entitled “Promotion of efficiency and effectiveness of the IAEA decision making process”, adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its sixty-eighth regular session, held from 16 to 20 September 2024;

³⁶ See [A/79/266](#).

3. *Reaffirms its strong support* for the indispensable role of the Agency in encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, in technology transfer to developing countries and in nuclear safety, verification and security;

4. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to support the activities of the Agency;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

RESOLUTION 79/5

Adopted at the 25th plenary meeting, on 24 October 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

79/5. Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its declaration of the territory of the Central Asian countries,³⁷ by its resolution [76/299](#) of 28 July 2022, as the zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations in developing friendly relations among nations,

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Charter and its purposes and principles, and especially the commitment to settle disputes through peaceful means and the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling its resolutions declaring zones of peace in the South Atlantic³⁸ and the Indian Ocean,³⁹ recalling also the proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a zone of peace by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, and emphasizing the importance of these zones in maintaining stability and security in those regions,

Acknowledging that the approach of multilateralism and diplomacy could reinforce the advancement of the three pillars of the United Nations, namely, sustainable development, peace and security, and human rights, which are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, while observing respective mandates and the Charter,

Recalling its resolution [78/266](#) of 21 March 2024, by which it proclaimed 2025 the International Year of Peace and Trust,

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,⁴⁰ which serve as a universal mandate for the international community, particularly for the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recognizing also the important role of the Central Asian countries in ensuring peace, stability and sustainable development in the region, as well as in promoting regional and international cooperation,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives of the Central Asian countries in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, in particular proclamations of the International Day against Nuclear Tests on 29 August and the International Day for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Awareness on 5 March,

Reaffirming that the questions of maintenance of international peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among States, in particular those of the region, for peace

³⁷ Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

³⁸ Resolution [41/11](#).

³⁹ Resolution [2832 \(XXVI\)](#).

⁴⁰ Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

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and development is essential for the promotion of the objectives of the zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia,

Welcoming the efforts of the Governments of the Central Asian countries to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals contained therein at the national level,

Recognizing the importance of preventive diplomacy, and noting in this context the role of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia,⁴²

Reaffirming the importance of holding regular consultative meetings of the Heads of State of Central Asian countries, and in this regard welcoming the results of the previous consultative meetings,

1. *Welcomes* the significant practical contribution of the Central Asian States in strengthening regional peace, trust and cooperation in achieving sustainable development, as well as their efforts in this regard;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress made by the Central Asian Governments in the peaceful settlement of their territorial and border issues, and encourages them to continue to work to resolve outstanding issues in full compliance with the norms of international law, commending in particular the signing of the agreement between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan on the State border on 3 November 2022, which is a clear demonstration of the political leadership of the two States in building peace, trust and cooperation in Central Asia, and the achievement of significant progress in the negotiation process between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan on the delimitation of the State border, as well as the commitment of the two countries to finding mutually acceptable solutions based on the principles of good-neighbourliness and friendship;

3. *Reaffirms* that threats to stability and sustainable development in the region require closer and more coordinated cooperation between the States of Central Asia, as well as between them and international and regional organizations, and also reaffirms the importance of regional cooperation involving regional and international organizations in addressing these threats;

4. *Calls upon* the countries of the Central Asian region to make effective use of the platform of regular consultative meetings of Heads of State and other forums to promote cooperation within the region and beyond in ensuring peace, trust and cooperation;

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the Central Asian States to further improve the format of consultative meetings of Heads of State by establishing the Council of National Coordinators;

6. *Notes* the existing opportunities to consider during the consultative meetings of the Heads of State of Central Asian countries the establishment of a regional legal framework for the zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia, taking into account the experience of similar zones in other regions of the world, ensuring its long-term viability and effectiveness through a joint political declaration or treaty;

7. *Welcomes* the cooperation and engagement of the Central Asian countries on dealing with current challenges in Afghanistan, and in this context supports the initiative of Kazakhstan to establish in Almaty, through voluntary contributions, the United Nations Regional Centre for the Sustainable Development Goals for Central Asia and Afghanistan;

8. *Calls upon* all States of the Central Asian region to promote further regional cooperation, inter alia, for economic and social development;

9. *Encourages* all States of the region and all other regions to cooperate in efforts towards sustaining peace in the Central Asian zone, and to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of all States of the region, strictly observing the Charter of the United Nations;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,⁴³ emphasizing its significance in the attainment of peace and security;

⁴¹ Resolution 70/1.

⁴² See resolution 77/273.

⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

11. *Encourages* the convening of meetings of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central Asian States on a regular basis, as well as their annual meetings on the sidelines of the General Assembly by prior agreement;
12. *Also encourages* the efforts of the partners of the Central Asian States and the international community as a whole to strengthen and expand cooperation with the countries of the region in the fields of regional security and sustainable development;
13. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to consider convening, through voluntary contributions, a high-level meeting, in collaboration with the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat, in New York, during the seventy-ninth session of the Assembly, to promote the existing regional zones of peace, encourage cooperation between them and foster friendly relations and confidence among nations in order to contribute to the fulfilment of the common pledge to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which gave purpose to the United Nations;
14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia”.

RESOLUTION 79/6

Adopted at the 29th plenary meeting, on 29 October 2024, by a recorded vote of 113 to 10, with 30 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.8](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia, State of Palestine

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia

Against: Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen

79/6. Report of the International Criminal Court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [78/6](#) of 1 November 2023 and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court⁴⁴ reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the prohibition of the illegal use of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recognizing the International Criminal Court as an independent permanent judicial institution and, in this regard, that the United Nations and the Court respect each other's status and mandate,

Reiterating the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute,

Emphasizing that justice, especially transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies, is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace,

Convinced that ending impunity is essential for coming to terms with any past crimes committed and preventing such crimes in the future,

Acknowledging the fact that the International Criminal Court has achieved considerable progress in its investigations and judicial proceedings in various situations and cases which were referred to it by States parties to the Rome Statute and by the Security Council, and which the Prosecutor of the Court has initiated *proprio motu*, in accordance with the Rome Statute,

Recalling that effective and comprehensive cooperation and assistance in all aspects of its mandate by States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations remain essential for the International Criminal Court to carry out its activities,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,⁴⁵

Acknowledging the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution, with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,⁴⁶ which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which enables, inter alia, facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

Recalling that referrals by the Security Council can enable the International Criminal Court to exercise jurisdiction over all four crimes under the Rome Statute, the crime of aggression, genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Noting the need for funding of expenses related to investigations or prosecutions of the International Criminal Court, including in connection with situations referred to the Court by the Security Council,

Welcoming the continuous support given by civil society to the International Criminal Court,

Stressing the importance that the Rome Statute accords to the rights and needs of victims, in particular their right to participate in judicial proceedings and to claim reparations, and emphasizing the importance of informing and involving victims and affected communities in order to give effect to the mandate of the International Criminal Court towards victims,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2023/24;⁴⁷

2. *Also welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it without delay;

3. *Further welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that are parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,⁴⁸ and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;

⁴⁵ A/58/874 and A/58/874/Add.1.

⁴⁶ Articles 10 and 13 of the Relationship Agreement.

⁴⁷ A/79/198.

⁴⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

4. *Notes* the recent ratifications and acceptances of the amendments adopted at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010;

5. *Underlines*, bearing in mind that in accordance with the Rome Statute the International Criminal Court is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions, that States need to adopt appropriate measures within their national legal systems for those crimes for which they are required under international law to exercise their responsibility to investigate and prosecute;

6. *Encourages* further efforts by the United Nations, other international and regional organizations and States, as well as civil society, to appropriately assist States, upon their request, in strengthening their domestic capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes, and in this regard underlines the importance of national ownership;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation and judicial assistance in conducting effective investigations and prosecutions, and welcomes States parties to relevant international instruments that consider such international cooperation and judicial assistance through bilateral and multilateral international agreements;

8. *Acknowledges* the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, promote the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights, achieve sustainable peace and further the development of nations, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Underlines* that the International Criminal Court and its officials and staff shall be able to carry out their mandate and professional duties as an international judicial institution and civil servants, respectively, without intimidation, and condemns any threats, attacks or interference against the Court, its personnel or those cooperating with it;

10. *Calls upon* States parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions, and recalls the provision of technical assistance by States parties in this respect;

11. *Welcomes* the cooperation and assistance provided thus far to the International Criminal Court by States parties as well as States not parties, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, and calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in accordance with part 9 of the Rome Statute, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences, and invites States not parties to consider further facilitating cooperation with the Court;

12. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General in promoting cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, and also notes in this regard that the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat has a specific role within the United Nations;

13. *Recalls* article 3 of the Relationship Agreement, according to which, with a view to facilitating the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities, the United Nations and the International Criminal Court shall cooperate closely, whenever appropriate, with each other and consult each other on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Relationship Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, and shall respect each other's status and mandate,⁴⁹ and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

14. *Recalls* the guidance issued by the Secretary-General on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court,⁵⁰ and in this regard takes note of the information included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement;⁵¹

⁴⁹ Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement.

⁵⁰ [A/67/828-S/2013/210](#), annex.

⁵¹ [A/79/199](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

15. *Recalls* the Relationship Agreement, and notes that expenses related to investigations or prosecutions incurred by the International Criminal Court in connection with situations referred by the Security Council or otherwise continue to be borne exclusively by States parties to the Rome Statute;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation with States that are not parties to the Rome Statute;

17. *Invites* regional organizations to consider concluding cooperation agreements with the International Criminal Court;

18. *Recalls* that, by virtue of article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, if the acceptance of a State which is not a party to the Rome Statute is required under article 12, paragraph 2, of the Rome Statute, that State may, by declaration lodged with the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to the crime in question;

19. *Urges* all States parties to take the interests, needs for assistance and mandate of the International Criminal Court into account when relevant matters are being discussed in the United Nations, and invites all other States to consider doing the same, as appropriate;

20. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of the Relationship Agreement, which forms a framework for close cooperation between the two organizations and for consultation on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of that Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly at its eightieth session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court;

21. *Encourages* further dialogue between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, and welcomes in this regard the increased interaction of the Security Council with the Court under various formats, including the holding of open debates on peace and justice and working methods, with a special focus on the role of the Court;

22. *Continues to welcome* the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 February 2013,⁵² in which the Council reiterated its previous call regarding the importance of State cooperation with the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the respective obligations of States, and expressed its commitment to effective follow-up of Council decisions in this regard;

23. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken by the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with that office;

24. *Encourages* States to contribute to the trust fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and the families of such victims, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that trust fund thus far;

25. *Recalls* that, at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, which was convened and opened by the Secretary-General, States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute and its full implementation, as well as its universality and integrity, and that the Review Conference undertook a stocktaking exercise of international criminal justice, considering the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities, peace and justice, complementarity and cooperation, called for the strengthening of the enforcement of sentences, adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to expand the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court to cover three additional war crimes when committed in armed conflicts not of an international character, and adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to define the crime of aggression and to establish conditions under which the Court could exercise jurisdiction with respect to that crime;

26. *Also recalls* the activation of the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression as of 17 July 2018;

⁵² [S/PRST/2013/2](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2012–31 July 2013* (S/INF/68).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

27. *Further recalls* the amendments to articles 124 and 8 of the Rome Statute adopted by the Assembly of States Parties at the fourteenth, and sixteenth and eighteenth sessions, respectively, and calls upon all States parties to consider ratifying or accepting them;

28. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;⁵³

29. *Takes note* that the International Criminal Court continued its review process initiated by the Assembly of States Parties at its eighteenth session;

30. *Also takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at its eighteenth session, while recalling that, according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the Court or at United Nations Headquarters, to hold its twenty-fourth session in The Hague, looks forward to the twenty-fourth session, scheduled to be held from 1 to 6 December 2025, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

31. *Encourages* the widest possible participation of States in the Assembly of States Parties, invites States to contribute to the trust fund for the participation of the least developed countries, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that trust fund thus far;

32. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, if it deems it appropriate, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2024/25, for consideration by the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/7

Adopted at the 30th plenary meeting, on 30 October 2024, by a recorded vote of 187 to 2, with 1 abstention,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.6](#), sponsored by: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Congo, Cuba, Maldives

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Republic of Moldova

79/7. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/79/1).*

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the Heads of State or Government of Latin America and the Caribbean at the Summits of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States regarding the need to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed against Cuba,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as “the Helms-Burton Act”, the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of measures of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions [47/19](#) of 24 November 1992, [48/16](#) of 3 November 1993, [49/9](#) of 26 October 1994, [50/10](#) of 2 November 1995, [51/17](#) of 12 November 1996, [52/10](#) of 5 November 1997, [53/4](#) of 14 October 1998, [54/21](#) of 9 November 1999, [55/20](#) of 9 November 2000, [56/9](#) of 27 November 2001, [57/11](#) of 12 November 2002, [58/7](#) of 4 November 2003, [59/11](#) of 28 October 2004, [60/12](#) of 8 November 2005, [61/11](#) of 8 November 2006, [62/3](#) of 30 October 2007, [63/7](#) of 29 October 2008, [64/6](#) of 28 October 2009, [65/6](#) of 26 October 2010, [66/6](#) of 25 October 2011, [67/4](#) of 13 November 2012, [68/8](#) of 29 October 2013, [69/5](#) of 28 October 2014, [70/5](#) of 27 October 2015, [71/5](#) of 26 October 2016, [72/4](#) of 1 November 2017, [73/8](#) of 1 November 2018, [74/7](#) of 7 November 2019, [75/289](#) of 23 June 2021, [77/7](#) of 3 November 2022 and [78/7](#) of 2 November 2023 and its decision 76/563 of 11 May 2022,

Recalling also the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States of America in 2015 and 2016 to modify several aspects of the application of the embargo, which contrast with the measures applied since 2017 to reinforce its implementation,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions [47/19](#), [48/16](#), [49/9](#), [50/10](#), [51/17](#), [52/10](#), [53/4](#), [54/21](#), [55/20](#), [56/9](#), [57/11](#), [58/7](#), [59/11](#), [60/12](#), [61/11](#), [62/3](#), [63/7](#), [64/6](#), [65/6](#), [66/6](#), [67/4](#), [68/8](#), [69/5](#), [70/5](#), [71/5](#), [72/4](#), [73/8](#), [74/7](#), [75/289](#), [77/7](#) and [78/7](#), the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba is still in place, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [78/7](#);⁵⁴
2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;
3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the steps necessary to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba”.

RESOLUTION 79/8

Adopted at the 37th plenary meeting, on 12 November 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.10](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya,

⁵⁴ [A/79/80](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Zambia

79/8. Sport as an enabler of sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/5 of 3 November 2003 and 59/10 of 27 October 2004, its decision to proclaim 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education to strengthen sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, and its resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/9 of 3 November 2005, 61/10 of 3 November 2006, 62/271 of 23 July 2008, 63/135 of 11 December 2008, 65/4 of 18 October 2010, 67/17 of 28 November 2012, 69/6 of 31 October 2014, 71/160 of 16 December 2016, 73/24 of 3 December 2018, 75/18 of 1 December 2020 and 77/27 of 1 December 2022,

Recalling also its resolution 67/296 of 23 August 2013, in which it proclaimed 6 April the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace,

Recalling further its resolution 78/10 of 21 November 2023 on building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal, and all its previous resolutions on this matter,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁵ supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling Policy Brief No. 73 of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, “The impact of COVID-19 on sport, physical activity and well-being and its effects on social development”, the inter-agency advocacy brief “Recovering better: sport for development and peace – reopening, recovery and resilience post COVID-19”, initiated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and co-led by the Department and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and Policy Brief No. 128 of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, “Addressing climate change through sport”,

Recognizing the contribution of sport to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, as declared in its resolutions 60/1, and 65/1 of 22 September 2010,

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

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and taking note of resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024, entitled “The Pact for the Future”, and its annexes, that, inter alia, recognizes the protection and promotion of culture and sport as integral components of sustainable development,

⁵⁵ Resolution 70/1.

Taking note of its resolution 78/310 of 1 July 2024, entitled “World Fair Play Day”, which proclaimed 19 May as World Fair Play Day,

Recognizing that the sport sector can contribute to addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, including by reducing its own carbon footprint, by adopting sustainability standards and by raising awareness and influencing millions of people worldwide and their behaviours,

Acknowledging the importance of holistic approaches to health and well-being through regular physical activity, including sport and recreation, to prevent and control non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles, including through physical education, as reflected in the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,⁵⁶

Recognizing that sports, the arts and physical activity have the power to change perceptions, prejudices and behaviours, as well as to inspire people, break down racial and political barriers, combat discrimination and defuse conflict, as reflected in the political declaration adopted at the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit in 2018,⁵⁷

Recognizing also that sport, including sport for persons with disabilities and persons living with rare diseases, has an important role to play in the promotion of peace and development, physical and mental health, gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, respect for human rights and the fight against racism and racial discrimination,

Recognizing further the benefits of sport for the health of older persons, as outlined in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,⁵⁸

Recalling article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁵⁹ outlining a child’s right to play and leisure, and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled “A world fit for children”,⁶⁰ stressing the promotion of physical, mental and emotional health through play and sports,

Recalling also the political declaration⁶¹ and outcome⁶² adopted at the five-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,⁶³ with 2025 marking its thirtieth anniversary, and the commitments made therein to ensure equal opportunities for women and girls in recreational and sports activities, as well as in participation in athletics and physical activities at the national, regional and international levels, such as access, training, competition, remuneration and prizes,

Recalling further article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁶⁴ in which States parties recognized the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life and are to take appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, and recognizing that the active involvement of persons with disabilities and persons living with rare diseases in sport contributes to the full and equal realization of their human rights, as well as respect for their inherent dignity, consistent with article 1 of the Convention,

Acknowledging the revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, as proclaimed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-eighth session, in November 2015,⁶⁵ as well as the Declaration of Berlin and the Kazan Action Plan adopted at

⁵⁶ Resolution 73/2.

⁵⁷ Resolution 73/1.

⁵⁸ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶⁰ Resolution S-27/2, annex.

⁶¹ Resolution S-23/2, annex.

⁶² Resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁶³ *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.

⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁶⁵ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-eighth Session, Paris, 3–18 November 2015*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 43.

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the fifth and sixth International Conferences of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, held, respectively, in Berlin in May 2013 and in Kazan, Russian Federation, in July 2017,

Recognizing the important role played by the International Convention against Doping in Sport⁶⁶ in harmonizing the actions taken by Governments in the fight against doping in sport, which are complementary to those undertaken by the Olympic movement and other sporting organizations under the World Anti-Doping Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency,

Acknowledging the recommendations contained in the report of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group entitled “Harnessing the power of sport for development and peace: recommendations to Governments”, and encouraging Member States to implement and further develop those recommendations,

Recognizing the need to strengthen and further coordinate efforts, including multi-stakeholder partnerships, at all levels to maximize the potential of sport to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as other internationally agreed development goals, and national peacebuilding and State-building priorities,

Acknowledging the major role of the United Nations system and its country programmes, as well as the role of Member States, in promoting human development through sport and physical education,

Acknowledging also the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport and the International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, including the declarations that it has adopted, in promoting the educational, cultural and social dimensions of sport and physical education, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda, and in forging commitments and recommendations in this regard,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at its thirty-eighth session, of 20 September as the International Day of University Sport,

Recalling also the role of UN-Women and the opportunities that it provides within its mandate for the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including in and through sport, and welcoming the continued advancement of women and girls in sports and sporting activities, in particular the support for their progressively higher participation in sport events, which provides opportunities for economic development through sports,

Acknowledging the Olympic Charter, and that any form of discrimination is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic movement,

Welcoming the memorandum of understanding signed between the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations in April 2014, in which a call was made to strengthen efforts around sport-based initiatives that encourage social and economic development, as well as to strengthen the many partnerships that United Nations organizations have established with the Committee,

Affirming the invaluable contribution of the Olympic and Paralympic movements in establishing sport as a unique means for the promotion of peace and development, in particular through the ideal of the Olympic Truce, acknowledging the opportunities provided by past Olympic and Paralympic Games, including those held in Beijing in 2022 and Paris in 2024, as well as the Winter Youth Olympic Games held in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 2020, welcoming with appreciation all upcoming Olympic and Paralympic Games, in particular those to be held in Milano-Cortina, Italy, in 2026, in Los Angeles, United States of America, in 2028, and in Brisbane, Australia, in 2032, as well as the Winter Games in 2030 in the French Alps, France, and in 2034 in Salt Lake City, United States of America, in addition to the Youth Olympic Games held in Gangwon, Republic of Korea, in 2024, and in Dakar in 2026, and calling upon future hosts of such Games and other Member States to include sport, as appropriate, in conflict prevention activities and to ensure the effective implementation of the Olympic Truce during the Games,

Recognizing the role that the Paralympic movement plays in showcasing the achievements of athletes with disabilities to a global audience and in acting as a primary vehicle to promote positive perceptions and greater inclusion of persons with disabilities in sport and society,

⁶⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2419, No. 43649.

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Recognizing also the importance of international, continental and regional sport events, such as the World Artistic Gymnastics Championships, the Special Olympics World Games, the Deaflympics, the World Indigenous Games, the European Games, the Games of La Francophonie, the Pan American Games and the Parapan American Games, the Games of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the All Africa Games, the Asian Games, the Pacific Games, the Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games, the World Nomad Games, the Commonwealth Games and the World University Games, for promoting education, health, development, peace and solidarity among nations,

Acknowledging the success of the inaugural United Nations New York-based Missions Games (United Nations Games), held in New York from 11 April to 8 May 2024, within the framework of the General Assembly Sustainability Week, and devoted to the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace, and welcoming the convening of the second United Nations Games in New York in April 2025 to foster camaraderie, collaboration and dialogue among the staff of the permanent missions accredited to the United Nations and the Secretariat of the United Nations,

Highlighting the importance of continuing to reduce barriers to participation in sport events, particularly for participants from developing countries,

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

Reaffirming the importance of Member States, including those that will host such Games and other sporting events in the future, as well as relevant sport-related organizations, federations and associations, as appropriate, enhancing measures to address the risks of corruption related to such events, and in this regard welcoming the conferences on safeguarding sport from corruption, held in Vienna in June 2018 and in September 2019, noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard, in particular the publication of the *Global Report on Corruption in Sport*, and noting the efforts of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport established in 2017,

Taking note of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *Global Report on Corruption in Sport* and its report entitled “Game Over: Exposing the Linkages between Corruption, Serious and Organized Crime in Sport”, noting with appreciation the efforts of Member States and the Office aimed at preventing, detecting, investigating and sanctioning corruption and organized crime in sport through awareness-raising, capacity-building and activities linked to enhancing cooperation between criminal justice authorities, sports organizations and relevant stakeholders, and recalling in this regard Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 8/4 on safeguarding sport from corruption,

Noting the high-level debate on the theme “Crime prevention and sustainable development through sports” held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in June 2024 by the President of the General Assembly in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Emphasizing the critical role of productive public-private partnerships for funding sport for development and peace programmes, institutional development and physical and social infrastructures,

Recognizing the work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs since 2017 to promote the contributions of sport to development and peace, including its support for intergovernmental mechanisms in New York on sport-related discussions, research and thought leadership, coordination with other United Nations entities on policy, and awareness-raising efforts,

1. *Reaffirms* that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development, and recognizes the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to physical and mental health, education and social inclusion objectives;

2. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to emphasize and advance the use of sport as a vehicle to foster sustainable development and, inter alia, strengthen education, including physical education, for children and young persons, including persons with disabilities and persons living with rare diseases, prevent disease, including non-communicable diseases, and drug abuse, promote physical and mental health, realize gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, realize the empowerment of young people, foster inclusion and well-being, promote healthy and active ageing, help to ensure the participation of everyone without discrimination of any kind,

promote tolerance, mutual understanding and respect and facilitate social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “United by our common goals: ensuring the impact of sport on sustainable development and peace”,⁶⁷ reviewing progress towards the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace between 2022 and 2024, focusing on progress in five priority areas of impact and highlighting ways and opportunities for strengthening its implementation within the United Nations system, in line with the respective mandates of United Nations system organizations amid current global challenges;

4. *Welcomes* the growing attention by the international community to exploring and leveraging the role of sport and physical activity in the attainment of development objectives and the enjoyment of human rights, and in this regard acknowledges the endorsement by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the Kazan Action Plan and its sport policy follow-up framework, adopted at the sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, as a voluntary, overarching reference for fostering international convergence among policymakers in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sports, as well as a potential tool for aligning international and national policy in these fields,⁶⁸ and the endorsement by the World Health Assembly of the global action plan on physical activity 2018–2030,⁶⁹

5. *Encourages* Member States, the entities of the United Nations system, including its peacekeeping missions, special political missions and integrated peacebuilding missions, sport-related organizations, federations and associations, athletes, the media, civil society, academia and the private sector to draw on these frameworks, as appropriate, in a coherent and integrated manner, to advance the consolidation of sport in cross-cutting development and peace strategies and the incorporation of sport and physical education in international, regional and national development and peace policies and programmes, on the basis of standards, indicators and benchmarks, as well as to ensure the monitoring and evaluation of such strategies, policies and programmes;

6. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying, acceding to and implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁷⁰ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁷¹ and the International Convention against Doping in Sport;

7. *Calls upon* the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates and existing resources, to strengthen system-wide coherence and to increase and expand internal coordination, and encourages their ongoing collaboration to advance the role of sport as an enabler of sustainable development, in line with the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace, to maximize the potential of sport and physical activity to contribute to the achievement of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and other internationally agreed development goals, and national peacebuilding and State-building priorities;

8. *Encourages* Member States to integrate sport and quality physical education and activity into national strategies for sustainable development, taking note of the contributions that sport makes to health, to promote safe sport as a contributor to the health and well-being of individuals and communities and to effectively use all the opportunities offered by sport and by its values as a vehicle for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and in order to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and to address the adverse impacts of climate change, and encourages the United Nations system to support Member States in such efforts;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to provide institutional structures, appropriate quality standards, policies and competencies and to promote academic research and expertise in the field to enable ongoing training, capacity-building and education of physical education teachers, coaches and community leaders in sport for development and

⁶⁷ [A/79/289](#).

⁶⁸ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-ninth Session, Paris, 30 October–14 November 2017*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 30.

⁶⁹ See World Health Organization, document WHA71/2018/REC/1, resolution 71.6.

⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

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peace programmes, and equally encourages United Nations entities to continue to provide research, normative and policy guidance to further advance the engagement of Governments and other stakeholders in their use of sport for the achievement of development and peace, accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and strengthen efforts in that area;

10. *Further encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national priorities, to use sport as a lever for education and employment, for health and nutrition, for gender equality and the inclusion of persons with disabilities, for sustainability and hosting major sporting events, and for financing and measuring the impact of sport for sustainable development;

11. *Invites* Member States and international sport organizations to continue to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in their capacity-building efforts in sport and physical education by providing national experiences and best practices, as well as financial, technical and logistic resources for the development of sport-based programmes, including for youth and for sustainable development, and further invites the United Nations system to strengthen the provision of inter-agency capacity development and technical cooperation services and financial assistance, as appropriate, to support the development and implementation of national policies and approaches to maximizing the contributions of sport for development and peace, as well as sport for all, without discrimination of any kind;

12. *Invites* Member States to work together with the United Nations system and other stakeholders to increase engagement and cooperation with one another to harness digital technology to advance sport as a tool to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to support sport and physical activity at home, while broadening access to sport training and physical activity opportunities through online platforms;

13. *Notes* the lack of centralized global socioeconomic data and statistics on sport, acknowledges progress in the development and adoption of common indicators to measure the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport, and encourages the United Nations system to continue its ongoing work with the Commonwealth and other international partners to establish a shared indicator framework, taking note of action 2 of the Kazan Action Plan, adopted at the sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport and endorsed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

14. *Encourages* relevant stakeholders, and in particular the organizers of sport events, to use and leverage such events to promote and support sport for development and peace initiatives and to strengthen existing and build new partnerships, coordinate common strategies, policies and programmes and increase coherence and synergies, while raising awareness at the local, national, regional and global levels;

15. *Encourages* Member States to adopt best practices and means to promote the practice of sport and physical activities among all members of society, and in this regard welcomes initiatives to adopt dedicated education, health, youth and sport days, including specialized sport days, at the national and local levels, as a means to promote physical and mental health and well-being and cultivate a sport culture in society;

16. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen collaboration with sport organizations as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, that implement sport for development and peace initiatives, including by enabling partnerships and strengthening local capacities, as appropriate, to monitor impacts and scale up actions, while also noting the role of the private sector, national and international sports federations and organizations, and all relevant national initiatives in this regard;

17. *Supports* the independence and autonomy of sport as well as the mission of the International Olympic Committee in leading the Olympic movement and of the International Paralympic Committee in leading the Paralympic movement;

18. *Notes* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, Member States and civil society for the observance of the Olympic Truce, and encourages future hosts of the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games and other Member States to support the effective implementation of the Truce and to use sport as a tool to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

19. *Encourages* relevant entities involved in delivering mega sport events to respect applicable laws and international principles, including the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United

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Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework,⁷² noting other ongoing initiatives in this regard, at every stage of the event life cycle, to safeguard the many societal benefits that hosting such events can contribute;

20. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance their efforts to prevent and fight against corruption and organized crime in sport, including by supporting efforts aimed at enhancing cooperation between and among law enforcement authorities, relevant United Nations agencies and sports organizations, facilitating the exchange of expertise and the dissemination of information and raising awareness within sports organizations and the sports community, and through educational programmes, of the threat posed by corruption and organized crime in sport, and also calls upon Member States to make use of available tools by relevant agencies in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems;

21. *Calls upon* Member States and the sport sector to enhance their efforts to prevent and fight trafficking in persons, in particular of children and women, as well as forced labour, sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, and all forms of violence in sports;

22. *Encourages* Member States, in particular those committed to promoting sport as a tool for development and peace, and other stakeholders, such as international sports federations, organizers of sport events, sports clubs and leagues, foundations and the private sector, especially businesses involved in the sports and development sector, to continue and intensify their support for the work of the United Nations system on sport for development and peace, including through voluntary contributions and the establishment of innovative partnerships to advance policy and programme development in the field of sport for development and peace;

23. *Encourages* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to continue its work on sport for development and peace, including by updating the 2018 United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace, and encourages Member States to support the Department in its efforts, including through voluntary contributions;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat, within existing resources and through voluntary contributions, to support and coordinate the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace across the United Nations system and to strengthen normative and policy guidance and the evidence on the impact of sport on the Sustainable Development Goals through the monitoring and evaluation of United Nations policies and programmes using quantitative methods and disaggregated data, in full consultation with Member States;

25. *Encourages* Member States to actively participate in the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace, an informal group of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and Geneva serving as a platform to promote dialogue and exchange of views and information, including on ongoing initiatives, programmes and partnerships, between Member States and all relevant stakeholders, as well as to facilitate and encourage the integration of sport to support the achievement of the United Nations goals and objectives;

26. *Also encourages* Member States, with the support of the United Nations system, within existing resources, and other relevant stakeholders, to explore ways and means to integrate sport into various development objectives in the review and follow-up processes of relevant development frameworks and agendas, including the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the reviews of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and of the achievement of the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁷³ the follow-up to the World Programme of Action for Youth,⁷⁴ the follow-up processes of Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the review and follow-up processes of the 2030 Agenda, including the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

⁷² [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

⁷³ Resolution [61/295](#), annex.

⁷⁴ Resolution [50/81](#), annex, and resolution [62/126](#), annex.

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, including a detailed needs assessment of the capacity of the Secretariat to implement the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace through 2030 and beyond;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Sport for development and peace”.

RESOLUTION 79/9

Adopted at the 39th plenary meeting, on 18 November 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.9/Rev.1](#), sponsored by: Cameroon (on behalf of the States that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [ES-10/23](#) of 10 May 2024), Congo, Equatorial Guinea

79/9. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [37/4](#) of 22 October 1982, [38/4](#) of 28 October 1983, [39/7](#) of 8 November 1984, [40/4](#) of 25 October 1985, [41/3](#) of 16 October 1986, [42/4](#) of 15 October 1987, [43/2](#) of 17 October 1988, [44/8](#) of 18 October 1989, [45/9](#) of 25 October 1990, [46/13](#) of 28 October 1991, [47/18](#) of 23 November 1992, [48/24](#) of 24 November 1993, [49/15](#) of 15 November 1994, [50/17](#) of 20 November 1995, [51/18](#) of 14 November 1996, [52/4](#) of 22 October 1997, [53/16](#) of 29 October 1998, [54/7](#) of 25 October 1999, [55/9](#) of 30 October 2000, [56/47](#) of 7 December 2001, [57/42](#) of 21 November 2002, [59/8](#) of 22 October 2004, [61/49](#) of 4 December 2006, [63/114](#) of 5 December 2008, [65/140](#) of 16 December 2010, [67/264](#) of 17 May 2013, [69/317](#) of 10 September 2015, [72/74](#) of 6 December 2017, [73/135](#) of 13 December 2018, [75/16](#) of 23 November 2020 and [77/18](#) of 21 November 2022,

Recalling also its resolution [3369 \(XXX\)](#) of 10 October 1975, by which it decided to invite the Organization of the Islamic Conference⁷⁵ to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and of its subsidiary organs in the capacity of observer,

Welcoming the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which have been undertaken in coordination with the United Nations and in full respect of the Charter of the United Nations, in strengthening its role in conflict prevention, confidence-building, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation, mediation and preventive diplomacy, including conflict situations involving Muslim communities,

Noting the adoption by the Islamic Summit Conference at its thirteenth session, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 14 and 15 April 2016, of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation 2025 Programme of Action and the adoption on 14 March 2008 by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eleventh session, held in Dakar on 13 and 14 March 2008, of the amended Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its registration with the United Nations Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,⁷⁶

Taking into account the desire of the two organizations to continue to cooperate closely in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and scientific fields and in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, the promotion of a culture of peace through dialogue and cooperation, decolonization, fundamental human rights, economic and social development, and combating international terrorism,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and in this regard taking note of the holding, on 17 November 2016, of the Security Council briefing on the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,⁷⁷ as well as the high-level meeting of the Council of 28 October 2013 on

⁷⁵ On 28 June 2011, the Organization of the Islamic Conference changed its name to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

⁷⁶ [A/79/302-S/2024/600](#).

⁷⁷ See [S/PV.7813](#).

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strengthening the partnership synergy between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the statement by the President of the Council adopted as an outcome of the meeting,⁷⁸ through which the Council, inter alia, recognized and further encouraged the active contribution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in his report, recognized the strengthening of practical cooperation and the building of complementarity between the United Nations, its specialized agencies, funds and programmes and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, its subsidiary organs and its specialized and affiliated institutions,

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the 10 priority areas of cooperation between the two organizations and their respective agencies and institutions, as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation between them,

Noting further that the Secretaries-General of the two organizations have met regularly and that consultations among senior officials of the two organizations have enhanced cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions and standing committees contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Taking note of the results of the general meeting of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, held in Astana from 22 to 24 July 2024, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 77/18, to review and appraise the level of cooperation in the fields of international peace and security, science and technology, trade and development, implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,⁷⁹ protection of and assistance to refugees, human rights, human resource development, food security and agriculture, environment, health and population, arts and crafts, and the promotion of heritage, and of the fact that these meetings are now being held every two years, with the next meeting scheduled for 2026 to be hosted by the United Nations,

Acknowledging the intention expressed by the representatives of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to reinforce cooperation and understanding in areas of common interest, noting the commitment of both organizations to fostering a global dialogue for the promotion of tolerance and peace, calling for enhanced cooperation to promote better understanding across countries, religions, cultures and civilizations, and in this regard using, inter alia, the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations as a useful tool in advancing that agenda in international forums, and welcoming the promotion of the effective implementation of resolution 16/18 of 24 March 2011⁸⁰ and all its subsequent versions adopted by the Human Rights Council to counter global violence, religious discrimination and intolerance, and in this regard, in particular, the Istanbul Process for Combating Intolerance, Discrimination and Incitement to Hatred and/or Violence on the Basis of Religion or Belief,

Taking into account the strengthened spirit of cooperation reflected in the agreement on a matrix of activities within the framework of United Nations-Organization of Islamic Cooperation collaboration, to be implemented over the next biennium,

Recalling that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation remains an important partner of the United Nations in peace, security and the fostering of a culture of peace at the global level, and noting various decisions reached by the two sides, including the agreement to continue cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, mediation, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, promotion of good governance at the national and international levels, combating international terrorism, preventing violent extremism, countering religious intolerance, including Islamophobia, promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, humanitarian assistance and capacity-building in electoral assistance, and the agreement to improve the follow-up mechanism,

⁷⁸ S/PRST/2013/16; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2013–31 July 2014* (S/INF/69).

⁷⁹ See resolution 70/1.

⁸⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/66/53), chap. II, sect. A.

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Noting the growing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on mediation,

Noting also the commitment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to building its capacity in the field of conflict prevention and resolution, mediation and preventive diplomacy through conferences, training sessions and workshops delivered by experts and organizations specializing in that field and the organization of the workshop entitled “Training Workshop on Election Observation (BRIDGE Methodology)” for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Observers’ Group, from 24 to 26 July 2022 at the General Secretariat of the Organization,

Noting further the adoption by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, at its forty-fifth to fiftieth sessions, of resolutions on strengthening the mediation capacity of the Organization, and the holding of the first to fourth Conferences of Organization of Islamic Cooperation Member States on Mediation, on 21 November 2017, 29 November 2018, 1 November 2019 and 5 and 6 June 2022,

Noting the contribution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in promoting intercultural dialogue and understanding within the framework of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and other initiatives in this regard,

Welcoming the initiatives for interfaith dialogue undertaken by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, as well as their member States, including the activities of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Lisbon, and emphasizing the importance of engaging relevant United Nations agencies in promoting interfaith dialogue and other related activities, as well as General Assembly resolutions [68/127](#) of 18 December 2013, [70/109](#) of 10 December 2015 and [72/241](#) of 20 December 2017 on a world against violence and violent extremism,

Taking note of the cooperation between the Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and relevant United Nations bodies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and recognizing the need for further enhancing this cooperation,

Noting the adoption by the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Role of Women in the Development of Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, held in Istanbul from 1 to 3 November 2016, of its revised Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women and its implementation mechanism, and the establishment of the Advisory Women Council, as well as activities of the Department of Family Affairs of the General Secretariat of the Organization to deal specifically with issues concerning women, children, young people and older persons, and underscoring the cooperation between the Department and relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women),

Welcoming the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, at its forty-fifth session, to establish the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Women’s Achievement Award so as to encourage and promote the advancement and empowerment of women,

Noting with appreciation the close and multifaceted cooperation between the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with a view to strengthening the capacities of the two organizations to address challenges to development and social progress, including ongoing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children’s Fund on health issues, as well as discussions between the United Nations Children’s Fund and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on formalizing their partnership through specific initiatives linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, as part of the relevant sections of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation 2025 Programme of Action,

Welcoming the existing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, including dialogue between the two entities on reaching out to non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian actors in States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as participation in joint activities and events and information-sharing, with a view to furthering proactive engagement and implementing concrete programmes in the areas of capacity-building, emergency assistance and strategic partnerships,

Welcoming also the ongoing cooperation between the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat on preventing, countering and combating terrorism and violent extremism,

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Noting the outcome of the review undertaken by the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the political and security situation in the Middle East during the sixteenth session of the general meeting on cooperation between the two organizations, held in Astana from 22 to 24 July 2024,

Noting also the request of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation for greater interaction between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation extending beyond the current biennial arrangement so as to include periodic reviews of cooperation, in the light of the expanding areas of cooperation between the two organizations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of the two organizations to further strengthen the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation, as well as in the political field,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Urges* the United Nations system to cooperate with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in areas of mutual interest, as appropriate;
3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;
4. *Affirms* that the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation share a common goal of promoting and facilitating the Middle East peace process so that the process can reach its objective of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and also share a common objective of fostering peaceful and political solutions to other conflicts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;
5. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, promotion of a culture of peace through dialogue and cooperation, decolonization, human rights and fundamental freedoms, countering international terrorism, including violent extremism, addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, capacity-building, health-related issues such as combating pandemic and endemic diseases, protection of the environment, climate change, food security, emergency relief and rehabilitation and technical cooperation;
6. *Welcomes* the strong commitment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the fight against violent extremism and terrorist groups such as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, affirms the important role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in responding, in coordination with the United Nations, to the threat posed by violent extremism, in particular with regard to countering violent extremism and developing counter-narratives, and takes note of the cooperation between relevant United Nations institutions and Sawt Al-Hikma (the Voice of Wisdom) and the Centre for Dialogue, Peace and Understanding within the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to delegitimize and deconstruct the extremist narratives and dismantle their contexts, especially through social media;
7. *Recalls* the adoption of General Assembly resolution [76/254](#) of 15 March 2022, sponsored by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, by which the Assembly proclaimed 15 March as the International Day to Combat Islamophobia and invited all Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, and civil society, private sector and faith-based organizations to observe the International Day in an appropriate manner;
8. *Also recalls* the adoption of General Assembly resolution [78/264](#) of 15 March 2024 on measures to combat Islamophobia, sponsored by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, in which the Assembly called upon Member States to take all necessary measures, including legislative and policy measures, to combat religious intolerance, negative stereotyping, hatred, incitement to violence and violence against Muslims and prohibit by law incitement to violence and violence against persons on the grounds of their religion or belief, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations Special Envoy to combat Islamophobia;
9. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation towards combating intolerance and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, recognizes the strong

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need for global awareness about religious intolerance, condemns any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and welcomes cooperation towards addressing the issue with all urgency, including through the Istanbul Process for Combating Intolerance, Discrimination and Incitement to Hatred and/or Violence on the Basis of Religion or Belief;

10. *Invites* increased cooperation and exchanges between the Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

11. *Requests* the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen cooperation in addressing the social and economic issues that affect the efforts of Member States to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and realize the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review and explore innovative ways and means of enhancing the mechanisms of such cooperation;

13. *Affirms* that, to enhance cooperation and for the purpose of the review and appraisal of progress, a general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation should continue to be held once every two years and to include joint inter-agency sectoral or thematic meetings;

14. *Commends* the increased cooperation between the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Health Organization in strengthening the ability of Member States to address health emergencies, enhance healthcare delivery systems and build resilience against new health challenges, and welcomes the renewal of a memorandum of understanding on 27 September 2024;

15. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, and recalls the signing of a memorandum of understanding on 25 September 2018;

16. *Also welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment, in particular the signing of a memorandum of understanding on 22 September 2017;

17. *Further welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, in particular the signing of a memorandum of cooperation on 24 January 2016, which provides, inter alia, for the elaboration of a strategic plan for joint programmes, activities and projects;

18. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and their subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions and standing committees to intensify actions in creating bilateral frameworks for cooperation in the area of human and industrial capacity development, trade promotion, transportation and tourism;

19. *Invites* the United Nations system to cooperate with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, including the Islamic Development Bank, and its member States in their efforts to implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

20. *Welcomes with appreciation* the continuing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the fields of peacemaking, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and notes the close cooperation between the two organizations in reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Mali, Sierra Leone and Somalia;

21. *Welcomes* the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen information exchange, coordination and cooperation between them in areas of mutual interest in the political field and to develop practical modalities for such cooperation;

22. *Notes with satisfaction* the increasing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and calls upon the two organizations to expand their cooperation in the protection of cultural and historic heritage;

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23. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions and standing committees to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, cultural, humanitarian and scientific fields;

24. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Secretary-General to reinforcing cooperation in areas of common interest between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, also welcomes the periodic high-level meetings between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as between senior secretariat officials of the two organizations, and encourages their participation in important meetings of the two organizations;

25. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, particularly in the fields of science and technology, higher education, health and environment, by negotiating cooperation agreements and through necessary contacts and meetings of the respective focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

26. *Invites* the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to consider providing increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions and standing committees in order to strengthen their capacities for cooperation;

27. *Welcomes* the increasing technical cooperation and capacity-building activities between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations in the various sectors, and emphasizes the need for the adoption of practical measures aimed at the timely implementation of the joint projects agreed at the biennial meetings;

28. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to increase awareness, as appropriate, of the work and activities of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, in accordance with established practice between the United Nations and other regional organizations;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation”.

RESOLUTION 79/10

Adopted at the 39th plenary meeting, on 18 November 2024, by a recorded vote of 67 to 8, with 69 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.11](#), sponsored by: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan

79/10. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,⁸¹

Referring to the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Referring also to its resolution [59/50](#) of 2 December 2004, in which it granted the Collective Security Treaty Organization observer status in the General Assembly,

Referring further to its resolutions [64/256](#) of 2 March 2010, [65/122](#) of 13 December 2010, [67/6](#) of 19 November 2012, [69/12](#) of 11 November 2014, [71/12](#) of 21 November 2016, [73/331](#) of 25 July 2019, [75/276](#) of 28 April 2021 and [77/13](#) of 21 November 2022 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization and to its Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,⁸²

Referring to all previous relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution [1631 \(2005\)](#) of 17 October 2005, and the relevant statements by its President, including those of 13 January 2010⁸³ and 6 August 2013,⁸⁴ which underline the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and statutes of regional and subregional organizations,

Referring also to the Joint Declaration on Cooperation between the Secretariats of the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization of 18 March 2010,

Noting with satisfaction that, since the signing of the Collective Security Treaty, the Collective Security Treaty Organization has transformed into a multifunctional structure with the potential to provide an adequate response to a wide range of threats and challenges within the area of its responsibility,

Encouraging the efforts by the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to attain objectives consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Stressing the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism, including through the comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁸⁵ and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, noting also in this regard the various initiatives by member States and regional organizations,

Commending the practical steps of the Collective Security Treaty Organization for the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization in the area of counter-terrorism, in particular on the basis of the memorandum of understanding on cooperation and interaction between the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, signed on 9 November 2018,

Welcoming the practical contribution of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session,⁸⁶ for the period 2009–2019, as well as the outcome document of the 2016 General Assembly special session on the world drug problem,⁸⁷ and emphasizing in particular the great practical importance of the regional operation of the Collective Security Treaty Organization “Kanal”, conducted under the counter-narcotics strategy of the States members of the

⁸¹ [A/79/302-S/2024/600](#).

⁸² Resolution [49/57](#), annex.

⁸³ [S/PRST/2010/1](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2009–31 July 2010* ([S/INF/65](#)).

⁸⁴ [S/PRST/2013/12](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2013–31 July 2014* ([S/INF/69](#)).

⁸⁵ Resolution [60/288](#).

⁸⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* ([E/2009/28](#)), chap. I, sect. C.

⁸⁷ Resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

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Organization for the period 2021–2025, to combat the smuggling of Afghan opiates and the cannabis group of drugs, cocaine and synthetic substances into the territory of States of the Eurasian region and to counter the activities of organized drug groups and their leaders,

Noting the important efforts of the Collective Security Treaty Organization through its regional operation “Nelegal”, aimed at reducing the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration,

Noting with appreciation the progress in enhancing practical cooperation based on the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat of 28 September 2012 on peacekeeping operations, including contributions of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as the participation of United Nations representatives in Collective Security Treaty Organization peacekeeping training drills,

Welcoming the signing on 17 January 2017 of the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting the firm intention of both organizations to further strengthen existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the priority areas of cooperation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations, and acknowledges in particular the development of mutually beneficial interaction between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the significant practical contribution and efforts of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to strengthen its peacekeeping capacities and the system of regional security and stability, to counter terrorism and transnational organized crime, to combat illicit trafficking in drugs and weapons, and irregular migration and human trafficking, and to recover from natural and human-made disasters, thereby contributing to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts of the secretariats of the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to enhance coordination and cooperation in the areas of mutual interest and to develop concrete modalities for such cooperation, and encourages them to continue their collaboration, including the exchange of information;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, through bilateral contacts and various formats, including consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations;

5. *Invites* the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to continue their interaction in the interest of the consistent and comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

6. *Invites* increased cooperation and coordination among the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the development of their direct contacts in areas of mutual interest;

7. *Encourages* both organizations to continue to examine possible ways to further strengthen their interaction in the area of peacekeeping;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization”.

RESOLUTION 79/11

Adopted at the 39th plenary meeting, on 18 November 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.12](#), sponsored by: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Mauritania, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

79/11. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [58/85](#) of 9 December 2003, [67/109](#) of 17 December 2012, [69/271](#) of 2 April 2015, [71/15](#) of 21 November 2016, [73/14](#) of 26 November 2018, [75/8](#) of 23 November 2020 and [77/15](#) of 21 November 2022 and its decision 71/556 of 8 September 2017,

Recalling also that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature,

Referring to Security Council resolution [1631 \(2005\)](#) of 17 October 2005, in which the Council recalled its invitation to regional organizations to improve coordination with the United Nations and the Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994,⁸⁸

Acknowledging the efforts of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM to advance partnership relations with the United Nations and its Member States, based on the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as on the commitment to democratic values, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced that advancing cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM will further contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁹

1. *Takes note* of the activity of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM aimed at promoting regional cooperation in various areas such as trade and economic development, energy, transportation, agriculture, disaster management, culture, science, education, public health, youth, tourism and sport, as well as countering terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, human trafficking, illegal migration and other types of criminal activity of a transnational nature, which contributes to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and to that end welcomes the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM and the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 19 November 2018, and the cooperation between the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM with the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as the desire of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM to cooperate with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM, and to that end invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to engage in regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM, utilizing for that purpose the appropriate inter-institutional forums and formats, including the annual consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies, components, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system to cooperate and develop direct contacts with the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM for the joint implementation of projects aimed at the attainment of common objectives, and in that context takes note of the existing practice of cooperation between the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

⁸⁸ Resolution [49/57](#), annex.

⁸⁹ See [A/79/302-S/2024/600](#), sect. II.

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM”.

RESOLUTION 79/12

Adopted at the 39th plenary meeting, on 18 November 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.13](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, State of Palestine

79/12. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Recalling also article 3 of the Charter of the League of Arab States,⁹⁰ which entrusts the Council of the League of Arab States with the function of identifying the means whereby it will collaborate with international organizations to maintain international peace and security and to promote, organize and strengthen relations in all fields,

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General entitled “An Agenda for Peace”,⁹¹ particularly section VII concerning cooperation with regional organizations, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General entitled “Supplement to an Agenda for Peace”⁹² and “Our Common Agenda”,⁹³ and the outcomes of the Summit of the Future, including the Pact for the Future,⁹⁴

Considering the recommendations of the high-level meetings convened biennially by the Secretary-General with the heads of regional and subregional organizations,

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council issued following the high-level meetings of the Council held under the standing item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security: cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States”,

Considering the provisions of the Protocol of amendment of the text of the Agreement of Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, signed in September 2016,⁹⁵ which calls for strengthening cooperation in new areas, including conflict resolution and prevention, in addition to peacebuilding and sustaining peace,

Recognizing the need to further strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States with a view to achieving the shared goals and objectives of the two organizations,

Welcoming the resolutions and recommendations issued during both the fifteenth sectoral cooperation meeting between the League of Arab States and the United Nations and their specialized agencies, held at the headquarters of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 27 and 28 February 2023, under the theme “Cooperation in the field of climate change”, and the sixteenth general cooperation meeting between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 17 to 19 July 2024, where discussions encompassed cooperation in various areas, including political, security, economic, social and related issues,

⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 70, No. 241.

⁹¹ [A/47/277-S/24111](#).

⁹² [A/50/60-S/1995/1](#).

⁹³ [A/75/982](#).

⁹⁴ Resolution [79/1](#).

⁹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3146, No. 1030.

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1. *Requests* the secretariats of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations and resolutions of the sixteenth general cooperation meeting to assist Arab States in addressing and confronting current and emerging challenges;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the two secretariats continuing their efforts to enhance the mechanisms of cooperation between the two organizations in all areas of mutual interest, and also emphasizes the need for further measures to continue ongoing consultations at all levels, including with the United Nations envoys and special representatives of the Secretary-General regarding issues on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States, to achieve effective joint solutions to the crises in the Arab region, while continuing to exchange information and reviewing the coordination and follow-up mechanisms among the relevant parties in both secretariats to ensure a cohesive approach in the Arab region;
3. *Requests* the United Nations Secretariat to support and enhance the capacities of personnel within the structures and bodies of the League of Arab States dealing with peacekeeping, peacebuilding and sustaining peace, as well as national capacity-building in the post-conflict phase;
4. *Recommends* the continuation and strengthening of cooperation between the secretariat of the League of Arab States and the United Nations Liaison Office to the League of Arab States in Cairo;
5. *Looks forward* to convening the sixteenth sectoral cooperation meeting between the United Nations and the League of Arab States and their specialized agencies, on the theme “Cooperation in the field of women’s rights and child protection in armed conflict”, in Cairo after the first quarter of 2025, as well as the seventeenth general cooperation meeting between the two organizations, at the United Nations Office at Geneva in 2026;
6. *Requests* the United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and institutions to continue their interaction with their counterparts in the organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States and improve their consultation mechanisms for the effective implementation of the agreed joint projects and programmes, taking in consideration their expertise in various fields;
7. *Calls upon* the specialized United Nations agencies, institutions and programmes to inform the Secretary-General, no later than January 2026, of the progress achieved in their cooperation with the League of Arab States, particularly on implementing the multilateral decisions, resolutions and programmes approved by the sixteenth general cooperation meeting between the two organizations;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session.

RESOLUTION 79/13

Adopted at the 39th plenary meeting, on 18 November 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.14](#), sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

79/13. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [77/117](#) of 7 December 2022 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System,

Bearing in mind the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System,⁹⁶ in which the parties agree to strengthen and expand their cooperation in matters that are of common concern in the fields of their respective competence pursuant to their constitutional instruments,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,⁹⁷

⁹⁶ Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1651, No. 1061).

⁹⁷ [A/79/302-S/2024/600](#).

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Reaffirming that cooperation between the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System and the United Nations has evolved and diversified with regard to areas of cooperation,

Recalling the signing of the framework agreement between the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on 26 October 2017, to strengthen technical and institutional cooperation in the region,

Recalling also the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the World Tourism Organization and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System, on 11 October 2021 to promote and strengthen the sustainable development of tourism, highlighting its contribution to poverty reduction and development,

Emphasizing that the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System is an important partner in the implementation of the 2015–2030 regional action plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁹⁸ in the Americas and the Caribbean, which was updated at the seventh Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas and the Caribbean, held in Jamaica from 1 to 4 November 2021,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the joint efforts made by the international community in its struggle to counter the effects of one of the greatest global challenges to humanity, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the positive assessment of the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System, and urges the parties to continue strengthening the collaboration between both organizations;

2. *Also takes note with satisfaction* of the holding of the forty-ninth regular meeting of the Latin American Council of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System, in Caracas on 5 and 6 December 2023, as well as its work programme aimed at building a regional agenda for integration and cooperation that contributes to overcoming the economic and social lags in its member countries;

3. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue to deepen its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System;

4. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as the International Organization for Migration and the World Tourism Organization, to continue and intensify their support for and to strengthen their cooperation, in accordance with their respective mandates, with the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System, and to contribute to joint actions to achieve sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and all its Goals and objectives;⁹⁹

5. *Invites* the international community to continue to support the work of the different regional organizations in order to intensify cooperation and the exchange of relevant information to mitigate the consequences of the current economic crisis;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/14

Adopted at the 39th plenary meeting, on 18 November 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.15](#), sponsored by: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

⁹⁸ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁹⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

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Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam

79/14. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁰

Taking note also of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization,¹⁰¹

Noting with appreciation the New York liaison mechanism between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization established in June 2017,

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization”.

RESOLUTION 79/81

Adopted at the 46th plenary meeting, on 3 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 157 to 8, with 7 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.23](#), as orally revised, sponsored by: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Türkiye, Viet Nam, Yemen, State of Palestine

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Hungary, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, United States of America

Abstaining: Cameroon, Czechia, Ecuador, Georgia, Paraguay, Ukraine, Uruguay

79/81. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including those adopted at its tenth emergency special session,

Recalling also its resolution [73/89](#) of 6 December 2018, entitled “Comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East”,

¹⁰⁰ [A/79/302-S/2024/600](#).

¹⁰¹ See [A/79/132](#).

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Recalling further relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [478 \(1980\)](#) of 20 August 1980, [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002, [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003, [1544 \(2004\)](#) of 19 May 2004, [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008 and [2334 \(2016\)](#) of 23 December 2016,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to the request made in its resolution [77/25](#) of 30 November 2022,

Recalling its resolution [58/292](#) of 6 May 2004,

Reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international law and relevant resolutions,

Convinced that achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is imperative for the attainment of comprehensive and lasting peace and stability in the Middle East,

Stressing that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples is among the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Recalling its resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#) of 24 October 1970, and reiterating the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights and of developing friendly relations among nations irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or the level of their development,

Emphasizing the need for respect for, and the preservation of, the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling in this regard the advisory opinion rendered on 19 July 2024 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences arising from Israel's policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and from the illegality of Israel's continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,¹⁰² and the Court's conclusion that Israel, as the occupying Power, has the obligation not to impede the Palestinian people from exercising its right to self-determination, including its right to an independent and sovereign State, over the entirety of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, living side by side, in peace and security with Israel, within secure and recognized borders, and that it is for all States, while respecting the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to ensure that any impediment resulting from the illegal presence of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to the exercise of the Palestinian people of its right to self-determination is brought to an end,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,¹⁰³ and recalling also its resolutions [ES-10/15](#) of 20 July 2004 and [ES-10/17](#) of 15 December 2006,

Reaffirming the illegality of Israeli settlement activities and all other unilateral measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, character and status of the City of Jerusalem and of the Occupied Palestinian Territory as a whole, including the wall and its associated regime, demanding their immediate cessation, and condemning any use of force against Palestinian civilians in violation of international law, notably children,

Condemning the firing of rockets against Israeli civilian areas,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety, protection and well-being of all civilians in the whole Middle East region, and condemning all acts of violence and terror against civilians on all sides,

Calling for full respect for international law, including for the protection of civilian life, as well as for the promotion of human security, the de-escalation of the situation, the exercise of restraint, including from provocative actions and rhetoric, and the establishment of a stable environment conducive to the pursuit of peace,

¹⁰² [A/78/968](#).

¹⁰³ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

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Stressing the need for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip, consistent with the provisions and obligations of international humanitarian law, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of the Palestinian civilian population,¹⁰⁴

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

Calling for the release of the bodies that have not yet been returned to their relatives, in line with international humanitarian law and human rights law, in order to ensure dignified closure in accordance with their religious beliefs and traditions,

Recalling the mutual recognition 31 years ago between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,¹⁰⁵ and stressing the urgent need for efforts to ensure full compliance with the agreements concluded between the two sides,

Stressing the need, in particular, for an immediate halt to all actions contrary to international law that undermine trust and prejudice final status issues,

Urging renewed and coordinated efforts by the international community aimed at restoring a political horizon and advancing and accelerating the conclusion of a peace treaty to achieve without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 by resolving all outstanding issues, including all final status issues, without exception, for a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, in accordance with the internationally recognized basis of the two-State solution, and of the Arab-Israeli conflict, for the realization of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East,

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Government, with international support, to reform, develop, strengthen and preserve its institutions and infrastructure, despite the obstacles presented by the ongoing Israeli occupation, commending in this regard the ongoing efforts to develop the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, and stressing the need to promote intra-Palestinian reconciliation,

Expressing concern about the risks posed to the significant achievements made, as confirmed by the positive assessments by the international institutions regarding readiness for statehood, owing to the negative impact of the current instability and financial crisis being faced by the Palestinian Government and the continued absence of a credible political horizon,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, chaired by Norway, and noting its recent meeting held at the ministerial level in New York on 26 September 2024,

Recognizing the positive contribution of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which is aimed, inter alia, at enhancing development support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Welcoming the assistance extended by the Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development, held in Ramallah and Jericho in July 2019, in support of Palestinian efforts towards an independent Palestinian State through the sharing of the experience of East Asian countries in economic development and exploring effective means of cooperation, aimed at contributing to the promotion of Palestinian development, the Middle East peace process and regional stability,

Taking note of the application of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations, submitted on 23 September 2011,¹⁰⁶ and the vote of the Security Council on 18 April 2024,¹⁰⁷ and taking note also of its resolution

¹⁰⁴ A/ES-10/794.

¹⁰⁵ See A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

¹⁰⁶ A/66/371-S/2011/592, annex I.

¹⁰⁷ See S/PV.9609.

[ES-10/23](#) of 10 May 2024, by which, *inter alia*, it recommended that the Security Council reconsider the matter favourably,

Taking note also of its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012, by which, *inter alia*, Palestine was accorded non-member observer State status in the United Nations, and taking note further of the follow-up report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁸

Acknowledging the efforts being undertaken by civil society to promote respect for human rights and a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, stressing the need for the protection of civil society actors to allow them to conduct their work freely and without fear of attacks and harassment from any party, and rejecting any attack against civil society,

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967,

Affirming once again the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

Recalling the Arab Peace Initiative, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session, held in Beirut on 27 and 28 March 2002,¹⁰⁹ and stressing its importance in the efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace,

1. *Reiterates its call for* the achievement, without delay, of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#), the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative, and an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967, including of East Jerusalem, and reaffirms in this regard its unwavering support, in accordance with international law, for the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders;

2. *Welcomes* the launch on 27 September 2024, during the high-level week of the General Assembly and upon the initiative of Saudi Arabia, Norway and the European Union, of the Global Alliance for the Implementation of the Two-State Solution and its first meeting, held in Riyadh on 30 and 31 October 2024, and also welcomes the High-level International Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution, to be held in June 2025;

3. *Stresses* the need to urgently exert collective efforts to launch credible negotiations on all final status issues in the Middle East peace process based on the long-standing terms of reference and clear parameters and within the time frame specified by the Quartet in its statement of 21 September 2010, and calls once more for the intensification of efforts by the parties, including through meaningful negotiations, with the support of the international community, towards the conclusion of a final just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

4. *Calls for* the timely convening of an international conference in Moscow, as envisioned by the Security Council in its resolution [1850 \(2008\)](#), for the advancement and acceleration of the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

5. *Stresses* that compliance with and respect for the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, is a cornerstone of peace and security in the region;

6. *Calls upon* both parties to act responsibly and in compliance with international law and their previous agreements and obligations, in both their policies and actions, in order to, with the support of the Quartet and other international and regional partners, urgently reverse negative trends, including all measures taken on the ground that are contrary to international law, and create the conditions necessary for a credible political horizon and the advancement of peace efforts;

7. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including as reflected in the advisory opinion of the International Court of 19 July 2024, including to bring an end to its unlawful presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, as rapidly as possible, to cease immediately all new

¹⁰⁸ [A/67/738](#).

¹⁰⁹ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

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settlement activities and to evacuate all settlers from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and to put an end to its unlawful acts, including by repealing all legislation and measures creating or maintaining the unlawful situation, inter alia, those which discriminate against the Palestinian people, as well as all measures aimed at modifying the demographic composition of any parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

8. *Rejects* any attempt at demographic or territorial change in the Gaza Strip, including any actions that reduce the territory of Gaza, stresses that the Gaza Strip constitutes an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, and reaffirms the vision of the two-State solution, with the Gaza Strip as part of the Palestinian State;

9. *Recalls* the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of land by force and therefore the illegality of the annexation of any part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes a breach of international law, undermines the viability of the two-State solution and challenges the prospects for the achievement of a peaceful settlement and of just, lasting and comprehensive peace;

10. *Stresses* the need, in particular, for an immediate halt to all settlement activities, land confiscation and home demolitions, for the pursuit of measures to ensure accountability, and for the release of prisoners and an end to arbitrary arrests and detentions;

11. *Also stresses* the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

12. *Further stresses* the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence, including military attacks, destruction and acts of terror, as well as all acts of provocation and incitement;

13. *Reaffirms its commitment*, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders;

14. *Underscores* in this regard the affirmation by the Security Council in its resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) of its determination to examine practical ways and means to secure the full implementation of its relevant resolutions;

15. *Calls for*:

(a) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem;

(b) The realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State;

(c) A just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution [194 \(III\)](#) of 11 December 1948;

16. *Calls upon* all States, consistent with their obligations under the Charter and relevant Security Council resolutions, inter alia:

(a) Not to recognize any changes to the pre-1967 borders, including with regard to Jerusalem, other than those agreed by the parties through negotiations, including by ensuring that agreements with Israel do not imply recognition of Israeli sovereignty over the territories occupied by Israel in 1967;

(b) To distinguish, in their relevant dealings, between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967;

(c) Not to render aid or assistance to illegal settlement activities, including not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories, in line with Security Council resolution [465 \(1980\)](#) of 1 March 1980;

(d) To respect and ensure respect for international law, in all circumstances, including through measures of accountability, consistent with international law;

17. *Recalls* its decision to convene during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly an international conference under the auspices of the Assembly for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions pertaining to the question of Palestine and the two-State solution for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and, considering paragraph 2 of the present resolution, decides to adopt the modalities set out in the annex to the present resolution for the convening of this international conference;

18. *Urges* all States and the United Nations to continue and expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Government during this critical period in order to help to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which is catastrophic in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the development and strengthening of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts in preparation for independence;

19. *Recalls* the conclusion of the International Court of Justice, in its advisory opinion of 19 July 2024, that Israel is under an obligation to provide full reparation for the damage caused by its internationally wrongful acts to all natural or legal persons concerned;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General, including through his Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, including with regard to the reporting required pursuant to resolution 2334 (2016), towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region.

Annex

Modalities for the High-level International Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution

1. The High-level International Conference (hereinafter “the Conference”) will be aimed at advancing the implementation of the United Nations resolutions pertaining to the question of Palestine and the two-State solution for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

2. The Conference shall be entitled “High-level International Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution”.

3. The Conference will be held in June 2025, in New York, preceded by one or more preparatory meetings, as needed.

4. The Conference will adopt an action-oriented outcome document entitled “Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and implementation of the two-State solution”, to urgently chart an irreversible pathway towards the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the implementation of the two-State solution.

5. The Conference will have:

(a) An opening segment on the first day of the plenary meetings, which will include, inter alia, statements from the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Co-Chairs of the Conference;

(b) A closing segment on the second day of the plenary meetings.

6. All States are encouraged to be represented at the highest possible level and to make statements in plenary of up to five minutes.

7. Entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly are invited to participate in the Conference and to make statements in plenary of up to five minutes.

8. The United Nations system, including the relevant funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions, are invited to participate in the Conference and to make statements in the thematic round tables.

9. France and Saudi Arabia shall be appointed as Co-Chairs of the Conference.

10. The Co-Chairs are requested to facilitate open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental consultations on the preparatory process of the Conference, and the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Conference shall consist of:

(a) Negotiations to conclude the outcome document with adequate time for the negotiating sessions;

(b) Determination of the topics and organization of the thematic round tables and designation by the Co-Chairs of the Conference of Co-Chairs for the thematic round tables;

(c) Preparatory discussions for the thematic round tables, in coordination with the designated Co-Chairs of the round tables.

11. The Secretary-General is requested to provide adequate support to the organization of and preparations for the Conference.

12. The Conference shall be webcast, and the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General are encouraged to give the highest visibility to the Conference, including during its preparation, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies.

RESOLUTION 79/82

Adopted at the 46th plenary meeting, on 3 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 101 to 27, with 42 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.24](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, State of Palestine

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay

79/82. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,¹¹⁰

Taking note, in particular, of the action taken by the Committee and the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat in accordance with their mandates,

Recalling its resolution [32/40 B](#) of 2 December 1977 and all its subsequent relevant resolutions, including its resolution [77/23](#) of 30 November 2022,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution [77/23](#);

2. *Considers* that, by providing substantive support to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the implementation of its mandate, the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continues to make a constructive and positive contribution to raising international awareness of the question of Palestine and of the urgency of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine in all its aspects on the basis of international law and United Nations resolutions and the efforts being exerted in this regard and to generating international support for the rights of the Palestinian people and the achievement without delay of an end to the Israeli

¹¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/79/35).*

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occupation that began in 1967 and of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, with an independent, sovereign and viable State of Palestine, living side by side, in peace and security, with Israel;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to effectively carry out its programme of work as detailed in relevant earlier resolutions, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance;

4. *Requests* the Division, in particular, to continue to monitor developments relevant to the question of Palestine, to organize international meetings and activities in support of the Committee's mandate with the participation of all sectors of the international community and to ensure, within existing resources, the continued participation of eminent persons and international renowned experts in these meetings and activities, to be invited on a par with the members of the Committee, to liaise and cooperate with civil society and parliamentarians, including through the Working Group of the Committee, to develop and expand the "Question of Palestine" website and the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, to prepare and widely disseminate publications and information materials on various aspects of the question of Palestine in the relevant official languages of the United Nations and information materials on various aspects of the question of Palestine and to develop and enhance the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Government in contribution to Palestinian capacity-building efforts;

5. *Also requests* the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November, to continue to organize, under the guidance of the Committee, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations, and encourages Member States to continue to give the widest support and publicity to the observance of the Day of Solidarity;

6. *Further requests* the Division to commemorate the anniversary of the Nakba, including by organizing annual events and through the dissemination of relevant archives and testimonies;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation with the Division of the United Nations system entities with programme components addressing various aspects of the question of Palestine and the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

8. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to extend their cooperation to the Division in the performance of its tasks.

RESOLUTION 79/83

Adopted at the 46th plenary meeting, on 3 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 97 to 8, with 64 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.19](#), sponsored by: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, State of Palestine

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, Papua New Guinea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu

79/83. The Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East,¹¹¹

Recalling Security Council resolution [497 \(1981\)](#) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹¹² to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan, which has been under occupation since 1967, contrary to the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions,

Stressing the illegality of the Israeli settlement construction and other activities in the occupied Syrian Golan since 1967,

Noting with satisfaction the convening in Madrid on 30 October 1991 of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, on the basis of Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973 and [425 \(1978\)](#) of 19 March 1978 and the formula of land for peace,

Expressing grave concern over the halt in the peace process on the Syrian track, and expressing the hope that peace talks will soon resume from the point they had reached,

1. *Declares* that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution [497 \(1981\)](#);
2. *Also declares* that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution [497 \(1981\)](#), and calls upon Israel to rescind it;
3. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹¹² continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances;
4. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constitute a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;
5. *Calls upon* Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks;
6. *Demands once more* that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;
7. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned, the co-sponsors of the peace process and the entire international community to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the resumption of the peace process and its success by implementing Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) and [338 \(1973\)](#);
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

¹¹¹ [A/79/194](#).

¹¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

RESOLUTION 79/132

Adopted at the 48th plenary meeting, on 6 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of the report of the Credentials Committee ([A/79/613](#), para. 15)

79/132. Credentials of representatives to the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.¹¹³

RESOLUTION 79/133

Adopted at the 48th plenary meeting, on 6 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.16](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

79/133. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions [3026 A \(XXVII\)](#) of 18 December 1972, [3148 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 14 December 1973, [3187 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 18 December 1973, [3391 \(XXX\)](#) of 19 November 1975, [31/40](#) of 30 November 1976, [32/18](#) of 11 November 1977, [33/50](#) of 14 December 1978, [34/64](#) of 29 November 1979, [35/127](#) and [35/128](#) of 11 December 1980, [36/64](#) of 27 November 1981, [38/34](#) of 25 November 1983, [40/19](#) of 21 November 1985, [42/7](#) of 22 October 1987, [44/18](#) of 6 November 1989, [46/10](#) of 22 October 1991, [48/15](#) of 2 November 1993, [50/56](#) of 11 December 1995, [52/24](#) of 25 November 1997, [54/190](#) of 17 December 1999, [56/97](#) of 14 December 2001, [58/17](#) of 3 December 2003, [61/52](#) of 4 December 2006, [64/78](#) of 7 December 2009, [67/80](#) of 12 December 2012, [70/76](#) of 9 December 2015, [73/130](#) of 13 December 2018 and [76/16](#) of 6 December 2021,

Recalling also the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,¹¹⁴ the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects,¹¹⁵ the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict¹¹⁶ and the two Protocols thereto,¹¹⁷ the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,¹¹⁸

¹¹³ [A/79/613](#).

¹¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2421, No. 43718.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 249, No. 3511.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vols. 249 and 2253, No. 3511.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1037, No. 15511.

the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage,¹¹⁹ the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage¹²⁰ and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,¹²¹

Appreciating the resolutions of the fourth Meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, held in May 2017, which encouraged all States parties to ensure the exchange of experiences and the promotion of good practices with regard to countering trafficking in cultural property and with regard to its return or restitution to the countries of origin, underlined the obligation of all States parties to urgently implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015, in particular paragraphs 15 to 17, and 2253 (2015) of 17 December 2015, in particular paragraph 15, and invited States parties to provide information regularly to the secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of Council resolutions 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015), and 2347 (2017) of 24 March 2017,

Appreciating also the resolutions of the sixth Meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, held in May 2021,

Taking into account the resolutions of the seventh Meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, held in May 2023,

Recalling the adoption of resolution 10/7 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property”, by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime at its tenth session, held in October 2020,¹²² in which the Conference recognized the illicit nature of trafficking in cultural property, its transnational dimension, and the importance of strengthening international cooperation, including through mutual legal assistance, in particular with regard to the return or restitution of trafficked cultural property,

Noting the adoption of the United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property on 2 December 2004,¹²³ as it might apply to cultural property,

Recalling the adoption by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 17 October 2003 of the Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage,¹²⁴

Recalling also the adoption by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 17 November 2015 of the Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage, including in digital form,¹²⁵ and the Recommendation concerning the protection and promotion of museums and collections, their diversity and their role in society,¹²⁶

Taking note of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization round table entitled “New forms of agreements and cooperation in the field of return and restitution of cultural property”, held in June 2023, and of the resulting report, which underscored the long-term impact of respective processes between States in strengthening cultural diplomacy and exchanges and leading to the signing of innovative bilateral agreements, as well as the provision of technical support or training for professionals, and further highlighted relevant good practices,

¹¹⁹ Ibid., vol. 2562, No. 45694.

¹²⁰ Ibid., vol. 2368, No. 42671.

¹²¹ Ibid., vol. 2440, No. 43977.

¹²² See CTOC/COP/2020/10, sect. I.A.

¹²³ Resolution 59/38, annex.

¹²⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-second Session, Paris, 29 September–17 October 2003*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 33, annex.

¹²⁵ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-eighth Session, Paris, 3–18 November 2015*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, annex V.

¹²⁶ Ibid., annex IV.

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Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹²⁷ includes, inter alia, a pledge to foster intercultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility, an acknowledgement of the natural and cultural diversity of the world and a recognition that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development, as well as targets related to the protection and return or restitution of cultural property,

Welcoming the relevant commitments made in the Pact for the Future¹²⁸ and in the Declaration on Future Generations,¹²⁹ adopted on 22 September 2024, in particular paragraph 30 (b) and paragraph 15, respectively, in which the Heads of State and Government decided to encourage strengthened international cooperation on the return or restitution of cultural properties of spiritual, ancestral, historical and cultural value to countries of origin, including, but not limited to, objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents, and strongly encourage relevant private entities to similarly engage, including through bilateral dialogue and with the assistance of multilateral mechanisms, as appropriate,

Welcoming also the adoption of the Mondiacult Declaration, on 30 September 2022, which, among others, calls for an open and inclusive international dialogue for the return and restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, under the aegis of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as those outside the scope of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, as an ethical imperative to foster the right of peoples and communities to enjoy their cultural heritage, with a view to strengthening the intergenerational transmission of this heritage, and requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to respond accordingly, taking into account the increase in the online trade of cultural property,

Recalling its resolution 69/196 of 18 December 2014, by which it adopted the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, and acknowledging with appreciation the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to such trafficking,

Recalling also the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted on 19 April 2015,¹³⁰ and the commitment expressed by Member States therein to strengthen and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in cultural property for the purpose of providing the widest possible international cooperation to address such crime, to review and strengthen domestic legislation to counter trafficking in cultural property, where appropriate, in accordance with their commitments under international instruments, and to continue to gather and share information and statistical data on trafficking in cultural property, in particular on trafficking that involves organized criminal groups and terrorist organizations,

Taking note of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted on 7 March 2021,¹³¹ and noting the commitment expressed by Member States therein to strengthen national and international responses to trafficking in cultural property and other crimes targeting cultural property, and any links to the financing of organized crime and terrorism, such as money-laundering, and enhance international cooperation in this regard, including through appropriate channels, the return or restitution of such illicitly trafficked cultural properties to countries of origin, taking into consideration existing instruments such as the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, and other relevant instruments, and with a view to considering all possible options to make

¹²⁷ Resolution 70/1.

¹²⁸ Resolution 79/1.

¹²⁹ Ibid., annex II.

¹³⁰ Resolution 70/174, annex.

¹³¹ Resolution 76/181, annex.

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effective use of the applicable international legal framework to combat crimes against cultural property, and considering any proposals to supplement the existing framework for international cooperation, as necessary,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of the World Customs Organization in July 2016 on the role of customs in preventing illicit trafficking in cultural objects,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General submitted in cooperation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,¹³²

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return or restitution of cultural property that is of fundamental spiritual, historical and cultural value to them so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Recognizing that illicit trafficking in cultural property affects all regions of the world and that every country might at the same time be a source, transit and final destination area,

Recognizing also that combating the illicit trafficking of cultural property, particularly property embodying intangible cultural heritage values, is essential for preserving the identity and traditions of peoples and communities worldwide and that the illegal use of intangible cultural heritage threatens cultural diversity and undermines the rights of peoples and communities to freely practice and safeguard their heritage, including their cultural practices and traditions,

Commending Member States, cultural and educational institutions, museums and civil society for their efforts to combat illicit trade and trafficking in cultural property, and welcoming all initiatives, whether by States, institutions or private persons, for the voluntary return of cultural property that has been illicitly appropriated,

Taking note of the crucial role of the active engagement of museums, auction houses, art dealers, art collectors and scientific institutions in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property and the restitution of cultural assets, as entities responsible for raising awareness about the importance of preserving cultural heritage, following ethical standards, and promoting transparency in the art market,

Welcoming that the issue of return and restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin is gaining growing visibility, and recognizing the moral imperative to take all measures in this respect, to ensure the full enjoyment of everyone's right to take part in cultural life,

Recalling the Human Rights Council resolution on cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage of 2018,¹³³ which notes with deep concern that the organized looting, smuggling and theft of and illicit trafficking in cultural property could undermine the full enjoyment of cultural rights, are contrary to international law and may, in some instances, generate funds for the financing of terrorism, and encourages the strengthening of dialogue and cooperation between relevant international organizations and States affected by the organized looting, smuggling and theft of and illicit trafficking in cultural property,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution [49/7](#) on cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage of 31 March 2022,¹³⁴ which notes, among others, that the violation or abuse of the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, including the ability to access and enjoy cultural heritage, may threaten stability, social cohesion and cultural identity, and constitutes an aggravating factor in conflict and a major obstacle to dialogue, peace and reconciliation,

Expressing deep concern about the continuing illicit trafficking in cultural property and the ensuing damage to the cultural heritage of nations,

Expressing deep concern also that cultural property, including religious sites and ritual objects, is increasingly targeted by terrorist attacks and outlawed militias, often resulting in distortion, complete destruction, as well as theft and illicit trafficking, and condemning such attacks,

¹³² [A/79/231](#).

¹³³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/73/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A, resolution [37/17](#).

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VI, sect. A.

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Expressing deep concern further about the loss, destruction, theft, pillage, illicit removal or misappropriation and illegal export of cultural property from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives and other sites and any acts of vandalism or damage directed against cultural property, in particular in areas of armed conflict, including territories that are occupied, whether such armed conflicts are international or non-international,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the necessity of strengthened international cooperation in preventing and combating all aspects of trafficking in cultural property, which is particularly at risk in the Middle East, and noting that such cultural property is often transferred either through illicit markets worldwide or through licit markets such as auctions, including through the Internet,

Recalling its resolution [69/281](#) of 28 May 2015, entitled “Saving the cultural heritage of Iraq”,

Recalling also Security Council resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#) of 22 May 2003, in particular paragraph 7, relating to the restitution of the cultural property of Iraq, and Council resolution [2056 \(2012\)](#) of 5 July 2012 on the situation in Mali,

Recalling further Security Council resolution [2199 \(2015\)](#), in particular paragraphs 15 to 17,

Recalling Security Council resolutions [2253 \(2015\)](#), in particular paragraph 15, [2322 \(2016\)](#) of 12 December 2016, in particular paragraph 12, and [2368 \(2017\)](#) of 20 July 2017, in particular paragraph 7,

Recalling also Security Council resolution [2347 \(2017\)](#), which is focused on the targeted destruction of cultural heritage in the context of armed conflicts, as well as on the protection of cultural property from looting, smuggling and illicit trafficking, notably by terrorist groups,

Welcoming the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Strategy 2021–2025 calling for intensifying efforts to understand and share knowledge pertinent to preventing and tackling organized crime such as trafficking in cultural property,

Welcoming also the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Strategic Vision for Africa 2030, launched on 24 February 2021, in particular investment area 3.5 entitled “Africa’s cultural property is better protected from trafficking”, which aims at introducing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses to better protect Africa’s cultural property from organized crime and build accountability,

1. *Recognizes* the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in combating trafficking in cultural property, within its specific mandate and within the context of Security Council resolutions [2199 \(2015\)](#) and [2347 \(2017\)](#), and encourages the Organization to continue to strengthen cooperation and synergies in this field with other international bodies, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Council of Museums and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property;

2. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property of fundamental spiritual, historical and cultural value, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property and the implementation of the Object-ID standard related thereto, as well as for the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property, exchanges of experiences and good practices and the dissemination of information and tools to the public, institutions, Member States and others, and encourages the continuation of such endeavours;

3. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the launch of its international awareness-raising and training campaigns for heritage managers, decision makers, museum experts, law enforcement and customs authorities and legal experts from Member States in the African, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eastern European, Latin American and Caribbean, and Western European regions, from 2021 to 2024, aimed at preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property by providing the legal and operational knowledge and directly applicable skills to strengthen the protection of cultural property, facilitate return or restitution processes and strengthen international cooperation;

4. *Also commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on its efforts to raise the awareness of children and young people regarding the value of cultural heritage and the necessity to protect it and

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to build capacities of Member States and other relevant stakeholders, and calls upon Member States to promote and support these efforts;

5. *Further commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the activities implemented in the framework of the fiftieth anniversary of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, including the launch, on 14 November 2020, of the International Day against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property with a view to highlighting new challenges linked to illicit trafficking and to stressing the importance of international cooperation in this fight, as well as the launch of the international communication campaign entitled “The real price of art”, which aims at raising public awareness of the devastation caused by illicit trafficking in cultural property to the history and identity of peoples, and the organization of regional and international conferences to mark the anniversary;

6. *Expresses grave concern* regarding collections of cultural artefacts, objets d’art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents illegally removed before the entry into force of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which are part of museums and collections, and calls upon Member States to take the appropriate steps for their return or restitution to the countries of origin, recognizes in this regard that most of these objects constitute an essential part of the spiritual, ancestral, historical and cultural heritage of their countries of origin, and underscores the importance of ensuring access to these artefacts for preserving cultural identity and continuity for present and future generations;

7. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to work in coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within their mandates and in cooperation with Member States, in order to continue to address the issue of return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin and to provide appropriate support accordingly;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the two Protocols thereto, the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and invites Member States that have not already done so to consider becoming parties to the aforementioned conventions and protocols that specifically address the return and restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to develop appropriate legal frameworks to protect cultural property, in particular property embodying intangible cultural heritage values, from illicit trafficking, recognizing its invaluable contribution to cultural diversity and cultural identity of peoples and communities, while promoting awareness and education about the significance of this heritage;

10. *Recalls* the declarations and recommendations of the international forums on the return of cultural property, held in Seoul in July 2011 and October 2012, in Olympia, Greece, in October 2013, in Dunhuang, China, in September 2014 and in Nevşehir, Türkiye, in October 2015;

11. *Acknowledges* the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention Academic Project and the Informal Ratification Task Force as a platform for the exchange of views, information and assistance on issues such as the ratification and implementation of the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects;

12. *Recalls* the role of the Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which, inter alia, promotes the purposes of the Convention, reviews national reports and prepares and submits to the Meeting of States Parties recommendations and guidelines that may contribute to the implementation of the Convention and identify problems arising from its implementation, while fostering exchanges of experiences and good practices;

13. *Welcomes* the decisions of the seventh session of the Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, held in May 2019, which encouraged all States parties to the 1970 Convention to take the necessary measures consistent with the law of each State in accordance with articles 7, 13 and 15 of the

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Convention in order to facilitate the return or restitution of illicitly exported cultural property, requested the secretariat to conduct capacity-building activities with a special focus on return and/or restitution procedures and called for reinforced cooperation with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation;

14. *Recognizes* the importance of the United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, notes that the Convention has still not entered into force, and invites Member States that have not already done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention;

15. *Deplores* damage to the cultural heritage of countries in situations of crisis, conflict and post-conflict, in particular recent attacks on world cultural heritage sites, calls for an immediate end to such acts, and reminds States parties to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and to the two Protocols thereto of the provisions contained therein to safeguard and respect cultural property and to prohibit, prevent and, if necessary, put a stop to any form of theft, pillage or misappropriation of and any acts of vandalism directed against cultural property;

16. *Calls upon* all Member States in a position to do so to assist the affected States in combating trafficking in cultural property illegally excavated from archaeological sites and taken from museums, libraries, archives and manuscript collections, including through international cooperation in the return or restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property, as appropriate;

17. *Recommends* all Member States to encourage museums, auction houses, art dealers, art collectors and scientific institutions to take proactive stances in enhancing their procedures related to the legality of provenance, when acquiring or selling cultural property, including by implementing rigorous vetting processes and comprehensive documentation practices, while also prioritizing transparency and collaboration with international organizations and law enforcement institutions to prevent the trafficking of stolen or illicitly obtained items;

18. *Requests* Member States to take appropriate steps to prevent and counter the illicit trade and trafficking in cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance originating from a context of armed conflict, notably from terrorist groups, including by prohibiting cross-border trade in such illicit items where States have a reasonable suspicion that the items originate from a context of armed conflict, notably from terrorist groups, and which lack clearly documented and certified provenance, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return;

19. *Recalls* its resolution [77/298](#) of 22 June 2023, entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: eighth review”, in which Member States were called upon to strengthen efforts so that terrorists may not benefit from trafficking in cultural property, and to enhance cooperation to ensure the return, restitution or repatriation of trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property to countries of origin;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the protection of the cultural heritage of countries in conflict or post-conflict situations, in particular in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, from illicit trafficking, notably by terrorist groups, including the safe return to those countries of cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance that have been illegally removed, and calls upon the international community to contribute to these efforts;

21. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the adoption by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-eighth session, in November 2015, of the strategy for the reinforcement of the Organization’s action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict,¹³⁵ in particular as it relates to the countering of looting and illicit trafficking in cultural property during conflicts;

22. *Urges* Member States, including, upon request, with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and INTERPOL, as appropriate, to introduce effective national and international measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in cultural property, including by publicizing legislation, in particular in the Database of National Cultural

¹³⁵ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-eighth Session, Paris, 3–18 November 2015*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 48.

Heritage Laws of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and by offering special training for police, customs and border services, and invites Member States to make trafficking in cultural property, including stealing from and looting of archaeological and other cultural sites, a serious crime, as defined in article 2 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹³⁶ with a view to fully utilizing that Convention for the purpose of extensive international cooperation in fighting all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences;

23. *Encourages* all Member States to establish, where they do not yet exist, with the assistance of INTERPOL, upon request, specialized police units exclusively dedicated to the protection of cultural heritage to investigate cases of trafficking in cultural property, and a national stolen works of art database directly connected with the corresponding INTERPOL database;

24. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 1 April 2022 of the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, which was opened for signature in Nicosia on 19 May 2017, and invites Member States to consider becoming parties to the Convention;

25. *Urges* all Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that all actors involved in the trade of cultural property, including but not limited to auction houses, art dealers, art collectors, museum professionals and managers of online marketplaces, are required to provide verifiable documentation of provenance as well as export certificates, as applicable, related to any cultural property imported, exported or offered for sale, including through the Internet;

26. *Invites* States parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to apply the operational guidelines for the implementation of the 1970 Convention, which represent a useful tool to guide and assist States parties in implementing the Convention, including by learning from good practices of States parties geared to enhancing the effective implementation of the Convention, and to identify ways and means to further the achievement of the goals of the Convention through strengthened international cooperation;

27. *Reiterates its strong encouragement* to Member States to apply, to the maximum extent possible, where appropriate, with a view to strengthening international cooperation in this field, the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences,¹³⁷ which represent a useful framework to guide Member States in the development and strengthening of their criminal justice policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms in the area of protection against trafficking in cultural property and other related offences;

28. *Invites* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to draw up systematic inventories of their cultural property, including in digital form;

29. *Also invites* Member States to consider establishing and developing national, regional and international databases inventorying cultural property, which would also register trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted or illicitly excavated, and illicitly dealt-in, cultural property, and encourages Member States, in particular their law enforcement authorities, to enhance the exchange of information by sharing or interconnecting inventories of cultural property and databases on trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted or illicitly excavated, and illicitly dealt-in, cultural property and contributing to international inventories and databases;

30. *Recognizes* the improvement of the Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which includes legislation from 189 Member States and translations into at least one of the official languages of the United Nations, and invites Member States to provide their legislation in electronic format for inclusion in the database if they have not yet done so, to provide regular updates to the database and to promote it;

31. *Applauds* the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to promote the use of identification and inventory systems, in particular the application of the Object-ID standard, and to encourage the linking of identification systems and existing databases, including the one developed by INTERPOL,

¹³⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹³⁷ Resolution 69/196, annex.

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to allow for the electronic transmission of information in order to reduce illicit trafficking in cultural property, and encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make further efforts in this regard in cooperation with Member States, where appropriate;

32. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, the Red Lists of Cultural Objects at Risk of the International Council of Museums and the INTERPOL database of stolen works of art and the mobile app ID-Art as tools in the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property, and calls upon all Member States to use those tools, as appropriate;

33. *Recalls* the adoption by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation, at its sixteenth session, of the rules of procedure on mediation and conciliation,¹³⁸ and invites Member States to consider the possibility of using such processes, as appropriate;

34. *Encourages* Member States to consider using the model provisions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on State ownership of undiscovered cultural objects and adopting effective legislation for the establishment and recognition of States' ownership of their heritage, as appropriate under national laws, with a view to facilitating return or restitution in cases of unlawful removal;

35. *Recalls with appreciation* the Model Export Certificate for Cultural Objects developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Customs Organization as a tool to combat illicit trafficking in cultural property, and invites Member States to consider adopting the Model Export Certificate as their national export certificate, in accordance with domestic law and procedures;

36. *Recalls* the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-ninth session, in November 2017, on strengthening the implementation of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;¹³⁹

37. *Invites* those who deal with trade in cultural property and their associations, where they exist, to encourage the effective implementation of the International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property, endorsed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 16 November 1999,¹⁴⁰ which is currently under revision, the International Council of Museums Code of Ethics for Museums and other existing codes;

38. *Welcomes* the recently launched partnerships between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and cultural institutions, encompassing several lines of action aimed at combating illicit trafficking in cultural property, in order to implement awareness-raising activities for the general public, close collaboration and information exchange and cooperation on training and capacity-building initiatives, and encourages the development of further partnerships;

39. *Highlights* the importance of the continued efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to strengthen discussions with art market professionals in order to improve existing codes of ethics, professional practices and trade, raise awareness and provide education in areas such as provenance investigations, due diligence exercises, return or restitution procedures, the use of practical tools and appropriate knowledge of the international legal framework;

40. *Recognizes* the importance of the International Fund for the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation, launched in November 2000, and invites Member States to increase further their voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to enhance its efficiency, and to make use of it, as appropriate;

¹³⁸ A/67/219, annex I, recommendation No. 4.

¹³⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-ninth Session, Paris, 30 October–14 November 2017*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 34.

¹⁴⁰ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirtieth Session, Paris, 26 October–17 November 1999*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 27.

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41. *Takes note* of the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to support Member States, in particular in Africa, in the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property and in facilitating the return and restitution of cultural property under the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation;
42. *Invites*, in this regard, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to enhance its cooperation with the African Union, and inform accordingly on the follow-up of the upcoming regional dialogue in Africa on the new forms of agreements and cooperation in the field of return and restitution of cultural property in Africa;
43. *Takes note* of the Heritage Emergency Fund of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the international fund for the protection of endangered cultural heritage in armed conflict, as announced in Abu Dhabi on 3 December 2016, and other initiatives in this regard, and encourages Member States to provide financial contributions to support preventive and emergency operations, including, as appropriate, through documentation and consolidation of their cultural property in a network of “safe havens” in their own territories to protect their property, fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property and undertake all appropriate efforts for the recovery of cultural heritage, in the spirit of the principles of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization conventions;
44. *Recognizes* the importance of cooperation among States in the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property, as well as its illegal removal from the countries of origin, through, inter alia, the conclusion of bilateral agreements and mutual legal assistance, including the prosecution of persons involved in such activities and extradition, in accordance with the laws of cooperating States and under applicable international law;
45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in its efforts to bring about the attainment of the objectives of the present resolution;
46. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
47. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session the item entitled “Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin”.

RESOLUTION 79/134

Adopted at the 48th plenary meeting, on 6 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 132 to 9, with 13 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.31](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen

Against: Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mozambique, Oman, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Zimbabwe

79/134. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [77/272](#) of 20 February 2023 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

Having received the report for 2023 of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,¹⁴¹

1. *Takes note* of the report for 2023 of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted on its behalf by its Director General;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons with regard to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;¹⁴²

3. *Commends* the continued work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to enhance the capacity of States parties and the Organisation to use chemistry for peaceful purposes and respond to threats involving toxic chemicals, including through the development of a Centre for Chemistry and Technology as a platform where the Technical Secretariat and States parties can learn, exchange views and work in common purpose to further achieve the object and purpose of the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* the effective and ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as set out in the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;¹⁴³

5. *Notes with appreciation* the participation of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact;

6. *Recalls* the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction on its fourth special session, held in The Hague on 26 and 27 June 2018, and also recalls the decision adopted at the special session entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use”;

7. *Also recalls* the establishment of the Investigation and Identification Team of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as announced at the ninety-first session of the Executive Council of the Organisation in a note by the Technical Secretariat, EC-91/S/3, dated 28 June 2019, entitled “Work of the Investigation and Identification Team established by decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 (dated 27 June 2018)”, in which all States parties were informed about the establishment of the Investigation and Identification Team with the purpose of identifying, in compliance with C-SS-4/DEC.3, the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;

8. *Takes note with grave concern* of the first report of the Investigation and Identification Team pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision C-SS-4/DEC.3, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use: Ltamenah (Syrian Arab Republic) – 24, 25, and 30 March 2017”, released on 8 April 2020,¹⁴⁴ the second report of the Investigation and Identification Team, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use: Saraqib (Syrian Arab Republic) – 4 February 2018”, released on 12 April 2021,¹⁴⁵ the third report of the Investigation and Identification Team, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use: Douma (Syrian Arab Republic) – 7 April 2018”, released on 27 January 2023¹⁴⁶ and the fourth report of the Investigation and Identification Team,

¹⁴¹ See [A/79/131](#).

¹⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2160, No. 1240.

¹⁴⁴ See [S/2020/310](#), annex.

¹⁴⁵ See [S/2021/371](#), annex.

¹⁴⁶ See [S/2023/81](#), annex.

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entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use: Marea (Syrian Arab Republic) – 1 September 2015”, released on 22 February 2024,¹⁴⁷ and expresses appreciation for the work done in this regard;

9. *Recalls* Executive Council decision EC-94/DEC.2, dated 9 July 2020, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”,¹⁴⁸ and welcomes the transmission of that decision and its associated reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly through the Secretary-General;

10. *Also recalls* decision C-25/DEC.9, dated 21 April 2021, of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”,¹⁴⁹ and takes note of decision C-28/DEC.12, dated 30 November 2023, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use and the threat of future use”,¹⁵⁰

11. *Further recalls* Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) of 27 September 2013, in which, inter alia, the Council requested the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to report to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on a monthly basis, on the implementation of resolution 2118 (2013) and the decision of the Executive Council of the Organisation of 27 September 2013,¹⁵¹ also recalls paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 2209 (2015) of 6 March 2015, in which the Council welcomed the intention of the Director General to include future reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons fact-finding mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, which was mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic, as part of his monthly report to the Council, notes in this regard the transmission by the Director General of all monthly reports, as well as all reports of the fact-finding mission, during the reporting period, and expresses appreciation for the work done in this regard;

12. *Takes note with grave concern* of the note by the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 18 November 2024,¹⁵² confirming the presence of riot control agents (CS gas) in samples recovered by Ukrainian authorities from the battlefield, and urges the Technical Secretariat to closely monitor the use of chemical weapons arising from the aggression against Ukraine, or any other armed conflict, and calls upon all parties involved to comply with the obligations and prohibitions established in the Convention;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons”.

RESOLUTION 79/135

Adopted at the 48th plenary meeting, on 6 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 114 to 10, with 26 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/79/L.22, sponsored by: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United States of America

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda,

¹⁴⁷ See S/2024/200, annex.

¹⁴⁸ See A/74/959-S/2020/724, annex.

¹⁴⁹ See A/75/871-S/2021/425, annex.

¹⁵⁰ See A/78/710.

¹⁵¹ Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), annex I.

¹⁵² See Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, document S/2338/2024.

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Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen

Against: Belarus, Burkina Faso, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe

79/135. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [66/111](#) of 9 December 2011, by which it granted observer status to the Central European Initiative,

Recalling also its resolutions [67/7](#) of 19 November 2012, [69/8](#) of 11 November 2014, [71/13](#) of 21 November 2016, [73/10](#) of 26 November 2018, [75/7](#) of 23 November 2020 and [77/19](#) of 21 November 2022, in which it invited the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Central European Initiative in order to continue joint activities for the achievement of common objectives,

Recalling further the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage activities through regional cooperation to promote the goals and objectives of the United Nations,

Appreciating the active involvement of the Central European Initiative in establishing cooperation with the United Nations system and relevant international and regional organizations, aimed at the furthering of political and socioeconomic development by covering all its relevant dimensions,

Acknowledging the contribution of the Central European Initiative to advancing the strategic goals of the Initiative in support of European integration and sustainable development of all its States members through multilateral cooperation, in particular at the intergovernmental, parliamentary, economic and local levels, in combination with project cooperation, as well as through strategic partnerships with other international and regional organizations and a multi-stakeholder approach, the latter involving non-governmental organizations, academia and businesses, among others,

Noting the efforts of the Central European Initiative in addressing the current challenges to global peace and stability related to rising inequalities, climate change and growing environmental pressures, as well as those linked to security and connectivity, triggered, within the Central European Initiative region, by the war of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, a State member of the Initiative,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution [77/19](#),¹⁵³

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the joint statement adopted by the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Central European Initiative in Chisinau on 22 November 2023 under the presidency of the Republic of Moldova for 2023, underlining that the sustainable development of all States members of the Initiative can act as an engine for economic prosperity, environmental quality and social well-being in the region, thus reaffirming their commitment to better coordination of sustainable development actions that encourage the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁵⁴ and its Sustainable Development Goals;

2. *Notes* the efforts of the Central European Initiative in addressing the challenges through its new Plan of Action 2024–2026 adopted by the member States on 21 December 2023, acknowledging that it was elaborated in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, also notes the multidisciplinary approach of this document combining a political agenda, which, among other issues, calls for addressing the consequences of the war of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine by continuing to support Ukraine with both political and financial means and making all possible efforts to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace for Ukraine in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and norms of international law, including respect for territorial integrity within internationally recognized borders, with a thematic one with a focus on fields such as advancing good governance, empowering women and youth, the latter in particular

¹⁵³ [A/79/302-S/2024/600](#).

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 70/1.

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through a specific “Central European Initiative youth agenda”, fostering better health, promoting connectivity and sustainable mobility, renewable energy, circular bioeconomy and environmental protection, boosting research and innovation through science diplomacy and business environment and entrepreneurship, safeguarding media freedom and supporting cultural cooperation;

3. *Also notes* the continuous commitment of the Initiative in keeping up with the pace towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, including through stocktaking events aimed at the exchange of experiences and best practices related to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by the States members of the Central European Initiative, such as the side event at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in New York in July 2023 jointly organized by the Executive Secretariat of the Central European Initiative and the presidency of the Republic of Moldova on the topic “Regional cooperation and acceleration of Sustainable Development Goals implementation: the role of the Central European Initiative”;

4. *Acknowledges* the joint statement of the States members of the Central European Initiative at the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the Economic Commission for Europe Region in Geneva in March 2024, in which they declared that they share a mutual understanding on their responsibility for further contributing to the global efforts in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and consider regional cooperation as an extremely important approach helping to achieve most tangible results through coordinated multilateral action;

5. *Notes* the activities of the Central European Initiative on health-related issues, through consolidated cooperation with the Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization, and in particular the policy dialogue on building resilient pharmaceutical and health systems held in Trieste, Italy, on 18 and 19 April 2024, organized in collaboration also with the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the joint statement adopted by the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Central European Initiative in Tirana on 20 November 2024 under the presidency of Albania for 2024, emphasizing the activities aimed at promoting European integration, culture and tourism cooperation, and policy dialogue on health challenges; strengthening parliamentary cooperation; facilitating people-to-people contacts on various topics; and promoting initiatives in assisting the Ukrainian people;

7. *Recognizes* the ongoing contributions of the Central European Initiative bodies, in the framework of the Initiative’s parliamentary dimension, to the promotion of effective, inclusive and accountable institutions and to increased cooperation between this and the governmental dimension of the Initiative;

8. *Also recognizes* the continuous efforts of the Central European Initiative at all levels (governmental, parliamentary, economic and local) to promote effective multilateralism, recalling that transnational threats can be successfully addressed only through cooperation and joint actions;

9. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the role assumed by the Central European Initiative, in addition to political dialogue, as a promoter of project-oriented and other tangible activities in line with the Central European Initiative Plan of Action 2024-2026, aimed at enhancing solidarity and cooperation, at supporting the economic growth and stability of its member States and at promoting cooperation in the cultural and media fields, science diplomacy and others, including concrete initiatives and projects to assist Ukraine and its people;

10. *Appreciates* the efforts of the Central European Initiative to engage in this endeavour also through the development and implementation of joint regional and transregional projects and activities in cooperation with other important international players, as well as to foster broad multi-stakeholder partnerships in the region;

11. *Acknowledges*, in this context, the fruitful cooperation between the Central European Initiative and the European Union, as one of the main co-funders of such projects, as well as the positive results of these projects, and supports the efforts of the Initiative to take concrete steps to establish additional mutually beneficial partnerships with the European Union;

12. *Welcomes* the Central European Initiative’s relations with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development through the Central European Initiative Fund at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, entirely financed by Italy, which provides mainly grant-type assistance for specific components of technical cooperation projects, linked to large operations of the Bank in States members of the Initiative that are not members of the European Union, and of projects related to capacity-building and the sharing of good practices between States members of the Initiative that are members of the European Union and those that are not, through the Initiative’s know-how exchange programme;

13. *Also welcomes* the financing of small-scale multilateral projects in the priority fields by the Central European Initiative Cooperation Fund, to which all member States contribute, and notes that the activities supported by the Cooperation Fund contribute to sharing experiences and good practices on European integration and sustainable development, and further welcomes their practical outcomes such as the spillover effects that these activities create in particular in terms of knowledge-sharing on the most important issues for sustainable development;

14. *Notes* the efforts undertaken by the Central European Initiative in intensifying cooperation with other international and regional organizations and initiatives sharing the same goals and objectives, thus remaining committed to fostering broad multi-stakeholder partnerships in the region;

15. *Appreciates* the intention of the Central European Initiative to intensify cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, with the aim of achieving mutual participation in events and meetings of common interest and developing practical and results-oriented joint projects and actions, and especially welcomes, in this context, the cooperation established between the Initiative and the Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization as well as the developing cooperation with the Office of Innovation of the United Nations Children's Fund;

16. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish cooperation with the Central European Initiative through common action aimed at achieving the shared goals;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to intensify exchanges with the Central European Initiative in order to continue the fruitful cooperation and to facilitate coordination between the secretariats;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative".

RESOLUTION 79/136

Adopted at the 48th plenary meeting, on 6 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.17](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Congo, Croatia, El Salvador, Eritrea, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

79/136. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [51/1](#) of 15 October 1996, in which it invited the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to participate as an observer in its sessions and work, and its resolutions [71/19](#) of 21 November 2016, [73/11](#) of 26 November 2018, [75/10](#) of 23 November 2020 and [77/20](#) of 21 November 2022 concerning the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL, and calling for the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL,

Recalling also the cooperation agreement of 1997 between the United Nations and INTERPOL¹⁵⁵ and all other relevant cooperation agreements between them,

Recalling further all relevant United Nations resolutions recognizing that cooperation between the United Nations and international organizations such as INTERPOL can contribute to preventing and combating transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, and preventing and countering terrorism,

¹⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1996, No. 1200.

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Acknowledging the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in assisting the States Members of the United Nations that are also member countries of INTERPOL in preventing and responding to crime and in improving their law enforcement capabilities, upon their request,

Recognizing that INTERPOL, in accordance with the Constitution of INTERPOL, is an apolitical¹⁵⁶ and neutral international organization entrusted with the mandate of ensuring and promoting mutual assistance among criminal police authorities, in full respect of the sovereignty of Member States and consistent with their obligations under international law and the domestic laws and regulations of each Member State, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of INTERPOL,

Acknowledging that INTERPOL has been a key actor since 1923 in enabling and promoting international police cooperation in order to prevent and combat transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, through enhanced police cooperation among its member countries as well as in fostering innovation in police and law enforcement matters, and in this regard taking further note of the four global crime programmes of INTERPOL,

Acknowledging also the contributions derived from the global structure of the General Secretariat of INTERPOL, consisting of its seat in Lyon, France, its Global Complex for Innovation located in Singapore, its regional bureaux and liaison offices around the world and its Offices of the Special Representative at the United Nations, the European Union and the African Union,

Welcoming the role of the national central bureaux of INTERPOL, present in every member country, as the cornerstone of cooperation to enhance cohesion, stability and security and as the primary international policing hub, which links national police forces through its global network,

Welcoming also the cooperation between the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities and INTERPOL in preventing and countering terrorism by assisting Member States, upon their request, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,¹⁵⁷ including through information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters, including those returning or relocating, in particular from terrorist combat or training areas, and on improvements in border security,¹⁵⁸ with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work,

Welcoming further the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with the arrangement on cooperation of 21 July 2017 between the United Nations and INTERPOL, in relation to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, supplementary to the cooperation agreement of 1997 between the United Nations and INTERPOL,

Welcoming the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken between the Office of Counter-Terrorism and INTERPOL, taking note with appreciation of the participation of INTERPOL in the implementation of joint projects, in accordance with the arrangement on cooperation of 27 June 2018 between the United Nations and INTERPOL, in relation to the activities of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, supplementary to the cooperation agreement of 1997 between the United Nations and INTERPOL, and in this regard taking note of the cooperation and coordination efforts between INTERPOL and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, including the programmes of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre on border security and management and on countering and preventing the travel of foreign terrorist fighters,

Noting the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with existing arrangements between the Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat and INTERPOL, and recalling the joint effort of INTERPOL and the Department of Peace Operations pertaining to interim law enforcement, security support and support for the development of national police and other law enforcement agencies in mission settings, in accordance with respective and specific mandates,

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations police and INTERPOL, in particular the specialized police teams and serious and organized crime teams of the United Nations Police Division in the development of joint programmes and initiatives, within their respective mandates, including through the provision of technical expertise

¹⁵⁶ Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), article 3.

¹⁵⁷ Resolution [60/288](#).

¹⁵⁸ See resolution [72/284](#).

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and assistance to national police and law enforcement institutions, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work,

Noting the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with the cooperation agreement of 5 October 1999 between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and INTERPOL,¹⁵⁹ and its special arrangement of 8 July 2003 in accordance with article 4 (4) of the said cooperation agreement,

Welcoming the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with the memorandum of understanding on cooperation of 22 May 2000 between the International Civil Aviation Organization and INTERPOL,

Welcoming also the conclusion of the arrangement on cooperation of 15 February 2023 between the United Nations Children's Fund and INTERPOL, supplementary to the cooperation agreement of 1997 between the United Nations and INTERPOL, and in this regard takes note of the cooperation and coordination efforts between the United Nations Children's Fund and INTERPOL in the field of prevention of and response to child exploitation and abuse,

Welcoming further the collaboration between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, INTERPOL and the International Olympic Committee to combat corruption in sports, by publishing the guide entitled "Investigation of cases of competition manipulation: A practical guide"; and welcoming also the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, collaborating with INTERPOL under its Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime, in particular the promotion of its *Global Report on Corruption in Sport*, as well as organizing two International Conferences on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption, held in Vienna in 2018 and 2019,

Recognizing the contribution of the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁶⁰ through joint activities, capacity-building and targeted support of Member States in the fight against all forms of transnational crime and terrorism, and taking note of the contribution of the INTERPOL Global Policing Goals to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by Member States,

Taking note of the development, in 2023, by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and INTERPOL of the Toolkit for Responsible Artificial Intelligence Innovation in Law Enforcement,

Acknowledging the need to strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in mainstreaming a gender perspective throughout all relevant areas of cooperation, including in training, workshops, capacity-building and leadership training programmes, in order to strengthen their effectiveness,

Recalling the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,¹⁶¹ in which, inter alia, the General Assembly reaffirmed the important contribution of INTERPOL to the global fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Recognizing the important role of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons in fostering coordination and cooperation in the global fight against trafficking in persons, within the existing mandates of its members and partners, including INTERPOL,

Recognizing also the contribution of the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and acknowledging the contribution of INTERPOL to the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the relevant role of INTERPOL in the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,¹⁶²

Noting the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in assisting Member States, upon their request, in addressing the illicit trafficking in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials by non-State actors,

¹⁵⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2085, No. 1232.

¹⁶⁰ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁶¹ Resolution 72/1.

¹⁶² See decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

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Concerned at the growing trend of cybercrime and the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies in multiple forms of crime, recalling its resolutions 73/187 of 17 December 2018, 74/247 of 27 December 2019 and 75/282 of 26 May 2021, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2019/19 and 2019/20 of 23 July 2019, and noting the need to enhance coordination and cooperation between the United Nations, in particular the Global Programme on Cybercrime of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, INTERPOL and Member States in combating cybercrime, including through technical assistance, particularly to developing countries, upon request, in order to enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with cybercrime in all its forms, including its prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution,

Noting the continued efforts and progress made by INTERPOL to serve as a trusted global law enforcement hub for the exchange of actionable information and analysis, and the contribution of INTERPOL to the promotion and achievement of the highest level of professionalism and innovation in law enforcement, including through the provision and delivery of training and training resources and analytical products and the creation of networks of law enforcement expert groups and education institutions, including the INTERPOL Virtual Academy, aimed at increasing the efficiency of law enforcement agencies in combating transnational organized crime through international police cooperation,

Noting also international efforts that contribute to raising awareness of and preparedness for the use of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) for terrorist purposes as the technology has become more accessible, and in this regard taking particular note of the publication by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Office of Counter-Terrorism and INTERPOL, *The Protection of Critical Infrastructure against Terrorist Attacks: Compendium of Good Practices*, and also noting the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and its Berlin Memorandum on Good Practices for Countering Terrorist Use of UAS,

Recalling that, during the ninetieth session of the INTERPOL General Assembly, held in New Delhi from 18 to 21 October 2022, INTERPOL released the inaugural Global Crime Trend Report and launched the first-ever law enforcement Metaverse; and taking note of INTERPOL resolution GA-2022-90-RES-01, in which the INTERPOL General Assembly recognized the high and growing volume of financial crime committed globally, and recognized corruption as being one of the key enabling factors and a means to commit crime,

Convinced that increased and enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of INTERPOL, as well as applicable international law, will contribute to achieving the respective purposes and principles of both organizations,

1. *Calls for* the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), within their respective mandates, in accordance with applicable international law, in (a) preventing and combating transnational crime, including illicit maritime activities, in particular transnational organized crime, including the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, piracy, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in small arms and light weapons and ammunitions, illicit trafficking in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials, the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, including the Internet and social media, child exploitation and abuse, corruption and money-laundering, trafficking in illicit and counterfeit goods and crimes that affect the environment, including illicit trafficking in endangered and, where applicable, protected species of wild flora and fauna; and (b) preventing and countering terrorism, including through preventing and disrupting terrorist travel, countering the use of information and communications technologies, including the Internet and social media, for terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, preventing and interdicting access to weapons necessary for terrorist activities, including small arms and light weapons and improvised explosive devices, as well as to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials, countering the financing of terrorism, including financing through the use of new and emerging technologies and methods, preventing and disrupting financial support for foreign terrorist fighters and preventing and combating the intentional and unlawful destruction and looting of cultural heritage and trafficking in cultural property perpetrated by criminal and terrorist groups;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of optimal coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in countering terrorism, with particular regard to the threat posed by the travel of foreign terrorist fighters, including those who return or relocate, and in strengthening international efforts to ensure that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers and facilitators of terrorist acts, consistent with the obligations of Member States under international law, and in this context stresses the importance of information-sharing, as appropriate, including biometric data, which could encompass fingerprints and photographs, in order to increase the chances of

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the positive identification of terrorists and their affiliates, in addition to information from battlefields, counter-terrorism military operations and national prison systems, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also stresses the importance of Member States making full use of INTERPOL capabilities in this regard, notably the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database, the Nominal Database, the Counter-Terrorism Criminal Analysis File, the Fingerprint Database, the DNA Profile Database and the facial recognition system, and of promoting international cooperation efforts to assist Member States, upon their request, in strengthening cooperation between their law enforcement agencies in order to bring suspected terrorists to justice;

3. *Takes note* of innovative INTERPOL capabilities, including the Biometric Hub, the ID-Art mobile application and the Metaverse;

4. *Also takes note* of the Eighteenth Symposium on the International Civil Aviation Organization Traveller Identification Programme and Joint International Criminal Police Organization Biometrics Forum, jointly hosted by the International Civil Aviation Organization and INTERPOL;

5. *Recognizes* the potential for strengthening the cooperation between INTERPOL and the Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat to provide timely capacity-building and technical assistance, including by organizing training activities, to enhance the capacity of national police services and other law enforcement organizations, upon request, and in accordance with their respective mandates;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations and INTERPOL to deepen their cooperation to advance gender equality in law enforcement, including through the mainstreaming of a gender perspective, including in capacity-building programmes, as well as equal opportunities for employment, leadership positions and decision-making at all levels of law enforcement agencies, with a view to the empowerment of women and their full enjoyment of all human rights;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of optimal coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to create synergies within their respective mandates in the fight against transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime;

8. *Welcomes* the convening of the ninety-second session of the INTERPOL General Assembly, in Glasgow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 4 to 7 November 2024;

9. *Also welcomes* the election of the Kingdom of Morocco to host the ninety-third session of the INTERPOL General Assembly, to be held in Marrakech in 2025, which will serve as a platform for mutual information between the United Nations and INTERPOL on the evolving needs of the international community in preventing and countering, among others, terrorism, cybercrime and transnational organized crime and to scale up effective measures to address them;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of close cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in the global fight against trafficking in persons, including through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, as well as any sexual exploitation, including of women and children, and in this context stresses the importance of Member States making use of readily available INTERPOL capabilities, such as the International Child Sexual Exploitation Database, the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database, the I-Familia database, the Travel Documents Associated with Notices system and the Nominal Database, as well as the INTERPOL Human Trafficking Expert Group, and also stresses the importance of Member States enhancing their capability to fight such crimes using the training curricula facilitated by INTERPOL;

11. *Encourages* Member States to share information on criminal activities, threats, emerging trends and modus operandi pertaining to trafficking in persons for labour exploitation, as well as to make effective use of the experience and tools of INTERPOL in combating trafficking in persons, in particular INTERPOL databases and notices;

12. *Reaffirms* the importance of close cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to combat the smuggling of migrants, and in this context stresses the importance of Member States making use of readily available INTERPOL capabilities, including the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database and the Nominal Database, as well as the INTERPOL Human Trafficking Expert Group;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of optimal cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to provide, upon request, complementary support to peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts in accordance with existing mandates, including in assisting Member States in strengthening the national central bureaux of INTERPOL through training and technical assistance in order to fight transnational organized crime more effectively, and supporting the

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reinforcement of national police and other law enforcement agencies, as demonstrated by joint Department of Peace Operations and INTERPOL projects at United Nations peacekeeping missions;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations to take full advantage of the benefits of cooperation with INTERPOL, in accordance with their respective mandates and consistent with the national priorities of Member States, to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects¹⁶³ and its International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, including through making use of the readily available INTERPOL capabilities to facilitate the tracing of weapons, notably the INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System, the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network and the INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table;

15. *Encourages* further cooperation between the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and INTERPOL in addressing the challenges faced by Member States in combating cybercrime and the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, including through technical assistance and capacity-building activities made available by INTERPOL and relevant United Nations entities, upon request and based on national needs, taking into account specific challenges faced by developing countries;

16. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and INTERPOL, as appropriate and within their existing mandates, to continue to strengthen cooperation and synergies in order to assist Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter the unlawful destruction and looting of cultural heritage and the trafficking in cultural property in all forms, including through the INTERPOL Stolen Works of Art Database and ID-Art mobile application;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation between the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, and INTERPOL, including through capacity-building and training activities, with a view to strengthening collaboration between health and security sectors, and further seizes the opportunity to encourage Member States to make full use of the secure communication channels of INTERPOL, including BioTracker, to exchange information on biological incidents of natural, accidental or deliberate origin;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and INTERPOL, as appropriate and within their existing mandates, to enhance coordination and cooperation on matters related to maritime security, and to encourage law enforcement agencies to make full use of capabilities made available by INTERPOL and relevant United Nations entities, including the Global Maritime Security Database, as well as training, equipment and capacity-building, upon request and based on national needs, taking into account specific challenges faced by developing countries;

19. *Recognizes* the potential for strengthened collaboration between the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and INTERPOL, as appropriate and within their existing mandates, in order to assist Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL in preventing and combating transnational financial crime and corruption, and in this regard also stresses the importance of the use of INTERPOL notices and diffusions to circulate details of new and existing crime trends related to financial crime, money-laundering and corruption, as well as the INTERPOL Global Rapid Intervention of Payments mechanism using the I-24/7 global police secure communications system, and accordingly calls upon Member States to extend access to the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database and the Nominal Database to financial intelligence units and law enforcement authorities responsible for the fight against corruption;

20. *Strongly condemns* the continued flow of unmanned aerial systems and their components to, by and between terrorist and organized criminal groups, expresses deep concern at the increasing global use of unmanned aerial systems by terrorists to launch attacks or to traffic drugs and arms, expresses its determination to address this growing threat, and stresses the importance of close cooperation between the United Nations, including the United Nations police, the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, and INTERPOL to support Member States, upon their request, to design comprehensive policies and guidance to assist law enforcement entities, to effectively prevent and respond to the acquisition and use of unmanned

¹⁶³ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

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aerial systems and their components and other emerging technologies and methods, such as artificial intelligence and virtual assets, for criminal and terrorist purposes;

21. *Encourages* increased cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to assist Member States, upon their request, in effectively using the following resources readily available to Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL, through their national central bureaux:

(a) The INTERPOL I-24/7 global police secure communications system, which enables authorized users to share sensitive and urgent police information with their counterparts around the globe for the primary purpose of assisting in the prevention, detection and investigation of crime, in accordance with the INTERPOL mandate;

(b) INTERPOL databases, by populating, updating and querying them, as appropriate, with a view to sharing accurate information between Member States in a timely manner in accordance with INTERPOL rules and regulations, in full respect of national sovereignty and operational priorities, through full access to them;

(c) Publication of INTERPOL notices and diffusions to alert, request assistance from and provide assistance to law enforcement agencies of other Member States;

(d) Criminal information analysis, namely, INTERPOL analytical products, to support national operational activities and investigations by sharing information with INTERPOL for inclusion in the INTERPOL Criminal Analysis Files;

(e) INTERPOL support for the operations of the law enforcement agencies of Member States as well as training and capacity-building programmes and initiatives designed to improve national police capabilities;

22. *Acknowledges* the importance of extending real-time access to the I-24/7 global police secure communications system from the national central bureaux of Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL to their other national law enforcement entities at strategic locations, such as border crossings, airports and customs and immigration posts, with a view to increasing the security of their borders by implementing INTERPOL technical solutions, inter alia, by integrating the most recent versions of the Fixed INTERPOL Network Database into border crossing points and systematically and automatically checking all incoming and outgoing travellers and conducting anticipated checks through advance passenger information and passenger name records mechanisms, thereby promoting increased cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL, including through the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme, in which INTERPOL is a partner;

23. *Encourages* the use of the multi-agency Airport Communication Programme (AIRCOP) project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL to prevent and combat crime relevant to these programme activities;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)”.

RESOLUTION 79/137

Adopted at the 48th plenary meeting, on 6 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.27](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

79/137. World Meditation Day

The General Assembly,

Recalling the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

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Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, especially target 3.4 on promoting mental health and well-being,

Recalling its resolutions [68/98](#) of 11 December 2013 on global health and foreign policy and [77/300](#) of 26 June 2023 on mental health and psychosocial support,

Recalling 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,

Recalling further its resolution [69/131](#) of 11 December 2014 on the International Day of Yoga, and acknowledging the link between yoga and meditation as complementary approaches to health and well-being,

Reaffirming rule 62 of its rules of procedure on the invitation to silent prayer or meditation,

Affirming the importance, as a place for prayer and meditation, of the meditation room at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

Acknowledging the universality of meditation, practised in all regions of the world,

Recognizing that meditation can contribute to health and well-being,

Recognizing also that the wider dissemination of information about the benefits of meditation would be beneficial for the health and well-being of people around the world,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 21 December as World Meditation Day;
2. *Invites* all Member and observer States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe World Meditation Day, in an appropriate manner, in order to raise awareness of the benefits of meditation;
3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member and observer States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 79/138

Adopted at the 50th plenary meeting, on 9 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.32](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, State of Palestine

79/138. Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [46/182](#) of 19 December 1991 on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations,

Recalling all relevant resolutions on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, including its resolution [78/118](#) of 8 December 2023, as well as Security Council resolutions on the protection of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including resolution [2175 \(2014\)](#) of 29 August 2014 and resolution [2730 \(2024\)](#) of 24 May 2024, and relevant statements by the President of the Council,

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Recalling also all Security Council resolutions and presidential statements and reports of the Secretary-General to the Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including resolution 2286 (2016) of 3 May 2016,

Reaffirming the principles, rules and relevant provisions of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, as well as all relevant treaties,¹⁶⁴ and the need to further promote and ensure respect thereof,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹⁶⁵ and the Additional Protocols thereto of 8 June 1977,¹⁶⁶ and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and urging all such parties to comply with international humanitarian law and ensure respect for and protection of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel,

Recalling also the specific obligations, under international humanitarian law, to respect and protect, in situations of armed conflict, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities, and to ensure that the wounded and sick receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required,

Deeply concerned by the continuous disregard, in many cases, for the principles and rules of international law, in particular international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the responsibility of States to comply with their obligations to end impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving attacks against humanitarian and medical personnel, premises and assets,

Recognizing the importance of consistent engagement by humanitarian organizations with all parties to armed conflict for humanitarian purposes, including activities aimed at ensuring respect for international humanitarian law, and condemning the targeting, killing, intimidation and harassment, criminalization, assault and sexual assault, abduction, hostage-taking, arbitrary arrest and arbitrary detentions of humanitarian personnel for humanitarian activities,

Reaffirming the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Recalling that the primary responsibility under international law for the security and protection of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, lies with the Government hosting a United Nations operation conducted under the Charter of the United Nations or its agreements with relevant organizations,

Expressing its appreciation to those Governments which respect the internationally agreed principles on the protection of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, while expressing concern over the lack of respect for these principles in some areas,

Noting the fact that the number of States parties to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel,¹⁶⁷ which entered into force on 15 January 1999, remains at 95, mindful of the need to promote the universality of the Convention, and noting the fact that the number of States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel,¹⁶⁸ which entered into force on 19 August 2010 and which expands the scope of legal protection under the Convention, remains at 33,

¹⁶⁴ These include, notably, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 8 December 2005, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 8 June 1977, and Amended Protocol II of 3 May 1996 to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 10 October 1980, as applicable.

¹⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2051, No. 35457.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2689, No. 35457.

Expressing deep concern at the complex and dynamic security environment, marked by the diverse and multifaceted threats and significant security risks faced by humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel as they operate in increasingly complex high-risk environments, and the growing number of attacks, acts of violence and threats directed against such personnel, including when they are on the roads, in public spaces, on United Nations premises and providing humanitarian assistance, including through United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, and deeply alarmed that in 2023 the number of attacks on humanitarian personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, and on United Nations premises reached its highest point in the past decade,

Deeply concerned about the particular vulnerability of national and locally recruited humanitarian personnel, who accounted for once again the majority of safety and security incidents of all humanitarian personnel in 2023, including road traffic crashes and other safety-related incidents, fatalities and injuries from acts of violence, abduction, robbery, residence break-ins and burglaries, aggravated assault, sexual assaults, intimidation and harassment, and arrest and detention, and concerned that 12 out of 13 United Nations personnel killed as a result of violent acts in 2023 were locally recruited and that locally recruited personnel accounted for 14 out of 19 personnel killed due to safety-related incidents,¹⁶⁹

Reaffirming its commitment to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes, and further emphasizing that the United Nations and humanitarian organizations should maintain internal systems to prevent, mitigate and address sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment against their own personnel,

Expressing deep concern at the exposure of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel to certain forms of crime and acts of intimidation and harassment, including sexual violence and other forms of violence against women, and equally concerned at the significant number of reported sexual assaults against both male and female United Nations personnel,

Expressing deep concern also at the increasing trend of safety and security incidents, including while carrying out duties, which affect humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, and, in particular, deeply alarmed that the number of fatalities resulting from violence in 2023 is the highest on record,

Noting with concern the increasing threat of disinformation campaigns, misinformation, incitement to violence, and hate speech targeting humanitarian personnel, that undermine trust in the United Nations and humanitarian organizations and put humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, at risk,

Expressing concern about the increase in malicious information and communications technology activities, including data breaches and information operations, that target humanitarian organizations, disrupt their relief operations, threaten the safety and security of their personnel, premises and assets, and ultimately their access and ability to carry out humanitarian activities,

Expressing deep concern that the occurrence of attacks and threats against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel is a factor that severely restricts the provision of assistance and protection to populations in need, and commending the commitment of United Nations and other humanitarian personnel to stay and deliver effectively the most critical programmes even in dangerous environments,

Stressing the need to uphold the respect and protection which the flag of the United Nations, and the nature of humanitarian work, should command and ensure, and stressing the importance of fully respecting the obligations relating to the use of vehicles and premises of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel as defined by relevant international instruments, as well as the obligations relating to distinctive emblems recognized in the Geneva Conventions,

Noting that medical personnel, and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, in an armed conflict situation continue to be under a duty to provide competent medical service in full professional and moral independence, with compassion and respect for human dignity, and always to bear in mind human life and to act in the patient's best interest, stressing the need to uphold their respective professional codes of ethics, and further noting

¹⁶⁹ A/79/149, para. 38.

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the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics,

Commending the courage and commitment of those who take part in humanitarian operations, especially national and locally recruited personnel, and including those serving with national and international non-governmental organizations in the field, often at great personal risk and a negative impact on their health, including their mental health and psychosocial well-being, especially when working in situations of armed conflict and exposed to direct violence, injury and risk of illness with limited access to medical and emergency facilities,

Commending also the courage and commitment of those who take part in peace operations, including peacekeeping operations,¹⁷⁰ often at great personal risk, especially national and locally recruited personnel,

Expressing deep appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations system and for the essential work of medical and humanitarian personnel working on the front line of the humanitarian response in the face of pandemics and other health emergencies, and strongly condemning the high number of attacks, including against national and locally recruited medical and humanitarian personnel, as well as their means of transport and equipment, medical facilities and medical and relief supplies,

Noting with deep concern the evolving threats that United Nations personnel face when deployed and that, in 2023, 1,915 persons were affected by safety and security incidents, with 32 fatalities, of which 13 resulted from acts of violence, namely, crime, terrorism and armed conflict, 284 injuries, of which 107 resulted from acts of violence, 17 abductions, 9 sexual assaults, 103 arrests and detentions and 399 reported cases of intimidation and harassment,¹⁷¹ and noting that these figures do not include United Nations personnel who are not part of the United Nations security management system, such as locally recruited area staff of UNRWA; of whom 141 were killed, 57 were injured, 39 were arrested and detained and 44 reported cases of intimidation and harassment in 2023,¹⁷² who have suffered unprecedented fatalities in 2023, which represents the highest number of United Nations fatalities ever recorded in a single conflict,^{173, 174}

Strongly condemning all acts of violence, attacks and threats against humanitarian personnel, expressing profound regret at the deaths, injuries, including those resulting in disabilities, and abductions resulting from these attacks, noting with grave concern that there were 595 recorded attacks against humanitarian personnel in 2023, resulting in at least 280 personnel killed, 224 wounded and 91 kidnapped,¹⁷⁵ and noting with deep concern that casualties continue to take a heavier toll on personnel of non-governmental organizations than on United Nations personnel,¹⁷⁶

Strongly condemning also all attacks, threats and other acts of violence against civilian objects, in violation of applicable international humanitarian law, which undermine the ability of the United Nations to fulfil its mandate and jeopardize the safety of its personnel,

Strongly condemning also all acts of violence, attacks and threats against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and the prevailing impunity for violations and abuses committed against such personnel, which in turn may contribute to the recurrence of those acts, and deploring the long-term consequences of such acts, which undermine relevant efforts to build up and strengthen health systems for the population and the healthcare systems of the countries concerned, and in this regard welcoming efforts by States, international and non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen compliance with international

¹⁷⁰ The safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers is specifically addressed in the annual report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/77/19)*). Except where otherwise specified, the present resolution focuses only on the safety and security of civilian United Nations and associated personnel falling under the United Nations security management system under the responsibility of the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat.

¹⁷¹ See [A/79/149](#), annexes I and III.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, annex V.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, para. 61.

¹⁷⁴ See relevant Secretary-General statements and notices.

¹⁷⁵ See Aid Worker Security Report, August 2024.

¹⁷⁶ These data are based entirely on voluntary reporting to the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat (see [A/79/149](#), para. 41). The personnel of non-governmental organizations are not covered by the United Nations security management system.

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humanitarian law by raising awareness of and promoting preparedness to address the grave and serious humanitarian consequences arising from such violence,

Noting with appreciation all the measures taken to enhance the performance of the United Nations security management system, as well as efforts towards generating system-wide effectiveness, transparency, accountability and efficiencies,

Expressing profound regret at the deaths, illnesses and other adverse consequences affecting humanitarian personnel and healthcare personnel as a result of public health hazards, and stressing the need for a conducive environment, appropriate equipment and resilient public health systems, and the urgency of preparedness,

Expressing deep concern at the deep and long-lasting impacts of acts of violence, attacks and threats against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel,

Strongly condemning acts of murder and other forms of violence, rape and sexual assault and all forms of violence committed in particular against women and children, and intimidation, armed robbery, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention, to which those participating in humanitarian operations are exposed, as well as attacks on humanitarian convoys and acts of destruction and looting of property of humanitarian and United Nations and associated personnel,

Affirming the need for States to ensure that perpetrators of attacks committed on their territory against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and against their premises or assets do not operate with impunity, that such attacks are investigated fully, promptly, impartially and effectively and that the perpetrators of such acts are prosecuted and brought to justice, as provided for by national laws and in accordance with obligations under international law, welcoming in this regard Member States' renewed efforts to end impunity and ensure accountability as reaffirmed in the Pact for the Future,¹⁷⁷

Recognizing the critical importance of continuing to strengthen existing monitoring systems for the safety and security of humanitarian and medical personnel in the light of the challenging security environment in which such personnel operate, and emphasizing that United Nations and humanitarian organizations, including local humanitarian actors, should have timely access to available and relevant information that can be used effectively and to adequate and predictable resources for emergency response, including for the deployment of Emergency Response Teams, to strengthen risk assessment and effective security risk management, including through mainstreaming a gender and disaster risk-informed perspective, and recognizing the importance of collaboration with States in this regard,

Recognizing also the role of investigations in the prevention of incidents and the promotion of respect for international humanitarian law,

Recalling the inclusion of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict, as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,¹⁷⁸ and noting the role that the Court can play in appropriate cases in bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming the need to ensure adequate levels of safety and security for United Nations and associated personnel, including locally recruited personnel, which constitutes an underlying duty of the Organization, and mindful of the need to promote and enhance security consciousness within the organizational culture of the United Nations and a culture of accountability at all levels, as well as to continue to promote awareness of and sensitivity to national and local cultures and laws,

Gravely concerned at the number of accidents and resulting casualties among United Nations and associated personnel, and conscious of the importance of road and aviation safety in ensuring the continuity of United Nations operations and preventing casualties among civilians and United Nations and associated personnel, and in this regard regretting the loss of civilian life as a result of such incidents,

¹⁷⁷ Resolution 79/1.

¹⁷⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

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Noting the efforts of Member States and the United Nations to improve road safety, including through legislation and infrastructure development, recalling its resolution 76/294 of 30 June 2022 on the political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety, and welcoming the adoption of its resolution 78/290 of 24 June 2024 on improving global road safety,¹⁷⁹ which acknowledges the importance of the Moscow, Brasilia and Stockholm Declarations, adopted at the Global Ministerial Conferences and High-Level Conference on Road Safety,

Stressing that acceptance of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel by the host Governments, local authorities, local communities, populations and other parties as appropriate crucially contributes to their safety and security,

Noting the importance of reinforcing close collaboration between the United Nations and the host country on contingency planning, information exchange and risk assessment in the context of good mutual cooperation on issues relating to the security of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as the importance of coordinating prevention and mitigation measures and managing security in crisis situations,

Noting also the importance of safe evacuation planning and the strengthening of capacity of the United Nations in order to enhance the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel,

Noting further the importance of further collaboration between the United Nations, its humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian organizations working in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence on information-sharing and risk assessment with regard to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, including, when feasible, national and locally recruited personnel,

Noting that, in order to remain fit for purpose and to support the effective and principled delivery of humanitarian assistance, the United Nations security management system needs to evolve in response to the challenging global security environment, requiring, inter alia, an effective management structure, adequate and predictable resources and the timely deployment of security personnel with appropriate skills and field experience and of the equipment necessary for the performance of their duties, including vehicles and telecommunications equipment, which have an essential role in facilitating the safety of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁸⁰
2. *Urges* all States to make every effort to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant principles and rules of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and refugee law as applicable, related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel;
3. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the continued threats to and deliberate targeting of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, acts of terrorism and attacks on humanitarian convoys, and the continued increase in the scale and the increasingly complex nature of threats faced by such personnel, such as the disturbing trend of politically and criminally motivated attacks, including extremist attacks, against them;
4. *Acknowledges*, with immense regret, that 2023 was the worst year on record for deaths of humanitarian personnel, and furthermore condemns, in the strongest terms, the increasing attacks against humanitarian and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel;
5. *Strongly urges* all States to take the measures necessary to ensure the safety and security of national and international humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and to respect and ensure respect for the inviolability of United Nations premises, which are essential to the continuation and successful implementation of United Nations operations;
6. *Calls upon* all Governments and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflicts and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and the delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow those personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting the affected civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

¹⁷⁹ Resolution 78/290.

¹⁸⁰ A/79/149.

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

8. *Calls upon* all States to consider becoming parties to and to respect fully their obligations under the relevant international instruments;

9. *Also calls upon* all States to consider becoming parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. *Further calls upon* all States to consider becoming parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and urges States parties to put in place appropriate national legislation, as necessary, to enable its effective implementation;

11. *Calls upon* all States, all parties involved in armed conflict and all humanitarian actors to respect the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

12. *Welcomes* the contribution of female humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, in humanitarian and United Nations operations, expresses concern that these personnel may be more exposed to certain forms of violence, including sexual violence; sexual exploitation and abuse; crime; and acts of intimidation and harassment, strongly urges the United Nations system and Member States to analyse the different forms of violence, including sexual violence; sexual exploitation and abuse; crime; acts of intimidation and harassment to which women and men are differently exposed, and also strongly urges the United Nations system and Member States to choose appropriate and gender-sensitive approaches for their safety and security while allowing them to fulfil their duties, and to ensure that female humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel are meaningfully included in decisions related to their safety and security, and that all reports of sexual violence against humanitarian workers are thoroughly investigated, and the alleged perpetrators brought to justice, in accordance with applicable laws;

13. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence, attacks and threats against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, also condemns attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations as long as they are entitled to protection from attack under international humanitarian law, and reaffirms the need to prosecute, penalize and punish those responsible for such acts;

14. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations system to take appropriate action to address the increasing threat of disinformation campaigns, misinformation, incitement to violence, and hate speech targeting humanitarian personnel, as well as to address the increase in malicious information and communications technology activities, including data breaches and information operations, that target humanitarian organizations, disrupt their relief operations, undermine trust in United Nations and humanitarian organizations, threaten the safety and security of their personnel, premises and assets, and ultimately their access and ability to carry out humanitarian activities;

15. *Underscores* the critical importance of protecting all persons affected by humanitarian crises, in particular women and children, from any form of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, including those perpetrated by United Nations and humanitarian personnel, welcomes the determination of the Secretary-General to fully implement the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse and stresses that victims and survivors should be at the core of such efforts, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to work in close consultation with Member States for the effective implementation of the policy, including prevention, reporting, enforcement and remedial actions;

16. *Stresses* the importance of continued close coordination and consultation with host Governments on the functioning of the security risk management process and related tools, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to consult with the host Governments;

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17. *Also stresses* the importance of ensuring that the security and safety of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, is consistently and integrally considered in the planning for humanitarian action;

18. *Calls upon* all States to comply fully with their obligations under international humanitarian law, including as provided for under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,¹⁸¹ in order to respect and protect civilians, including humanitarian personnel;

19. *Stresses* the obligation, in accordance with international humanitarian law and national laws and regulations, as applicable, to respect and protect medical personnel, as well as humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, in all circumstances, in this regard notes the role of domestic legal frameworks and other appropriate measures in promoting the safety and protection of such personnel, urges States and all parties to armed conflict to develop and integrate effective measures to prevent and address violence against such personnel, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and strongly urges States to conduct full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction of violations of international humanitarian law related to the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflict, and, where appropriate, to take action against those responsible in accordance with domestic and international law, with a view to reinforcing preventive measures, ensuring accountability and addressing the grievances of victims;

20. *Urges* States, while undertaking counter-terrorism activities, to respect their international obligations, including whenever international humanitarian law is applicable, in particular regarding the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilian populations, as well as recognizes the key role humanitarian organizations play in the provision of principled humanitarian assistance, while also recognizing the importance of preventing and suppressing the financing of and other forms of support to terrorism;

21. *Strongly urges* all States to take stronger action to ensure that crimes against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, as well as against their premises and assets, and personnel involved in a peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter as long as they are entitled to protection from attack under international humanitarian law, do not remain unpunished and are investigated fully, promptly, impartially and effectively, and affirms the need for States to ensure that perpetrators of any such acts committed on their territory do not operate with impunity, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law, with a view to reinforcing preventive and remedial measures, ensuring accountability and addressing the grievances of victims, and further urges that perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law are prosecuted, and to strengthen international cooperation in this regard;

22. *Calls upon* all States to provide adequate and prompt information in the event of the arrest or detention of humanitarian personnel or United Nations and associated personnel so as to afford them the necessary medical assistance and to allow independent medical teams to visit and examine the health of those detained and to ensure their right to legal counsel, and urges States to take the measures necessary to ensure the speedy release of those who have been arrested or detained in violation of the relevant conventions referred to in the present resolution and applicable international humanitarian law;

23. *Calls upon* all parties involved in armed conflict not to abduct, take hostage or kidnap humanitarian personnel or United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, or to detain them in violation of the relevant conventions referred to in the present resolution and applicable international humanitarian law, and immediately to release, without harm or requirement of concession, any abductee or detainee;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to promote full respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and associated personnel, and also requests the Secretary-General to seek the inclusion, in negotiations of headquarters and other mission agreements concerning United Nations and associated personnel, of the applicable conditions contained in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of

¹⁸¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

the United Nations,¹⁸² the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies¹⁸³ and the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;

25. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General continue to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, among others, those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of the operation, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders, in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission, host country and other related agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries, mindful of the importance of the timely conclusion of such agreements, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to strengthen the ongoing efforts of the United Nations to develop a more systematic follow-up process with relevant host Governments on cases of serious crimes and acts of violence resulting in the death or serious injury of United Nations system personnel, in order to ensure accountability and bring perpetrators to justice;

27. *Calls upon* States to explore and scale up measures for more systematic monitoring, reporting and investigation of attacks against humanitarian and medical personnel and their premises and assets;

28. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption by the Department of Safety and Security, in collaboration with other departments and offices of the Secretariat, of standard operating procedures on the victims of violence registry for fatalities in service, designed to provide follow-up with relevant host Governments on cases of serious crimes and acts of violence resulting in the death or serious injury of United Nations personnel;

29. *Calls attention to and reaffirms* the obligation of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel to respect and, where required, observe the national laws of the country in which they are operating, in accordance with international law and the Charter;

30. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel are aware and respectful of national and local customs and traditions in their countries of assignment and communicate clearly their purpose and objectives to local populations in order to enhance their acceptance, thereby contributing to their safety and security, and in this regard ensure that humanitarian action is guided by humanitarian principles;

31. *Urges* the United Nations and other relevant humanitarian actors to include as part of their risk management strategy and training the building of good relations and trust with national and local governments and the promotion of acceptance by local communities and all relevant actors, with a view to enhancing safety and security and ensuring safe and unhindered access to the affected populations, and encourages Member States to support efforts by the United Nations and other relevant humanitarian actors to provide training to humanitarian personnel in this regard;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure that United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation are properly informed about and operate in conformity with mandatory security risk management measures and relevant codes of conduct and are properly informed about the conditions under which they are called upon to operate and the standards that they are required to meet, including those contained in relevant national laws and international law, and that adequate training in security, human rights law and international humanitarian law is provided so as to enhance their security and effectiveness in accomplishing their functions, and reaffirms the necessity for all other humanitarian organizations to provide their personnel with similar support;

33. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in coordination with Member States, to take the measures necessary to ensure that all United Nations premises and assets, including staff residences, are compliant with the United Nations mandatory security risk management measures and other relevant United Nations security standards, and to continue the ongoing assessment of United Nations premises and physical security worldwide;

¹⁸² Resolution 22 A (I).

¹⁸³ Resolution 179 (II).

34. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure that all United Nations personnel receive adequate safety and security training, stresses the need to continue to improve training so as to enhance cultural awareness and knowledge of relevant law, including international humanitarian law, prior to their deployment to the field, and reaffirms the necessity for all other humanitarian organizations to provide their personnel with similar support;

35. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to provide counselling and support services to United Nations personnel affected by safety and security incidents, and emphasizes the importance of making available mental health and psychosocial support services, including stress management for United Nations personnel throughout the system, and encourages the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to scale up mental health and psychosocial support services, including stress management capacities, accordingly;

36. *Further welcomes* the ongoing measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to enhance road safety, including through the United Nations system road safety strategy, so as to reduce incidents caused by road hazards and, in particular, to reduce casualties or injuries resulting from such incidents among United Nations and associated personnel and among the civilian population in the host country, encourages humanitarian organizations to promote similar approaches among their personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to continue the collection and analysis of data to report on road incidents, including civilian casualties resulting from road accidents, and to encourage road safety preventive measures such as specialized trainings;

37. *Welcomes* the progress made towards further enhancing the security management system of the United Nations, including the major progress in the completion of the integration of all security personnel of the Secretariat under the leadership of the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, and supports the continued implementation of the stay-and-deliver strategy while focusing on effectively managing the risks to which personnel are exposed in order to enable the United Nations system to deliver the most critical programmes, even in high-risk environments;

38. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue consistent implementation of the programme criticality framework as an operational tool allowing informed decisions on acceptable risk to United Nations personnel, and welcomes the revised programme criticality framework;

39. *Also encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to develop enabling procedures that facilitate the deployment of suitably qualified United Nations security personnel with the appropriate knowledge, skills and experience, with the aim of improving the safety and security measures of the United Nations, in order to strengthen the ability of the United Nations to deliver on its programmes, mandates and activities, including humanitarian programmes;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General, inter alia, through the Inter-Agency Security Management Network, to continue the increased cooperation and collaboration among United Nations departments, organizations, funds and programmes and affiliated international organizations, including between their headquarters and field offices, in the planning and implementation of measures aimed at improving staff security, training and awareness, including field crisis management and gender inclusion in security management, calls upon all relevant United Nations departments, organizations, funds and programmes and affiliated international organizations to support those efforts, and notes the approval by the Inter-Agency Security Management Network of a system-wide policy on the security of locally recruited personnel;

41. *Calls upon* all relevant actors to make every effort to support in their public statements and other forms of advocacy a favourable environment for the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including locally recruited personnel;

42. *Emphasizes* the need to pay particular attention to the safety and security of locally recruited humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, who play an important role, are often at great personal risk, account for the large majority of casualties and are particularly vulnerable to attacks, including in cases of kidnapping, hostage-taking, harassment, banditry and intimidation, requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the relevant United Nations safety and security policy and to enhance the safety and security of locally recruited personnel, while maintaining operational effectiveness, and calls upon the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to ensure that their personnel are adequately consulted on, informed about and trained in the relevant security measures, plans and initiatives of their respective organizations, which should be in line with applicable national laws and international law;

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43. *Requests* the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat to further strengthen the security management of the United Nations, focusing on strengthening security risk management policy and tools and their application, enhancing the use of technologies, including digital technologies, increasing situational awareness, analysis and emergency response capacity, taking into account a disaster risk-informed perspective, including by enhancing strategic foresight and planning, strengthening policy development and promoting best practices, increasing compliance with risk management measures and improving monitoring and evaluation, enhancing surge capacity for emergency response, devising effective physical security measures, developing the expertise of security professionals and strengthening support to the designated officials and the security management teams in the field, increasing lessons learned, extending common security training capacities, and continuing to review safety and security policies, training and risk management processes, and promoting an effective and preventive security management approach that is multidimensional;

44. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, together with the United Nations security management system organizations, to continue to improve and effectively utilize the existing incident data system, including digital tools, and strengthen monitoring and management of security risks, including through a gender perspective;

45. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant actors to enhance existing data-sharing mechanisms as appropriate, and to facilitate field-driven support services to humanitarian actors, including training and orientation sessions and sharing comparative, predictive and thematic analyses that take into account disaggregated data;

46. *Welcomes* the work of the Secretary-General in enhancing security collaboration with host Governments, including efforts to support United Nations designated officials with regard to collaboration with host government authorities on the safety and security of personnel;

47. *Stresses* that the effective functioning at the country level of security operations requires a unified and robust capacity for policy, standards, coordination, communication, compliance and threat and risk assessment and operational and deployment flexibility to ensure that the security workforce reflects the changing dynamics of the security environment, and notes the benefits thereof to United Nations and associated personnel, including those achieved by the Department of Safety and Security since its establishment;

48. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Secretary-General thus far to strengthen partnerships, and encourages further efforts to enhance coordination, cooperation and information- and data-sharing, as appropriate, at both the headquarters and field levels, between the United Nations, regional organizations and other humanitarian and non-governmental organizations on matters relating to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, with a view to addressing mutual security concerns in the field, based on the Saving Lives Together framework as well as other relevant national and local initiatives in this regard, and requests the Secretary-General in this respect to enhance further collaborative initiatives to address the security needs of implementing partners, including through enhanced information- and data-sharing, as appropriate, assistance in emergency situations, when feasible, and, where appropriate, security training, invites Member States to consider increasing support to those initiatives, and requests the Secretary-General to report on steps taken in this regard;

49. *Underlines* the urgent need to allocate adequate and predictable resources to the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, through regular and extrabudgetary resources, including through the consolidated appeals process, and encourages all States to contribute to the trust fund for security of staff members of the United Nations system, inter alia, with a view to reinforcing the efforts of the Department of Safety and Security to meet its mandate and responsibilities to enable the safe delivery of programmes;

50. *Also underlines* the need for better coordination between the United Nations and host Governments, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, on the use and deployment of essential equipment required to provide for the safety and security of United Nations personnel and associated personnel working in the delivery of humanitarian assistance by United Nations organizations;

51. *Calls upon* States to consider acceding to or ratifying the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations of 18 June 1998,¹⁸⁴ which entered into force on 8 January 2005, and urges them to facilitate and expedite, consistent with their national laws and international obligations applicable to them, the use of communications equipment in those and other relief operations, inter alia,

¹⁸⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2296, No. 40906.

by limiting and, whenever possible, expeditiously lifting the restrictions placed on the use of communications equipment by United Nations and associated personnel;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the present resolution, including an assessment of the impact of safety and security risks on such personnel, and the development, implementation and outcomes of policies, strategies and initiatives of the United Nations system in the field of safety and security.

RESOLUTION 79/139

Adopted at the 50th plenary meeting, on 9 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.33](#), sponsored by: Armenia, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

79/139. International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [46/182](#) of 19 December 1991, the annex to which contains the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and recalling the resolutions of the humanitarian affairs segments of the sessions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration¹⁸⁵ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁸⁶ adopted by the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015,

Recognizing that the Sendai Framework applies to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks,

Noting with concern that slow-onset disasters such as droughts are on the rise in many places and can have significant impacts on affected populations and lead to increased vulnerability to other hazards,

Recognizing the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as the main forum at the global level for strategic advice coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction, and recognizing also the contribution of the relevant regional and subregional platforms,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement¹⁸⁷ and its early entry into force, and encouraging all the parties to the Agreement to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁸⁸ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

¹⁸⁵ Resolution [69/283](#), annex I.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁸⁷ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁸⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸⁹ and the Paris Agreement, and noting with concern the findings contained in the *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held, respectively, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 13 December 2023 and in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, and looking forward to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

Welcoming also the holding of the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September, and taking note of the multi-partner initiatives and commitments presented during the Summit,

Noting with appreciation the hosting by the Government of Indonesia of the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Bali from 23 to 28 May 2022,

Taking note of its resolution 71/1 of 19 September 2016, in which the General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the annexes thereto,

Welcoming the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration,¹⁹⁰

Expressing gravest concerns about the humanitarian impacts of and risks posed by pandemics and other health emergencies, including the ongoing consequences and long-term effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including on the already significant levels of humanitarian and development needs and suffering of people, including those in vulnerable situations and communities affected by natural disasters, and acknowledging the related challenges for disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts,

Emphasizing the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, reaffirming, in situations in which military capacity and assets are used as a last resort to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles, and emphasizing also in this regard the need for Member States to coordinate with all relevant actors early on in a disaster response so as to ensure the predictable, coherent and needs-based deployment of military assets and personnel supporting humanitarian assistance,

Emphasizing also that the affected State has the primary responsibility in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory and in the facilitation of the work of humanitarian organizations in mitigating the consequences of natural disasters,

Emphasizing further the primary responsibility of each State to undertake disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, and disaster risk management, including through the voluntary implementation of and follow-up to the Sendai Framework, as well as response and early recovery efforts, in order to minimize the impact of disasters and build resilience, while recognizing the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of affected countries which may have limited capacities in this regard,

Recalling the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework as a contribution to the Sendai Framework to build resilient health systems,

Recognizing the primary role of Member States in preparing for and responding to outbreaks of infectious disease, including those that become humanitarian crises, in compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005) adopted by the World Health Assembly,¹⁹¹ highlighting the critical role played by Member States, the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, the United Nations humanitarian system, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other

¹⁸⁹ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁹⁰ Resolution 73/195, annex.

¹⁹¹ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

humanitarian actors in providing financial, technical and in-kind support in order to bring epidemics or pandemics under control, and recognizing also the need to strengthen local and national health systems, early reporting and early warning systems, preparedness, cross-sectoral response capacities, and resilience linked to outbreaks of infectious disease, including through capacity-building for developing countries,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing challenges to Member States and to the United Nations humanitarian response capacity to deal with the consequences of natural disasters, given the effects of global challenges, including the impact of climate change, the adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis and volatile food prices on food security and nutrition, and other key factors that exacerbate the vulnerability of populations and exposure to natural hazards and the impact of natural disasters,

Expressing its deep concern also that rural and urban poor communities in the developing world are the hardest hit by the effects of increased disaster risk,

Noting with concern that women, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth are often disproportionately affected in natural disasters, and stressing the need to ensure that their specific needs are identified and addressed in emergency preparedness and response,

Acknowledging the impacts of rapid urbanization in the context of natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change and that urban disaster preparedness and responses require appropriate disaster risk reduction strategies, including in urban planning, early action, rapid response and early recovery strategies implemented from the initial stage of relief operations, as well as mitigation, rehabilitation and sustainable development strategies, giving special attention to the needs and capacities of persons in vulnerable situations, and that action by humanitarian and development actors in urban areas needs to recognize the complexity of cities and build urban resilience, with improved urban expertise and capacities within organizations, while building on the capabilities, opportunities and potential new partnerships present in cities and other human settlements,

Reaffirming the adoption of the outcome document entitled “New Urban Agenda” at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁹² and in this regard noting the commitments therein undertaken by Member States regarding affected populations in urban areas, and noting also the importance of implementing policies to ensure more effective disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, and disaster risk management,

Recognizing that local communities are the first responders in most disasters, underlining the critical role played by in-country capacities in disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, and capacity-building for community resilience, as well as response and recovery, and acknowledging the need to support the efforts of Member States to develop and enhance national and local capacities which are fundamental to improving the overall delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Stressing the need for all relevant actors involved in international responses to natural disasters to ensure that such responses are tailored to context, make use of appropriate tools and support local systems, including by building on local expertise and capacities,

Recognizing the adverse effects of climate change as contributors to environmental degradation and extreme weather events, which may, in certain instances, among other factors, contribute to disaster-induced human mobility,

Recognizing also the high numbers of persons affected by natural disasters, including in this respect displaced persons,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters in all their phases, in particular in preparedness, response and the early recovery phase, and of strengthening the response capacity of countries affected by disaster,

Recognizing the importance of sharing and making use of effective practices as part of transboundary cooperation in preparation for cross-border disaster situations, such as simulation exercises or preparedness or evacuation drills,

¹⁹² Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

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Recognizing also that scientific advancements can contribute to the effective forecasting of extreme weather events, which allows for a more accurate prediction and early warning of such events, leading to early action,

Taking note of the launch of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure, the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative and the Year of Action launched by the Global Commission on Adaptation that culminated in the 2021 Climate Adaptation Summit,

Recognizing the progress made by the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) in its mission,

Noting the progress made by and the role of the Global Framework for Climate Services in developing and providing science-based climate information and prediction for climate risk management and for adaptation to climate variability and change, and looking forward to continued progress in this regard, including to address identified gaps in coordinating and enabling partnerships,

Welcoming the important role played by Member States, including developing countries, that have granted necessary and continued generous assistance to countries and peoples stricken by natural disasters,

Recognizing the significant role played by national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, disaster response, rehabilitation and development,

Recognizing also the significant achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund in facilitating life-saving assistance to crisis-affected people by providing timely funding, enabling humanitarian organizations and their implementing partners to act quickly when tragedy strikes and steer resources to crises that do not receive the attention that they need and deserve, emphasizing the need to broaden and diversify the income base of the Fund, and welcoming in this regard the call by the Secretary-General to achieve an annual funding level of 1 billion United States dollars,

Emphasizing the need to address vulnerability and to integrate disaster risk reduction, including prevention, mitigation and preparedness, into all phases of natural disaster management, post-natural disaster recovery and development planning through close collaboration of all relevant actors and sectors,

Reaffirming that strengthening resilience contributes to withstanding, adapting to and quickly recovering from disasters,

Reaffirming also the importance of considering increasing investment in building the resilience of communities, which can be the first line of response,

Recognizing the changing scope, scale and complexity of humanitarian crises, including natural disasters, and their adverse impact on efforts to achieve economic growth, sustainable development and internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, and noting the positive contribution that these efforts can make in strengthening the resilience and preparedness of populations to such disasters and reducing displacement risk in the context of disasters,

Recognizing also the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of short-term and medium-term recovery, leading to long-term development, and that certain emergency measures should be seen as a step towards sustainable development,

Emphasizing, in this context, the important role of development organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders in supporting national efforts to prepare for and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁹³
2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the increasing impact of natural disasters, resulting in massive losses of life and property worldwide, food insecurity, water and sanitation-related challenges, shelter and infrastructure losses,

¹⁹³ [A/79/369](#).

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and, in some instances, displacement, in particular in vulnerable societies lacking adequate capacity to mitigate effectively the long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences of natural disasters;

3. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to continue to identify and systematically apply lessons learned and best practices for major sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, including continued improvements in the areas of coordination, preparedness, risk reduction, early warning, early action, rapid response, recovery, resilience and funding to ensure improved humanitarian system-wide response and outcomes for people in need, enabled by coordinated, predictable, timely, flexible and adequate funding;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, to ensure the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries, and underlines the importance of tackling the underlying disaster risk drivers and of integrating a disaster risk reduction perspective into humanitarian assistance and development assistance programmes, as appropriate, to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to increase its support for Member States in their prioritized implementation of the Sendai Framework, including through the revised United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development, in line with the Sendai Framework, to ensure that the implementation of the Sendai Framework most effectively contributes to a risk-informed and integrated approach to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular through building resilience against disasters, reducing displacement risk in the context of disasters and supporting national and local preparedness and response capacities;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to promote and strengthen disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities at all levels, in particular in hazard-prone areas, and encourages Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian and development actors to continue to increase funding and cooperation for disaster risk reduction activities, including the strengthening of preparedness and mitigation, as well as for responding to disasters;

7. *Encourages* Member States, in line with the call in the Sendai Framework, to promote disaster risk reduction, including prevention, mitigation and preparedness, response and recovery with a view to ensuring a rapid and effective response to disasters and to promoting international cooperation to build resilience and reduce disaster risk;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to provide dedicated financial contributions to disaster risk reduction, including prevention, mitigation and preparedness, as well as early action, rapid response and recovery efforts, in a harmonized, flexible and complementary approach that fully utilizes and helps to coordinate humanitarian and development funding options and potential;

9. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, where required, and to continue to implement effectively, necessary legislative and other appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into development planning, as well as to incorporate a gender perspective into policies, planning and funding, and in this regard requests the international community to continue to assist developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as appropriate;

10. *Acknowledges* that climate change, among other factors, contributes to environmental degradation and to the increase in the intensity and frequency of climate and extreme weather events, both of which amplify disaster risk and contribute to displacement risk in the context of disasters, and in this regard encourages Member States, as well as relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to support adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, to strengthen disaster risk reduction and to substantially increase the availability of coverage and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and strengthen their use to enhance disaster preparedness and early action, in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including through the provision of technologies, including new technologies, and support for capacity-building in developing countries, and in this regard stresses the importance of scaled-up and accelerated implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Executive Action Plan, including by leveraging existing programmes, financing streams and partnerships, to ensure that every person on Earth is covered by early warning systems by 2027;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to enhance efforts to study, prepare for, address and minimize the humanitarian consequences of the adverse effects of climate change and environmental

risks and continue to adapt humanitarian planning, operations and relief to the evolving disaster landscape, including by innovative solutions;

12. *Urges* the United Nations, relevant humanitarian and development organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen the capacity and resilience of Member States, including through capacity-building for community resilience, the application of new science and technology and investments in the context of disasters and climate change;

13. *Encourages* Member States to address the humanitarian and development needs arising from natural disaster-induced displacement, including through national policies and resilience-building, and in this regard encourages Member States, supported by the United Nations, to develop national laws and policies on internal displacement, as appropriate, which address such displacement, detail responsibilities and measures to minimize the impact of disasters, protect and assist internally displaced persons following disasters and identify, promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions, and in this respect encourages Member States to adopt standards, as appropriate, in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,¹⁹⁴ the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee¹⁹⁵ and the basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement;¹⁹⁶

14. *Also encourages* Member States to develop coherent approaches to address the challenges of displacement in the context of natural disasters, including sudden-onset and slow-onset, and takes note of relevant initiatives in this regard;

15. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to integrate the building of resilience and human mobility into relevant strategies, plans and legal frameworks, in particular regarding disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, as integral elements of sustainable development at the national and regional levels so as to help to prevent and mitigate displacement in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, including in urban settings where displaced persons have particular needs, requirements and vulnerabilities, and to enhance cooperation and coordination, where appropriate, to comprehensively and coherently respond to such displacement, including by preventing, preparing for and addressing it;

16. *Recognizes* the increase in the number and scale of natural disasters, including those related to the adverse effects of climate change, which in certain instances may contribute to displacement and to additional pressure on host communities, encourages Member States, the United Nations and relevant organizations and actors to further strengthen the efforts aimed at addressing the needs of persons displaced in the context of disasters, including those induced by climate change, and notes in this regard the importance of sharing best practices on prevention of and preparation for such displacements, and on the collection of data on such displacement and on durable solutions;

17. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations, relevant humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to enhance understanding, analysis, monitoring and assessment of the drivers, scale, dynamics, effects, patterns and duration of displacement in the context of slow-onset disasters, gradual environmental degradation and climate change, to strengthen the systematic, impartial and timely collection and sharing of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability and to strengthen evidence-based policy and operational responses at all levels in this regard, including to address the root causes of such displacement and strengthen the resilience of displaced persons and their host communities;

18. *Encourages* increased investment in and enhanced sharing of quality forecasting data, risk analytics and modelling of future displacement risks and patterns which may result from natural disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change;

19. *Encourages* Member States, regional organizations, the United Nations, humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to continue to strengthen international and regional collaboration to provide assistance and support and achieve durable solutions in response to displacement in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, and enhance the collection, sharing and interoperability

¹⁹⁴ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

¹⁹⁵ A/HRC/13/21/Add.4.

¹⁹⁶ A/HRC/4/18, annex I.

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of related disaggregated data at all levels to strengthen responses and the achievement of durable solutions to displacement, and in this regard recognizes the importance of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement;

20. *Encourages* Member States to integrate displacement considerations into disaster preparedness strategies and promote cooperation with neighbouring and other relevant countries to prepare for early warning, contingency planning, stockpiling, coordination mechanisms, evacuation planning, reception and assistance arrangements, and public information;

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

22. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief and initial recovery, to adopt and implement national laws and regulations, as appropriate, to reduce the impact of the underlying drivers of disaster risk and vulnerability, and to adopt comprehensive rules and procedures for the facilitation and regulation of international disaster assistance, drawing, as appropriate, from the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance, and calls upon the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant United Nations organizations and other partners for technical support in achieving these aims;

23. *Welcomes* the effective cooperation among the affected States, relevant bodies of the United Nations system, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders, such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, municipalities, civil society and the private sector, in the coordination and delivery of emergency relief, and stresses the need to continue such cooperation and delivery throughout relief operations and medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in a manner that reduces vulnerability to future natural hazards;

24. *Reiterates* the commitment to support, as a matter of priority, the efforts of countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to assess and reduce risks, prepare for and respond rapidly, effectively and safely to natural disasters and mitigate their impact;

25. *Also reiterates* the need to build the capacities of governments to manage and respond to disaster and climate risks, including by providing support for and strengthening national and, as appropriate, local preparedness and response capacities, and to build resilience, taking into account the differing needs of women, girls, boys and men of all ages, including persons with disabilities;

26. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, and emphasizes the need for action at all levels to enhance efforts to build resilience through, inter alia, the sustainable management of ecosystems, in order to reduce the impacts and costs of natural disasters;

27. *Urges* Member States to develop, update and strengthen early warning systems, disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Sendai Framework, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and to improve their response to early warning information in order to ensure that early warning leads to early action, implemented effectively in a timely manner, including through scaled-up, predictable and multi-year support, such as forecast-based financing and other anticipatory risk financing instruments, and encourages all stakeholders to support the efforts of Member States in this regard;

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

29. *Encourages* the United Nations, humanitarian and development organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to support, as appropriate, the efforts of Member States to address the underlying vulnerability and root causes of disaster risk and to work towards ensuring financing support that is coherent, layered and sequenced;

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30. *Encourages* Member States to develop or enhance forecast-based preparedness and early action and rapid response systems, including through the establishment and networking of risk management centres, as well as the coordination of existing networks, ensure that comprehensive procedures are in place and make resources available for actions in anticipation of natural disasters, and invites relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other stakeholders to engage in these efforts;

31. *Encourages* the United Nations system and humanitarian and development organizations to support Member States, their national and local authorities, as well as local communities to reinforce early warning and early action systems in their disaster and climate risk management frameworks;

32. *Encourages* Member States to consider elaborating and presenting to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction their national platforms for disaster risk reduction in accordance with the Sendai Framework, and encourages States to cooperate with each other to reach this objective;

33. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to provide, in a coordinated manner, support for national and regional efforts by providing, in the context of natural disasters, the assistance necessary to increase sustainable food production and access to healthy and nutritious food and its utilization, while fully respecting the humanitarian principles for humanitarian action;

34. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations, international financial institutions and humanitarian and development organizations, as appropriate, to increase efforts to prevent famine and prevent and address food insecurity and malnutrition and their underlying causes related to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, among other principal drivers, including by providing urgent funding and multisectoral assistance to respond to the needs of affected populations, such as those in hard-to-reach areas, and by developing and strengthening resilient and sustainable food systems, shock-responsive social protection systems and the use of cash and voucher assistance and disaster risk insurance to strengthen livelihoods, food production, and recovery, and by improving the availability and use of data on food security and nutrition risks and impacts;

35. *Recognizes* the importance of applying a multi-hazard approach to preparedness, and encourages Member States, taking into account their specific circumstances, and the United Nations system to continue to apply the approach to their preparedness activities, including by giving due regard to, inter alia, secondary environmental hazards stemming from industrial and technological accidents;

36. *Stresses* that, to increase further the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, particular international cooperation efforts should be undertaken to enhance and broaden further the utilization of national and local capacities and, where appropriate, of regional and subregional capacities for disaster preparedness and response, which may be made available in closer proximity to the site of a disaster, and more efficiently and at lower cost;

37. *Also stresses* the importance of investment in disaster-resilient infrastructure and structural and non-structural disaster risk reduction measures, including nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, among other approaches, for preventing and mitigating the humanitarian impacts of natural disasters and helping to reduce the cost of disaster response, recovery and reconstruction, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

38. *Acknowledges* that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a disaster, is a critical opportunity to “build back better”;

39. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders to continue to support the localization of disaster preparedness and response and work to ensure that national and local actors are enabled to respond to community-level needs and priorities, and strengthen collaboration and partnerships between international, national, local and regional actors with a view to reinforcing national and local capacities, leadership and coordination mechanisms;

40. *Calls upon* the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to continue to strengthen the engagement of affected people and local communities in disaster preparedness and response, including in the planning and implementation stages as well as in building resilience, including in coordination with national Governments and in accordance with their mandates;

41. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations to continue to implement community engagement approaches through which communities receive timely information and which can improve the targeting of humanitarian assistance;
42. *Encourages* Member States and regional organizations to work together to strengthen regional cooperation to improve national and regional capacity to understand and reduce risks and prepare for and respond to disasters in support of national efforts, including by exchanging experiences and best practices;
43. *Encourages* Member States to move from reactive to more anticipatory risk-based, multi-hazard and inclusive approaches, such as the promotion of ex ante investments to prevent disaster risks and build resilience, the promotion of environmental and spatial measures and the integration of lessons from past disasters, as well as awareness of new risks, into future planning;
44. *Encourages* innovative practices that draw on the knowledge of people affected by natural disasters to develop locally sustainable solutions and to produce life-saving items locally, with minimal logistical and infrastructure implications;
45. *Stresses*, in this context, the importance of strengthening international cooperation, particularly through the effective use of multilateral mechanisms, in the timely provision of humanitarian assistance through all phases of a disaster, from relief and recovery to development, including the provision of adequate resources;
46. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, to take appropriate measures to reduce and discourage the sending of unsolicited, unneeded or inappropriate relief goods in response to disasters;
47. *Encourages* all Member States to facilitate, to the extent possible, the transit of emergency humanitarian assistance and development assistance and the entry of humanitarian personnel and supplies, provided in the context of international efforts, including in the phase from relief to development, in full accordance with the provisions of resolution [46/182](#) and the annex thereto, and in full respect of the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law;
48. *Encourages* Member States to put in place, as appropriate, customs measures and to expedite the transit and management of international relief consignments and strengthen, with the support of the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders, their capacities and readiness to improve effectiveness in responding to natural disasters;
49. *Reaffirms* the leading role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point within the overall United Nations system for the advocacy for and coordination of humanitarian assistance among United Nations humanitarian organizations and other humanitarian partners;
50. *Recognizes* the importance of global and regional operational readiness and response services, networks and surge mechanisms in strengthening the effectiveness of disaster prevention, preparedness and response, and encourages further efforts in this regard by, inter alia, strengthening partnerships with national disaster management agencies and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, and building, reinforcing and complementing their capacities, in close coordination with the United Nations and humanitarian organizations, including through improved data sharing and interoperability;
51. *Welcomes* the important contribution of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system to the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in supporting Member States, upon their request, and the United Nations system in preparedness and humanitarian response, and encourages the continued incorporation into this mechanism of experts from developing countries that are prone to natural disasters;
52. *Also welcomes* the important contribution of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group to the effectiveness of international urban search and rescue assistance, and encourages Member States to continue to support the Advisory Group, in line with General Assembly resolution [57/150](#) of 16 December 2002;
53. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations system and other humanitarian actors to consider the specific and differentiated consequences of natural disasters in both rural and urban areas when designing and implementing disaster risk reduction, prevention and mitigation, preparedness, humanitarian assistance and early recovery strategies, giving special emphasis to addressing the needs of those living in rural and urban poor areas prone to natural disasters;
54. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, and other relevant stakeholders to continue to take concrete action for the

effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, in order to strengthen resilience to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, and ensure that sustainable development in urban settings is informed by disaster risk, giving special attention to the needs and capacities of persons in vulnerable situations;

55. *Recognizes* the important contribution of healthy ecosystems to reducing disaster risk and building community resilience, and encourages all States, United Nations entities and other relevant actors to promote ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction at all levels and across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management;

56. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to build partnerships with regional organizations, traditional and non-traditional donors and the private sector, and encourages Member States and the United Nations system to continue to strengthen partnerships at the global, regional, national and local levels in support of national efforts in situations of natural disasters, in order to cooperate effectively in providing humanitarian assistance to those in need and ensure that their collaborative efforts adhere to the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence;

57. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to increase efforts to engage the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, through strategic partnerships in disaster risk reduction activities and disaster response and recovery, as appropriate;

58. *Recognizes* that information and telecommunications technology can play an important role in disaster response, encourages Member States to develop emergency response telecommunications capacities that are accessible to all, including persons with disabilities, encourages the international community to assist the efforts of developing countries in this area, where needed, including in the recovery phase, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not acceded to or ratified the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations¹⁹⁷ to consider doing so;

59. *Encourages* the further use of space-based and ground-based remote-sensing technologies, including as provided by the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), as well as the sharing of geographical data, for the forecasting, prevention, mitigation and management of natural disasters, where appropriate, and invites Member States to continue to provide their support to the consolidation of the United Nations capability in the area of satellite-derived geographical information for early warning, preparedness, response and early recovery;

60. *Encourages* Member States to provide all support necessary, on a voluntary basis, to UN-SPIDER, including financial support, to enable it to carry out its workplan, and reiterates the importance of enhancing international coordination and cooperation at the global level in disaster management and emergency response through greater access to and use of space-based services for all countries and by facilitating capacity-building and institutional strengthening for disaster management, in particular in developing countries;

61. *Recognizes* the opportunities for new technologies, when utilized in a coordinated fashion and based on humanitarian principles, potentially to improve the effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian response, and encourages Member States, the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to consider engaging, inter alia, with the volunteer and technical communities, as appropriate, in order to make use of the variety of data and information available during emergencies and disaster risk reduction efforts to strengthen the evidence-based shared understanding of disaster risk and impacts and to work to improve efficiencies in this regard;

62. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to strengthen its provision of data-related services and policy advice and build the data skills of its humanitarian staff, in order to improve the effectiveness of disaster preparedness and response;

63. *Encourages* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and international financial institutions to enhance the global capacity for sustainable post-disaster recovery in areas such as coordination with traditional and non-traditional partners, identification and dissemination of lessons learned, development of common tools and mechanisms for recovery needs assessment, strategy development and programming, and incorporation of disaster risk reduction into all recovery processes, and welcomes the ongoing efforts to this end;

¹⁹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2296, No. 40906.

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64. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations system to support national initiatives that address the differentiated impacts of natural disasters on the affected population, including through the collection and analysis of data disaggregated, inter alia, by sex, age and disability, using, inter alia, the existing information provided by States, and through the development of tools, methods and procedures that will result in more timely and useful initial needs assessments that lead to targeted and more effective assistance, and taking into account the environmental impact;

65. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for effective humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of, and make further progress towards, common humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by these organizations;

66. *Encourages* Member States to take steps to develop or to improve data collection and analysis and to facilitate the exchange of relevant non-sensitive information with humanitarian and development organizations of the United Nations, including through shared platforms and a common approach, in order to inform policy and measures designed to address disaster risks and their consequences, to support preparedness efforts, including forecast-based action and financing and disaster risk financing, and to improve the effectiveness and accountability of a needs-based humanitarian response, and encourages the United Nations system, as appropriate, and other relevant actors to continue to assist developing countries in their efforts to build local and national capacities for data collection and analysis;

67. *Also encourages* Member States, with support from the United Nations upon request, to establish and strengthen national disaster loss databases, risk profiles and available capacities and to continue to collect, share and use such data to inform relevant policies and strategies;

68. *Encourages* Member States, regional organizations, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to continue to improve the identification, mapping and analysis of risks and vulnerabilities, including the local impact of future disaster risk drivers, and the development and implementation of appropriate strategies and programmes to anticipate and address them, including through the use of science, technology and innovation, and in this regard encourages all the relevant stakeholders to support Governments in capacity development, including at the regional and local levels, through the sharing of expertise and tools and the provision of necessary resources, as appropriate, to ensure that effective disaster management plans and capacities are in place in accordance with national priorities for disaster risk management;

69. *Stresses* the importance of the full and equal participation of women in decision-making and of gender mainstreaming in developing and implementing disaster risk reduction, preparedness, early action, rapid response and recovery strategies, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that gender mainstreaming is better taken into account in all aspects of humanitarian responses and activities, including the analysis of allocations and programme implementation, and through greater use of the Gender with Age Marker;

70. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to promote women's leadership, gender equality and empowerment of women and their full and effective participation in the planning and implementation of natural disaster response strategies and humanitarian response to effectively address their specific needs, including through strengthening partnerships with, and building the capacities of, national and local institutions, including national and local women's organizations and civil society actors, as appropriate, to adopt gender-responsive programming on mitigation and adaptation to climate change and to support the resilience and adaptive capacities of women and girls to respond to and recover from adverse impacts of climate change;

71. *Encourages* Governments, local authorities, the United Nations system and regional organizations, and invites donors and other assisting countries, to address the vulnerabilities and capacities of women and girls through gender-responsive programming, including with regard to sexual and reproductive health needs and means to address sexual and gender-based violence and various forms of exploitation during emergencies and in post-disaster environments, and the allocation of resources in their disaster risk reduction, response and recovery efforts in coordination with the Governments of affected countries;

72. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to strengthen efforts to prevent, mitigate and respond to the protection risks and needs of persons affected by disasters, including by increasing funding and support for such efforts, ensuring protection capacities in surge mechanisms and enhancing the provision of basic services, especially for the most vulnerable, from the very onset of disaster;

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73. *Encourages* Member States, humanitarian organizations and other relevant stakeholders, in the context of natural disasters, to ensure access to safe drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, including women and girls;

74. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming the perspective of persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction, and recognizes the importance of non-discrimination and their inclusive and active participation in and contribution to disaster risk reduction, preparedness, emergency response, recovery and transition from relief to development, as well as the implementation of systematic approaches, policies and programmes that are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities, recognizing that persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected in humanitarian emergencies and face multiple obstacles in accessing humanitarian assistance, and recalls the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action;

75. *Encourages* efforts to provide safe and enabling learning environments and access to quality education for all, especially for girls and boys, in humanitarian emergencies caused by natural disasters, including in order to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

76. *Also encourages* efforts to strengthen the disaster resilience and safety of schools, reduce interruptions to education during natural disasters, including interruptions to school meals, and in this regard encourages international support to countries that are vulnerable to natural hazards, as appropriate;

77. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to incorporate mental health and psychosocial support services into disaster preparedness, response and recovery;

78. *Encourages* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to identify and improve the dissemination of best practices, including in the context of COVID-19, for improving disaster preparedness, response and early recovery and to scale up successful local initiatives, as appropriate;

79. *Requests* the United Nations humanitarian and development organizations to improve their coordination of disaster recovery efforts, from relief to development, inter alia, by strengthening institutional, coordination and strategic planning efforts in disaster preparedness, resilience-building and recovery, in support of national authorities, and by ensuring that development actors participate in strategic planning at an early stage;

80. *Encourages* the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to support national, subnational and local governments and communities in their responsibility to develop long-term strategies, forecast-based financing and preparedness systems and multi-year operational plans for preparedness that are embedded within disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies in line with the Sendai Framework;

81. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other humanitarian actors to improve the dissemination of tools and services to support enhanced disaster risk reduction, in particular preparedness, early action, rapid response and early recovery;

82. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations humanitarian and development organizations, in consultation with Member States, to strengthen tools and mechanisms to ensure that early recovery needs and support are integrated into the planning and implementation of disaster preparedness, humanitarian response and development cooperation activities, as appropriate;

83. *Encourages* the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations to continue their efforts to mainstream early recovery into humanitarian programming, acknowledges that early recovery is an important step towards resilience-building and should receive further funding, and encourages the provision of timely, flexible and predictable funding for early recovery, including through established and complementary humanitarian and development instruments;

84. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to prioritize risk management and shift towards an anticipatory approach to humanitarian crises in order to prevent and reduce human suffering and economic losses; and encourages scaling up of early warning and early action systems, forecasting, prevention-oriented responses and emergency preparedness, strengthening of their coordination, coherence, complementarity and impact, and an increase in the use of disaster risk analysis, climate science, predictive analytics, reinforcing systematic risk monitoring and the sharing of data and analysis across sectors and at all levels to better prevent and address disaster and climate risks and impacts;

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85. *Also urges* Member States, as well as the United Nations, and humanitarian organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates and in line with humanitarian principles, to continue to scale up anticipatory approaches, early warning early action systems, forecasting, prevention-oriented responses and emergency preparedness, and improve predictive and risk data analytics across sectors, reinforce systematic risk monitoring, early warning and preparedness capacities at the local, national, regional and global levels, including, inter alia, the use of anticipatory financing approaches for humanitarian emergencies, and to consider further efforts by the United Nations humanitarian system and other relevant stakeholders in this regard;

86. *Recalls* its decision to hold a midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework in 2023, and in this regard welcomes the convening of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework on 18 and 19 May 2023, at which the General Assembly adopted the political declaration on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework;¹⁹⁸

87. *Encourages* international financial institutions to accelerate anticipatory financing at scale for preparedness and response as well as for risk-informed resilient recovery, including pre-agreed contingency financing, in ways that complement and reinforce humanitarian pooled funds;

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

89. *Notes* that the El Niño/La Niña phenomenon has a recurring character and can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect populations, encourages Member States, humanitarian and development organizations and other stakeholders, in accordance with their respective mandates, to increase support, including financial, technical and capacity-building, as appropriate, for people and communities affected by and most vulnerable to these phenomena, including to meet and reduce humanitarian needs, and to prevent and address loss of livelihoods, increased food insecurity, and impacts on health, water and sanitation, education, agriculture and other sectors, and encourages increased cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and international financial institutions, and further encourages increased investment in national and local response mechanisms, climate adaptation and community resilience;

90. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations to enhance the use of common risk analysis, including the use of the Index for Risk Management, to establish the evidence base for short-, medium- and long-term planning and joint strategies for disaster and climate risk management, capacity development and resilience-building, allowing for greater prioritization of resources where the risk is greatest;

91. *Encourages* the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to work towards a common understanding of underlying risks, clarify roles and responsibilities according to their respective mandates and establish joint objectives and programmes informed by affected people, data and analysis to strengthen coordination, collaboration and coherence among short-, medium- and long-term activities to progressively reduce needs and vulnerability, build resilience and manage the risk related to climate change and of disasters and development setbacks over multi-year planning cycles, including through integrating risk management into national sustainable development plans and ensuring the connectivity of humanitarian plans with the longer-term sustainable development priorities of Member States, with a view to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

92. *Stresses* the need to strengthen resilience at all levels, and in this regard encourages Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant actors to support efforts, as appropriate, to integrate resilience into humanitarian and development programming, and encourages humanitarian and development actors to pursue, where appropriate, common resilience and risk management objectives, achievable through joint analysis, planning, programming and funding;

¹⁹⁸ Resolution 77/289, annex.

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93. *Encourages* Member States, international financial institutions and the private sector to support further development and, where appropriate, the strengthening of anticipatory financing approaches, to mobilize predictable and multi-year support and to work collectively towards common results in order to reduce need, risk and vulnerability, making use of a wide range of financing flows and instruments and partnerships to mobilize additional resources in the field of natural disasters;

94. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency assistance in ways that are supportive of recovery and long-term development, in collaboration with development organizations, as appropriate, in accordance with their respective mandates, including by prioritizing humanitarian tools and approaches that strengthen resilience, including preparedness, and support livelihoods, and to support further development and, where appropriate, the strengthening of anticipatory financing approaches, such as, but not limited to, cash transfers, vouchers, local procurement of food and services and social safety nets;

95. *Encourages* the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian and development actors to support humanitarian coordinators and resident coordinators in order to strengthen their capacity, inter alia, to support the host Government in implementing preparedness measures and to coordinate preparedness activities of country teams in support of national efforts, and encourages the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian actors to further strengthen the ability to quickly and flexibly deploy humanitarian professionals to support Governments and country teams in the immediate aftermath of a disaster;

96. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to identify ways to improve the current financing architecture in order to better provide coherent, predictable and flexible longer-term funding for risk management in multi-year strategies and forecasting, in particular preparedness, on the basis of a global assessment of risk, allowing for better prioritization of resources where the risk is greatest;

97. *Recognizes* that enhanced access to international climate finance is important to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and also recognizes the ongoing efforts in this regard;

98. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to scale up finance for adaptation and disaster risk reduction to countries and local communities that are affected by compound risks caused by humanitarian emergencies and vulnerability to natural hazards and the adverse effects of climate change to prevent, mitigate, adapt and respond to disaster impacts, to reduce humanitarian needs, risks and vulnerabilities related to disasters and to build resilience to shocks;

99. *Emphasizes* the need to mobilize adequate, flexible and sustainable resources for preparedness and disaster risk reduction, early action, rapid response and early recovery activities in order to ensure predictable and timely access to resources for humanitarian assistance in emergencies resulting from disasters associated with natural hazards;

100. *Calls upon* donors to fund humanitarian response plans and flash appeals for disaster responses in order to further reinforce the effectiveness, sustainability, predictability and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to people affected by disasters, including those in hard-to-reach areas, and to scale up timely and predictable funding and innovative and anticipatory financing mechanisms, as well as by strengthening partnerships with international financial institutions in order to prevent, reduce and respond to humanitarian suffering and assist those in need;

101. *Welcomes* the important achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund in ensuring a more timely and predictable response to humanitarian emergencies, stresses the importance of continuing to improve the functioning of the Fund, and in this regard encourages the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to review and evaluate, where necessary, their partnership policies and practices in order to ensure the timely disbursement of funds from the Fund to implementing partners in order to ensure that resources are used in the most efficient, effective, accountable and transparent manner possible;

102. *Calls upon* all Member States, and invites the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions, to consider increasing their voluntary contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund in order to achieve an annual funding level of 1 billion United States dollars, and to continue to reinforce and strengthen the Fund as the global emergency response fund, and emphasizes that contributions should be additional to current commitments to humanitarian programming and should not be to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

103. *Also calls upon* Member States to continue to increase support to the Central Emergency Response Fund and humanitarian country-based and regional pooled funds for strengthening early and rapid response to mitigate the impact of disasters, including in underfunded contexts and increasingly through local and national responders and implementing partners;

104. *Invites* Member States, the private sector and all other relevant stakeholders to harness their differentiated skills, capacities and resources, and also to consider voluntary contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms;

105. *Strongly encourages* giving appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, and the building of resilience to disasters as integral elements of sustainable development and in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁹⁹ and promoting a complementary and coherent approach between those Agendas and the Sendai Framework;

106. *Strongly encourages* all relevant actors to work to ensure a comprehensive, coherent, systematic and people-centred approach to managing risks, including through, as appropriate, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda;

107. *Takes note* of the World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016, and of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit;²⁰⁰

108. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development.

RESOLUTION 79/140

Adopted at the 50th plenary meeting, on 9 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.36](#), sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam

79/140. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

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

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations²⁰¹ and on the Central Emergency Response Fund,²⁰²

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

Expressing grave concern at the increasing challenges caused by the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including protracted displacement, which are increasing in number, scale and severity

¹⁹⁹ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

²⁰⁰ [A/71/353](#).

²⁰¹ [A/79/78-E/2024/53](#).

²⁰² [A/79/327](#).

and are stretching humanitarian response capacities, and expressing deep concern about the impact of climate change, the ongoing consequences of the financial and economic crisis, regional food crises, continuing food and energy insecurity, water scarcity, unplanned and rapid urbanization of populations, epidemics, natural hazards, environmental degradation, armed conflicts and acts of terrorism, which are adding to underdevelopment, poverty and inequality and are increasing the vulnerability of people while reducing their ability to cope with humanitarian crises,

Expressing gravest concerns about the humanitarian impact of and risks posed by the ongoing consequences and long-term effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), including on the already significant levels of humanitarian and development needs and suffering of affected people and communities, recognizing the disproportionate impact on women, children and people in vulnerable situations, and profoundly concerned by rising humanitarian assistance and protection needs including due to the increase in violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, and the significant impact on education, especially for girls, as well as high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition and rising risks of famine, loss of livelihoods, and all the negative impacts on health, including mental health and psychosocial well-being, which are also exacerbated by weakened health systems, and the impacts and risks for displacement; and recognizing the compounded risks and impacts due to armed conflict, poverty, natural disasters, violence, the adverse effects of climate change, and other environmental challenges; and further recognizing the efforts and measures proposed by the Secretary-General concerning the response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and taking note of the political declarations on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response,²⁰³ on universal health coverage²⁰⁴ and on the fight against tuberculosis²⁰⁵ adopted at the respective high-level meetings of the General Assembly held in New York in September 2023, as well as General Assembly resolutions on the control and elimination of malaria,

Underscoring the need, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, to better align, wherever appropriate, humanitarian and development assistance with national development priorities and strategies, and encouraging Member States, as well as the United Nations system and regional organizations, in supporting the efforts of Member States, to tackle the root causes of humanitarian crises, including poverty and underdevelopment, build the resilience of affected States, including host communities, and reduce humanitarian needs,

Deeply concerned about the rapidly growing gap between humanitarian needs and available resources, welcoming non-traditional donors and new partnerships, approaches and efforts, and emphasizing the need to mobilize adequate, predictable, timely and flexible resources for humanitarian assistance, based on and in proportion to assessed risks and needs, with a view to planning for, mitigating, preparing for, responding to and recovering from humanitarian emergencies,

Recognizing, in this regard, the significant achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund in facilitating life-saving assistance to crisis-affected people by providing timely funding, enabling humanitarian organizations and their implementing partners to act quickly when tragedy strikes and steer resources to crises that do not receive the attention that they need and deserve, emphasizing the need to broaden and diversify the income base of the Fund, and welcoming in this regard the call by the Secretary-General to increase the level of the Fund to 1 billion United States dollars,

Recognizing also the significant achievements of country-based pooled funds in facilitating assistance to people in need, noting the Secretary-General's call for donors to increase the proportion of humanitarian appeal funding channelled through country-based pooled funds, and noting also that other pooled funding mechanisms can make important contributions,

Emphasizing that strengthened needs analysis, risk management and strategic planning, in coordination with affected States, including through the use of open and disaggregated data, are crucial elements to ensure a better informed, more effective, transparent and collective response to the needs of people affected by crises,

Reiterating the need for Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance and integrate a gender perspective into all disaster risk

²⁰³ Resolution 78/3, annex.

²⁰⁴ Resolution 78/4, annex.

²⁰⁵ Resolution 78/5, annex.

reduction efforts, including by addressing the specific needs, and promoting the priorities and capacities, of women, girls, men and boys in a comprehensive and consistent manner, and also respecting and protecting their rights, recognizing that in humanitarian emergencies, women, girls and boys face heightened risks to their safety, health and well-being, and reiterating also that it is essential to ensure that women are empowered to effectively and meaningfully participate in leadership and decision-making processes,

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

Recognizing that persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected in humanitarian emergencies and face multiple barriers in accessing assistance, recalling the need for the involvement of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes and for mainstreaming, where possible, their perspectives and needs in humanitarian preparedness and response, and in this regard recalling the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and taking note of resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024, entitled “The Pact for the Future”, and its annexes, and recognizing that the Pact contains actions related to humanitarian assistance, including action 14 and action 15,

Expressing its deep concern about the increasing challenges faced by Member States and the United Nations humanitarian response system and their capacities as a result of the consequences of disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, reaffirming the need for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,²⁰⁶ and welcoming the convening of the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2022 and of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework on 18 and 19 May 2023, at which the Assembly adopted the political declaration on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework,²⁰⁷

Welcoming the Paris Agreement²⁰⁸ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁰⁹ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reaffirming the adoption of the New Urban Agenda by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,²¹⁰ and noting the commitments undertaken therein by Member States regarding persons affected by humanitarian crises in urban areas,

Taking note of the World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul, Türkiye, on 23 and 24 May 2016, and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit,²¹¹

Recognizing the primary role of Member States in preparing for and responding to outbreaks of infectious disease, in compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005) adopted by the World Health Assembly,²¹² including those that become humanitarian crises, highlighting the critical role played by Member States, the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority of international health work, the United Nations humanitarian system, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other humanitarian actors in providing financial, technical and in-kind support in order to bring epidemics or pandemics under control, and recognizing also the need to strengthen local and national health systems, early reporting and early warning systems, preparedness, cross-sectoral response capacities, and resilience linked to outbreaks of infectious disease, including through capacity-building for developing countries,

²⁰⁶ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

²⁰⁷ Resolution 77/289, annex.

²⁰⁸ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

²⁰⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

²¹⁰ Resolution 71/256, annex.

²¹¹ A/71/353.

²¹² World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

Recognizing also that developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, remain acutely vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, the increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather and climate-related events, as well as the effects of El Niño and La Niña, environmental degradation and human and economic loss resulting from natural hazards, recognizing also the increase in the intensity and frequency of disasters, which in many circumstances can contribute to displacement, and recognizing further the need for an improved understanding of the multidimensional nature of disaster and the adverse effects of climate change to effectively manage disaster risk, and for international cooperation, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen their resilience in this regard, including the exchange of information, experiences and best practices among countries, and reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of affected States, including in preparedness, response and early recovery, and of strengthening the response capacity of countries affected by such disasters,

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

Recognizing, in this respect, that building national and local preparedness and response capacity through, inter alia, appropriate, inclusive and conducive public policies and international assistance is critical to a more predictable and effective response and contributes to the achievement of humanitarian and development objectives, including enhanced resilience and a reduced need for humanitarian response,

Recognizing also that enhanced access to international climate finance is important to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and recognizing further the ongoing efforts in this regard,

Emphasizing the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, and reaffirming, in situations in which military capacity and assets are used as a last resort to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles,

Recognizing the high number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including the unprecedented number of people who are forcibly displaced, of whom a majority are women and children, owing to conflict, acts of terrorism, persecution, violence and other reasons, and who are often displaced for protracted periods, wherein the national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance and promote durable solutions for internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, bearing in mind their particular needs,

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

Reaffirming the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held on 19 September 2016,²¹³

Expressing concern about the particular difficulties faced by the millions of refugees in protracted situations, recognizing that the average length of stay has continued to grow, and emphasizing the need to redouble international efforts and cooperation to find practical and comprehensive approaches to resolving their plight and to realize durable solutions for them, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, international law and relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Noting with great concern that millions of people are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine or are experiencing acute food insecurity and malnutrition in several regions of the world, and noting that armed conflicts, drought, poverty and the volatility of commodity prices are among the factors causing or exacerbating famine, and

²¹³ Resolution 71/1.

acute food insecurity and malnutrition, and that additional efforts, including international support, are urgently needed to address this, recognizing in this regard the initiatives and efforts to address and mitigate rising food insecurity and malnutrition by the Secretary-General and the United Nations system,

Underscoring the importance of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949,²¹⁴ which provides a vital legal framework for the protection of civilian persons in time of war, including the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Underscoring also the obligations of all parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and the obligation of all parties to armed conflict to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law,

Gravely concerned by the rising levels of devastating harm to civilians and civilian objects in armed conflicts, including from attacks directed against civilians and civilian objects and by indiscriminate use of weapons, including in urban and other populated areas, and by the impact of hostilities and violations related to the conduct of hostilities on humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, and their premises and assets, as well as the devastating impact of such violence on the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection to people in need, and acknowledging the need for parties to armed conflict to strengthen the protection of civilians and improve implementation of and comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law,

Noting with great concern difficulties related to access to reaching people in need of humanitarian assistance, including in hard-to-reach areas, for humanitarian and medical personnel, supplies, equipment and services due to armed conflicts, violence and threats of violence, deliberate targeting, bureaucratic and other impediments, as well as non-cooperation, and recognizing the severe impact on the work of the United Nations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian organizations in the provision of assistance and protection to people in need,

Strongly condemning all acts of violence, including direct attacks and threats, against humanitarian personnel and their facilities and assets, as well as against medical personnel and other humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities, as well as the targeting, killing, harassment, intimidation, reprisal, criminalization, prosecutions, hostage-taking, abduction, assault and sexual assault, arbitrary arrest and arbitrary detentions of such personnel for carrying out humanitarian activities, which in a majority of cases affect national and locally recruited personnel, and which in 2023 resulted in the highest number of fatalities on record, noting with concern the negative implications for the provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, and welcoming efforts such as the Health Care in Danger project of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, together with States, international and non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to strengthen compliance with international humanitarian law by raising awareness, and promoting preparedness to address the grave and serious humanitarian consequences arising from such violence,

Recalling the obligations of all States and parties to an armed conflict, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law to respect and protect, in situations of armed conflict, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities, which must not be attacked, and to ensure that the wounded and sick receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required, and noting the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics,

Commending the courage and commitment of those who take part in humanitarian operations, especially national and locally recruited personnel, and including those serving with national and international non-governmental organizations in the field, often at great personal risk and a negative impact to their health, including their mental health and psychosocial well-being, especially when working in situations of armed conflict and exposed to direct violence, injury and risk of illness with limited access to medical and emergency facilities, and paying tribute to their heroic efforts, especially those who have lost their lives in the service of humanity,

²¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

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Noting with grave concern that violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and violence against children, including sexual violence, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations during and after humanitarian situations,

Recognizing that, while women and girls are disproportionately affected, men and boys can also be victims and/or survivors of sexual and gender-based violence,

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

Recognizing the critical importance of continuing to enhance the capacities of the United Nations humanitarian system and humanitarian organizations to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, in line with humanitarian principles,

Recalling that, in line with international humanitarian law, impartial humanitarian organizations may offer their services to any party to armed conflict, and recognizing the importance of consistent engagement by humanitarian organizations with all parties to armed conflict for humanitarian purposes, including activities aimed at ensuring respect for international humanitarian law, in accordance with their mandates and in line with humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law,

Noting with grave concern that children and youth continue to lack education in situations of complex emergencies, and emphasizing the urgent need for increased financing and more efficient delivery of quality education in humanitarian emergencies and for facilitating continuous and equitable access to quality education for children and youth in humanitarian emergencies, including in the face of the ongoing consequences and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, disasters caused by natural and human-made hazards, the adverse effects of climate change and armed conflicts,

Recognizing that, in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, the organizations of the United Nations system should continue to consult and work in close coordination with national Governments,

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

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

Reaffirming further the importance of humanitarian assistance by the United Nations system, and welcoming the thirty-third anniversary of its resolution 46/182,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome of the twenty-seventh humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2024,²¹⁵ and also welcomes the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 2024/8 of 27 June 2024;

2. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his efforts to strengthen the coordination and accountability of humanitarian assistance and leadership within the United Nations humanitarian response system,

²¹⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/79/3)*, chap. XI.

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including through the transformative agenda of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and calls upon relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as well as other humanitarian and development actors, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance;

3. *Also requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to improve dialogue with all Member States on the relevant processes, activities and deliberations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

4. *Encourages* Member States and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to continue to improve dialogue and collaboration on humanitarian issues, at the global and field levels, including on policy, in order to foster a more consultative and inclusive approach to humanitarian assistance;

5. *Welcomes* the continued efforts by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to build partnerships with regional organizations and non-traditional donors and the private sector, and encourages Member States and the United Nations system to continue to strengthen partnerships at the global, regional, national and local levels in support of national efforts in order to effectively cooperate to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need and ensure that their collaborative efforts adhere to the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to strengthen coordination, preparedness and response efforts and to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian action, including through enhancing complementarity with and between relevant stakeholders, such as affected Governments, regional organizations, donors, development organizations, civil society and the private sector, involved in response efforts to make use of their comparative advantages and resources;

7. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian and development organizations to continue to assess and improve, together with other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, how innovation can be more proactively and systematically identified and integrated into humanitarian action in a sustainable manner and to promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on innovative tools, processes and approaches, including those from large-scale natural disasters and humanitarian crises of a protracted nature, that could improve the effectiveness and quality of humanitarian response, and in this regard encourages all relevant stakeholders to continue to support the efforts of Member States, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities, including through facilitating access to information and communications technologies;

8. *Welcomes* innovative practices that draw on the knowledge of people affected by humanitarian emergencies to develop locally sustainable solutions and to produce life-saving items locally, with minimal logistical and infrastructure implications;

9. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and, as appropriate, other relevant humanitarian actors to continue efforts to improve the humanitarian response to disasters caused by natural and human-made hazards and complex emergencies by further strengthening humanitarian response capacities at all levels, by continuing to strengthen the provision and coordination of humanitarian assistance at the global, regional and field levels, including through existing cluster coordination mechanisms and in support of national authorities of the affected State, as appropriate, and by further enhancing efficiency, transparency, performance and accountability;

10. *Recognizes* the benefits of engagement and coordination with relevant humanitarian actors to the effectiveness of humanitarian response, and encourages the United Nations to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations, other participants in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and other relevant stakeholders;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the support provided to United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators and to United Nations country teams, including by providing necessary training, identifying resources and improving the identification of and the selection process for United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators, and enhancing their performance accountability;

12. *Calls upon* the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to enhance their consultations before presenting final recommendations on the selection process for resident coordinators in countries likely to require significant humanitarian response operations;

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13. *Requests* the United Nations to continue to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy appropriately senior, skilled and experienced humanitarian staff quickly and flexibly, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, while paying due regard to gender equality and to recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and in this regard encourages the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to continue to strengthen the resident coordinator system, on which the humanitarian coordinator system is based, ensuring, inter alia, full implementation of the management and accountability system of the Group and the resident coordinator system;

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

15. *Also recognizes* that accountability is an integral part of effective humanitarian assistance, and emphasizes the need for enhancing the accountability of humanitarian actors at all stages of humanitarian assistance;

16. *Urges* Member States to continue to give priority to efforts to prevent, respond to, investigate and prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to improve coordination and strengthen capacity, to ensure that humanitarian relief integrates prevention of, and risk mitigation for, sexual and gender-based violence and makes greater use of sex- and age-disaggregated data and to strengthen support services for victims, survivors and others affected by such violence beginning in the earliest stages of emergency response, taking into account their unique and specific needs resulting from the impact of such violence, and notes the Call to Action initiative;

17. *Underscores* the critical importance of protecting all persons affected by humanitarian crises, in particular women and children, from any form of sexual exploitation and abuse, including those perpetrated by humanitarian personnel, welcomes the determination of the Secretary-General to fully implement the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse and stresses that victims and survivors should be at the core of such efforts, notes the six core principles relating to sexual exploitation and abuse adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,²¹⁶ and encourages Member States to make greater efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable;

18. *Urges* Member States to continue to seek to prevent, respond to, investigate and prosecute violations and abuses against children, including exploitation, in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services for children affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those who have experienced violations and abuses, and calls for a more effective response in that regard, guided by the rights of the child;

19. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 to ensure the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihood and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries, and underlines the importance of tackling the underlying disaster risk drivers, of considering the impact of climate change and of integrating a disaster risk reduction perspective into humanitarian assistance to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk;

20. *Encourages* the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to enhance efforts to further study, prepare for, address and minimize the humanitarian consequences of the adverse effects of climate change and environmental risks;

21. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and relevant humanitarian and development organizations to continue to support multi-year investment, when possible, in preparedness, response and coordination capacities, and build the capacity at all levels of government, including local government, of organizations and of communities, particularly in communities exposed to disasters, to better prepare for hazards, reduce disaster risk and the risk of displacement within the context of disasters, build resilience and better respond to and recover from and build back

²¹⁶ [A/57/465](#), annex I, para. 10 (a).

better after disasters, and also calls upon all relevant stakeholders to complement, rather than substitute for or displace, national capacities to respond to crises, especially where those crises are prolonged or recurrent;

22. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to provide adequate, sustainable and timely resources for disaster risk reduction, in order to build resilience and reduce the risk of displacement within the context of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change, including through complementary humanitarian and development programming and the further strengthening of national and local capacities to prevent, prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies, and encourages closer cooperation between national stakeholders and humanitarian and development actors in this regard;

23. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations humanitarian system, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other humanitarian actors to reinforce preparedness and response capabilities in relation to those outbreaks of infectious disease that trigger or exacerbate a humanitarian crisis, including by fully implementing the International Health Regulations (2005), and calls upon the United Nations humanitarian system and humanitarian organizations to respond rapidly, based on the level 3 activation procedure for infectious disease events in humanitarian contexts, in close coordination with affected States;

24. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations and relevant stakeholders to scale up systematic prevention, preparedness and response to health emergencies in humanitarian contexts, and to draw on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, including from the strengthening of national, regional and multilateral approaches and international cooperation, such as the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and its COVAX Facility, and other relevant initiatives in order to enable the fair, equitable, timely and affordable access to safe, quality and effective COVID-19 vaccines, testing and treatment to prevent and contain transmission as countries transition to pandemic recovery, while also noting the importance of inclusive national vaccination programmes covering internally displaced persons, migrants and refugees, and encourages United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders to support Member States, including refugee-hosting countries and countries of origin, in full coordination with their national government, and takes note of the political declarations on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, on universal health coverage and on the fight against tuberculosis adopted at the respective high-level meetings of the General Assembly held in New York in September 2023, as well as General Assembly resolutions on the control and elimination of malaria;

25. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant organizations, as appropriate, to address non-communicable diseases and their risk factors and to treat people living with them in humanitarian emergencies;

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

27. *Encourages* humanitarian and development actors to pursue, where appropriate, common risk-management and resilience objectives, achievable through joint analysis and multi-year programming and planning cycles;

28. *Encourages* the United Nations system, humanitarian organizations and development organizations to continue their efforts to mainstream preparedness, early action and early recovery into their programming, acknowledges that preparedness, early action and early recovery should receive further funding, and in this regard encourages the provision of timely, flexible, predictable and adequate resources, including from both humanitarian and development budgets, as appropriate;

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

30. *Calls upon* Member States, parties to armed conflict, the United Nations and other humanitarian and development actors, international financial institutions and other relevant actors to urgently increase their measures to prevent famine and to reduce and address acute food insecurity and malnutrition, and also urges Member States, the

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United Nations and other relevant organizations to take further steps to provide a coordinated emergency response to the food and nutrition needs of affected populations, while aiming to ensure that such steps are supportive of national strategies and programmes aimed at improving food security and nutrition;

31. *Calls upon* Member States, parties to armed conflict, the United Nations, humanitarian and development organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant actors to urgently increase their measures to prevent famine and to reduce and address acute food insecurity and malnutrition, which is compounded by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and effectively respond to, prevent and prepare for rising global food insecurity affecting millions of people, especially those who are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine, including by enhancing humanitarian and development cooperation and providing urgent funding to respond to the needs of the affected population, supported by multisector early warning and analysis; and stresses the need to address food insecurity and malnutrition, including through: respect for international humanitarian law, investing in gender-sensitive humanitarian assistance and protection, livelihoods, climate adaptation and mitigation, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, sustainable food systems, access to healthy diets, energy, poverty reduction, and addressing inequalities, including gender inequality, and providing for the peaceful resolution of armed conflict, and encourages strengthening efforts to empower rural women as essential actors in achieving food security and improved nutrition, as well as to prevent and respond to negative coping mechanisms, recognizing their disproportionate impact on women and children; and calls upon Member States and parties to armed conflicts to respect international humanitarian law and ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access;

32. *Strongly condemns* the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, including by attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, which is prohibited by international humanitarian law, urges all parties to armed conflict to protect civilian infrastructure, which is critical to the provision of essential services and the delivery of humanitarian aid to the civilian population, and the functioning of agrifood systems and markets in situations of armed conflict, and also urges all parties to armed conflicts to ensure and facilitate safe and unhindered humanitarian access to civilians in need;

33. *Expresses concern* about the challenges related to, inter alia, safe access to and use of fuel, firewood, alternative energy, water and sanitation, shelter and food and healthcare services, including mental health and psychosocial services, in humanitarian emergencies, and notes with appreciation initiatives at the national and international levels, including those that systematically identify and integrate innovative approaches and share best practices, that promote effective cooperation in this regard;

34. *Encourages* the international community, including relevant United Nations organizations and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to support efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening their capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and to support efforts, as appropriate, to strengthen systems, especially early warning systems, for identifying and monitoring disaster risk, including vulnerability to natural hazards, and especially to substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems in communities and countries exposed to natural hazards and environmental degradation to enable effective early action, including through the Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All initiative to ensure that every person on the planet is protected by early warning systems by 2027;

35. *Welcomes* the growing number of Member States and regional organizations that have taken steps to promote the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance, encourages others to do so, as appropriate, and welcomes the valuable support that national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies are providing to their Governments in this area, in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and other partners;

36. *Encourages* States to create an enabling environment for the capacity-building of local authorities and of national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in order to ensure better preparedness in providing timely, effective and predictable assistance, and encourages the United Nations and other relevant organizations to provide support to such efforts, including, as appropriate, under the Common Framework for Preparedness of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, through the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, and expertise to developing countries and through support to enhance the coordination capacities and build capacity in science and technology of affected States;

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37. *Recognizes* the increase in the number and scale of disasters, including those related to the adverse effects of climate change, which in certain instances may contribute to displacement and to additional pressure on host communities, encourages Member States, the United Nations and relevant organizations and actors to further strengthen the efforts aimed at addressing the needs of persons displaced within the context of disasters, including those induced by climate change, and notes in this regard the importance of sharing best practices to prevent and prepare for such displacements;

38. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency assistance in ways that are supportive of recovery and long-term development, where appropriate, including through multi-year funding and prioritizing humanitarian tools that strengthen resilience, such as, but not limited to, cash-based transfers, local procurement of food and services, including for school feeding programmes, and social safety nets;

39. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to respond more effectively to needs in humanitarian contexts by, inter alia, scaling up social protection policies and cash assistance, where feasible, including multipurpose cash programming, as appropriate, to offer affected people flexibility on how to meet their humanitarian needs, and to support the development of local markets and strengthen national and local capacities, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations humanitarian organizations to continue building their capacity to systematically consider cash assistance, alongside other forms of humanitarian assistance, and takes note of efforts by the United Nations system, including moving towards a cash coordination model to increase effectiveness, efficiency, predictability and accountability of cash operations to provide multipurpose cash assistance for food, non-food items and access to services and other support;

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

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

42. *Takes note* of the efforts of Member States, the United Nations system and the international community to strengthen preparedness and local, national and regional humanitarian response capacity, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and expertise to developing countries, calls upon the United Nations and relevant partners to support capacity-building of Member States and encourages Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance, and calls further upon Member States to continue to provide funding to humanitarian country-based and regional pooled funds;

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

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

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

46. *Calls upon* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and other United Nations organizations to continue to work with Member States and relevant United Nations entities to facilitate the exchange of updated, accurate and reliable information, including through mutually comprehensible, disaggregated and harmonized data, to ensure better assessment and analysis of needs in order to improve preparedness and humanitarian response;

47. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations organizations to support the improvement of the humanitarian programme cycle, including the development of coordinated and comprehensive needs assessment tools, such as multisector initial rapid assessments, the implementation of joint, impartial and timely needs assessments and prioritized needs-based humanitarian response plans, in consultation with the affected States, in order to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian action to meet the needs of people affected by humanitarian emergencies;

48. *Encourages* Member States to commit and to disburse in a timely fashion humanitarian funding based on, and in accordance with, the humanitarian appeals brought forward by the United Nations;

49. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations organizations to explore innovative risk-sharing mechanisms and to base risk management funding on objective data;

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

51. *Requests* Member States, relevant humanitarian organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian actors to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in all stages of humanitarian response, to take measures to ensure the full participation of women, girls, men and boys, including persons with disabilities and older persons, in all stages of decision-making, as appropriate, in order to, inter alia, reduce gender inequalities and ensure that humanitarian assistance is informed, adapted, appropriate and effective, and to take into account the specific needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of women, girls, men and boys, taking into consideration age and disability, in the design of needs assessments and the implementation of all programming, including by seeking to ensure the provision of access to the full range of medical, legal and psychosocial and livelihood services, without discrimination, and in this regard encourages efforts to ensure gender mainstreaming, including in the collection and analysis of disaggregated data, in the analysis of allocations and programme implementation, and through greater use of the Gender with Age Marker;

52. *Recognizes* the important role that women can play as first responders, and encourages Member States, the United Nations and other relevant humanitarian organizations to support women's leadership and meaningful participation in the planning and implementation of response strategies, including by strengthening partnerships and building the capacities of national and local institutions, including national and local women's organizations, women-led organizations and other civil society actors, as appropriate;

53. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant humanitarian organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian actors to ensure non-discrimination and opportunities for persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in humanitarian preparedness and response;

54. *Calls upon* the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations, in coordination with Member States, to engage all people affected by disasters and crises, in particular those most at risk, including through communication, enabling their participation in relevant processes and supporting their efforts and capacities to meet their different needs, while taking into account, as appropriate, their culture, traditions and local customs;

55. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms and methodologies for improving the quality, transparency, reliability, compatibility and comparability of common

humanitarian needs assessments, needs data and analysis, including through improved collection, analysis and reporting of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability and taking into account environmental impact, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by those organizations;

56. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to enhance accountability to Member States, including affected States, and all other stakeholders, including local governments, relevant local organizations and other actors, as well as affected populations, and to further strengthen humanitarian response efforts, including by monitoring and evaluating the provision and impact of their humanitarian assistance, incorporating lessons learned into programming and consulting with the affected populations in the planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance, and making greater efforts in this regard, including by sharing timely and relevant information and enhancing affected community engagement and feedback mechanisms, so that their needs are appropriately assessed and effectively addressed;

57. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to identify better ways of working to address the increasing capacity and resource gap, in order to effectively meet the needs of affected populations, including by harmonizing and, where possible, simplifying reporting requirements, increasing the flexibility of humanitarian funding, including through reduced earmarking and further minimizing the duplication of costs, and making more use of innovation in humanitarian response;

58. *Calls upon* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to heed the urgency of humanitarian appeals brought forward by the United Nations and to mobilize resources to support humanitarian response plans, and also calls upon donors to provide adequate, timely, predictable and flexible resources, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, and to mobilize support for addressing underfunded and forgotten emergencies, to consider providing early and multi-year commitments to pooled humanitarian funds, including the Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based and regional pooled funds, and to continue to support diverse humanitarian funding channels, including through new and innovative financing mechanisms, encourages efforts to follow the Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship²¹⁷ and to improve burden-sharing among donors, and in this respect further stresses the importance of broadening both public and private sector partnerships and the donor base in order to increase the predictability and effectiveness of funding, diversify income, narrow the humanitarian funding gap, and to promote South-South and horizontal and triangular cooperation globally and encourages the private sector, civil society and other relevant entities to make relevant contributions, complementary to all other sources;

59. *Calls upon* Member States to follow through on their respective commitments in the Pact for the Future²¹⁸ with relation to significantly increasing financial and other forms of support to countries and communities facing humanitarian emergencies, including host communities, inter alia by scaling up timely and predictable funding and innovative and anticipatory financing mechanisms, as well as by strengthening partnerships with international financial institutions in order to prevent, reduce and respond to humanitarian suffering and assist those in need; and, in addition, encourages Member States to consider, where possible, a voluntary financial target for their humanitarian aid to support people affected by humanitarian emergencies;

60. *Welcomes* the important achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund in ensuring a more timely, and predictable response to humanitarian emergencies, stresses the importance of continuing to improve the functioning of the Fund, and in this regard encourages the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to review and evaluate, where necessary, their partnership policies and practices in order to ensure the timely disbursement of funds from the Fund to implementing partners in order to ensure that resources are used in the most efficient, effective, accountable and transparent manner possible;

61. *Calls upon* all Member States, and invites the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions, to consider increasing their voluntary contributions, including, where appropriate, through multi-year funding, to the Central Emergency Response Fund in order to achieve an annual funding level of 1 billion United States dollars and encourages consideration of accelerated efforts to achieve the 1 billion dollar annual funding level by 2025, marking the twentieth anniversary of the Fund, and to continue to reinforce and strengthen the Fund as the global emergency response fund, and emphasizes the need to broaden and diversify the income base of the Fund and that contributions

²¹⁷ A/58/99-E/2003/94, annex II.

²¹⁸ Resolution 79/1.

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should be additional to current commitments to humanitarian programming and should not be to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

62. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to increase support to the Central Emergency Response Fund and humanitarian country-based and regional pooled funds for strengthening early and rapid response to mitigate the impact of disasters, including in underfunded contexts and increasingly through local and national responders and implementing partners;

63. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector and all relevant individuals and institutions to consider increasing their voluntary contributions to country-based pooled funds and, as appropriate, other pooled funding mechanisms, to facilitate humanitarian assistance to people in need;

64. *Calls upon* Member States that are in a position to do so and development and humanitarian partners, in their efforts to provide flexible resources, to consider ways of better mainstreaming the need for preparedness and building resilience in the provision of humanitarian and development assistance, including reconstruction and rehabilitation, inter alia, with a view to ensuring smooth transition from relief to development, and encourages the United Nations system to strengthen strategic and operational partnerships with international financial institutions in order to prevent, reduce and respond to humanitarian suffering and assist those in need, strengthen early recovery efforts, reinforce basic services and reinforce rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

65. *Calls upon* all Member States that are in a position to do so to increase their voluntary contributions to humanitarian emergencies, including through flexible, unearmarked and multi-year funding where possible, in this context reiterates that the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs should benefit from adequate and more predictable funding, and underscores the importance of adequate, timely and flexible voluntary funding for the Office to enable it to carry out its mandate;

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

67. *Also encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to ensure that women and girls have access to basic healthcare services, including reliable and safe access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support, from the onset of emergencies, in this regard recognizes that such assistance protects women, adolescent girls and infants from preventable mortality and morbidity that occur in humanitarian emergencies, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other relevant actors to give such programmes due consideration;

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

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

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

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

72. *Calls upon* Member States to take steps to ensure the international protection of and respect for the rights of refugees, including respect for the principle of non-refoulement and adequate standards of treatment in accordance with international law, including, as applicable, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees²¹⁹ and international human rights obligations;

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

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

75. *Urges* all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction, proportionality and the obligation to take all feasible precautions to avoid and in any event minimizing harm to civilians and civilian objects;

76. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the protection of the wounded and sick, as well as the safety and security of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, including by developing effective measures to prevent and address acts of violence, attacks and threats against them, and in this regard reaffirms the need for States to ensure that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law do not operate with impunity, urges States to conduct full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction of violations of international humanitarian law with a view to ensuring accountability, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law, and to ensure that the wounded and sick receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required, and notes the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics;

77. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the alarming increase in threats to and deliberate targeting of humanitarian and medical personnel and United Nations and associated personnel;

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

79. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of States to adopt preventive measures and effective responses to acts of violence committed against civilian populations in armed conflicts and to comply with the relevant obligations under international law to end impunity and to ensure that those responsible for violations are promptly brought to justice, in accordance with national law and their obligations under international law, including those violations involving attacks against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, and to strengthen international cooperation in this regard;

²¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

80. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian and medical personnel, as well as their means of transport, supplies and equipment, and to support, facilitate and enable transportation and logistical supply lines, including to simplify and expedite procedures for the entry and deployment of medical and humanitarian personnel, goods and services, and remove impediments to such access, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently and safely perform their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and in this regard also reaffirms the need to take the measures necessary to respect and protect such personnel, hospitals and other medical facilities, as well as their means of transport, supplies and equipment; and urges all parties to armed conflicts, consistent with international humanitarian law, to protect civilian objects which is critical to the delivery of humanitarian assistance for the provision of essential services, including for vaccinations and related medical care;

81. *Strongly condemns* the unlawful denial of humanitarian access and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies and access for responses to conflict-induced food insecurity in situations of armed conflict, which may constitute a violation of international humanitarian law;

82. *Urges* States, while undertaking counter-terrorism activities, to respect their international obligations, including whenever international humanitarian law is applicable, in particular regarding the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilian populations, as well as recognizes the key role humanitarian organizations play in the provision of principled humanitarian assistance, while also recognizing the importance of preventing and suppressing the financing of and other forms of support to terrorism;

83. *Recognizes* the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement²²⁰ as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, and that forced displacement is not only a humanitarian but also a development challenge, encourages Member States and humanitarian agencies to continue to work together, in collaboration with host communities, in endeavours to provide a more predictable response to the needs of internally displaced persons and in particular to address the long-term nature of displacement by adopting and implementing long-term strategies and coherent multi-year planning, including in relation to issues such as livelihoods, and in this regard calls for continued and enhanced international support, upon request, for the capacity-building efforts of States and encourages humanitarian organizations to improve coordination, including with development organizations, to better address the needs of internally displaced persons in support of Member States to promote durable solutions;

84. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Internal Displacement, acknowledges that increased efforts on addressing the root causes as well as prevention, protection and improved assistance to internally displaced persons and durable solutions for internal displacement are critically important, and encourages the Secretary-General to work with Member States, the United Nations system and relevant actors, as appropriate, on these efforts, and recognizes the importance of the Secretary-General's follow-up Action Agenda on Internal Displacement;

85. *Welcomes* the progress made towards further enhancing the security management system of the United Nations, and supports the approach taken by the Secretary-General to focus the efforts of the security management system on enabling the United Nations system to "stay and deliver" its most critical programmes even in high-risk environments by effectively managing the risks to which personnel are exposed, including in the provision of humanitarian assistance, and to adapt quickly to changes in local security conditions;

86. *Expresses concern* about the increasing threat of disinformation campaigns, misinformation, incitement to violence, and hate speech targeting humanitarian personnel, as well as the increase in malicious information and communication technologies activities, including data breaches and information operations, that target humanitarian organizations, disrupt their relief operations, undermine trust in the United Nations and humanitarian organizations, threaten the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, their premises and assets, and ultimately their access and ability to carry out humanitarian activities, and encourages Member States and the United Nations system to take appropriate action to address these threats;

²²⁰ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

87. *Encourages* the United Nations and other relevant humanitarian actors to include, as part of their risk management strategy, the building of good relations and trust with national and local governments and to promote acceptance by local communities and all relevant actors, including religious leaders where appropriate, in order to enable humanitarian assistance to be provided in accordance with humanitarian principles;

88. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on actions taken to enable the United Nations to continue to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy staff quickly, effectively and flexibly, to procure emergency relief materials and services rapidly, cost-effectively and locally, where applicable, and to quickly disburse funds in order to support Governments and United Nations country teams in the coordination of international humanitarian assistance;

89. *Urges* all countries to integrate into their respective national policies and development frameworks the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²²¹ and urges Member States, the United Nations and relevant stakeholders to work together to reduce the needs and build the resilience of the most vulnerable in order to contribute to the achievement of the Goals included in the 2030 Agenda, including the call to leave no one behind;

90. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its 2025 session, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund.

RESOLUTION 79/141

Adopted at the 50th plenary meeting, on 9 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.41](#), sponsored by: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

79/141. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [77/30](#) of 6 December 2022 and [78/121](#) of 8 December 2023, as well as its previous resolutions on the question,

Recalling also the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,²²² and the subsequent implementation agreements concluded by the two sides,

Recalling further all relevant international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²²³ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,²²⁴ the Convention on the Rights of the Child²²⁵ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,²²⁶

Gravely concerned at the difficult living conditions and humanitarian situation affecting the Palestinian people, in particular women and children, throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip where economic recovery and vast infrastructure repair, rehabilitation and development are urgently needed, especially in the aftermath of the conflict of July and August 2014,

²²¹ Resolution [70/1](#).

²²² [A/48/486-S/26560](#), annex.

²²³ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

²²⁴ *Ibid.*

²²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

²²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

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Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory,

Welcoming, in this context, the development of projects, notably on infrastructure, to revive the Palestinian economy and improve the living conditions of the Palestinian people, stressing the need to create the appropriate conditions to facilitate the implementation of these projects, and noting the contribution of partners in the region and of the international community,

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and is best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all people, in particular women and children, in the whole Middle East region, the promotion of which is facilitated, inter alia, in a stable and secure environment,

Deeply concerned about the negative impact, including the health and psychological consequences, of violence on the present and future well-being of children in the region,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities, and recalling in this regard the National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza,

Expressing grave concern about the grave humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, and underlining the importance of emergency and humanitarian assistance and the need for the advancement of reconstruction in the Gaza Strip,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians and the work being done by the World Bank as its secretariat and the establishment of the Consultative Group, as well as all follow-up meetings and international mechanisms established to provide assistance to the Palestinian people,

Underlining the importance of the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014, and urging the timely and full disbursement of pledges for expediting the provision of humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction process,

Recalling the International Donors' Conference for the Palestinian State, held in Paris on 17 December 2007, the Berlin Conference in Support of Palestinian Civil Security and the Rule of Law, held on 24 June 2008, and the Palestine Investment Conferences, held in Bethlehem from 21 to 23 May 2008 and on 2 and 3 June 2010, and the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 2 March 2009,

Welcoming the ministerial meetings of the Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development, convened in Tokyo in February 2013 and in Jakarta in March 2014, as a forum to mobilize political and economic assistance, including through exchanges of expertise and lessons learned, in support of Palestinian development,

Welcoming also the latest meetings of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, held in New York on 25 September 2013 and 22 September 2014, in Brussels on 27 May 2015, in New York on 30 September 2015, 19 September 2016, 18 September 2017, 27 September 2018, 26 September 2019, via videoconference on 2 June 2020 and on 23 February 2021, in Oslo on 17 November 2021, in Brussels on 10 May 2022, in New York on 22 September 2022, in Brussels on 3 and 4 May 2023 and in New York on 20 September 2023 and 26 September 2024,

Welcoming further the activities of the Joint Liaison Committee, which provides a forum in which economic policy and practical matters related to donor assistance are discussed with the Palestinian Authority,

Welcoming the implementation of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2011–2013 on governance, economy, social development and infrastructure and the adoption of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2014–2016: State-building to Sovereignty, and stressing the need for continued international support for the Palestinian State-building process, as outlined in the summary by the Chair of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee held on 22 September 2014,

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Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people,

Recognizing, in this regard, the positive contribution of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014–2016, which is aimed, inter alia, at enhancing developmental support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Welcoming steps to ease the restrictions on movement and access in the West Bank, while stressing the need for further steps to be taken in this regard, and recognizing that such steps would improve living conditions and the situation on the ground and could promote further Palestinian economic development,

Welcoming also the tripartite agreement facilitated by the United Nations regarding access to the Gaza Strip, and calling for its full implementation and complementary measures that address the need for a fundamental change in policy that allows for the sustained and regular opening of the border crossings for the movement of persons and goods, including for humanitarian and commercial flows and for the reconstruction and economic recovery of Gaza,

Stressing that the situation in the Gaza Strip is unsustainable and that a durable ceasefire agreement must lead to a fundamental improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and ensure the safety and well-being of civilians on both sides,

Stressing also the urgency of reaching a durable solution to the crisis in Gaza through the full implementation of Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#) of 8 January 2009, including by preventing the illicit trafficking in arms and ammunition and by ensuring the sustained reopening of the crossing points on the basis of existing agreements, including the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access between the Palestinian Authority and Israel,

Stressing, in this regard, the importance of the effective exercise by the Palestinian Authority of its full government responsibilities in the Gaza Strip in all fields, including through its presence at the Gaza crossing points,

Noting the active participation of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority in the activities of the Special Envoys of the Quartet,

Reaffirming the necessity of achieving a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its aspects, on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002, [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003, [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008 and [1860 \(2009\)](#), as well as the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference and the principle of land for peace, in order to ensure a political solution, with two States – Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous, sovereign and viable Palestinian State – living side by side in peace and security and mutual recognition,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,²²⁷

Expressing grave concern about continuing violence against civilians,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and ongoing efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people, including with regard to the emergency humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip;
3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;
4. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories;
5. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as

²²⁷ [A/79/85-E/2024/60](#).

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generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;

6. *Welcomes* the meetings of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians of 25 September 2013, 22 September 2014, 27 May and 30 September 2015, 19 September 2016, 18 September 2017, 27 September 2018, 26 September 2019, 2 June 2020, 23 February and 17 November 2021, 10 May and 22 September 2022, 3 and 4 May and 20 September 2023 and 26 September 2024 and the outcome of the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014, and the generous donor response to support the needs of the Palestinian people, and urges the rapid disbursement of donor pledges;

7. *Stresses* the importance of following up on the results of the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza to effectively promote economic recovery and reconstruction in a timely and sustainable manner;

8. *Calls upon* donors that have not yet converted their budget support pledges into disbursements to transfer funds as soon as possible, encourages all donors to increase their direct assistance to the Palestinian Authority in accordance with its government programme in order to enable it to build a viable and prosperous Palestinian State, underlines the need for equitable burden-sharing by donors in this effort, and encourages donors to consider aligning funding cycles with the Palestinian Authority's national budget cycle;

9. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with priorities set forth by the Palestinian side;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and recognizes the vital role of the Agency in providing humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the difficult humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women, children and their families and to help in the reconstruction and development of relevant Palestinian institutions;

12. *Stresses* the role that all funding instruments, including the European Commission's Palestinian-European Mechanism for the Management of Socioeconomic Aid and the World Bank trust fund, have been playing in directly assisting the Palestinian people;

13. *Urges* Member States to open their markets to exports of Palestinian products on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules, and to implement fully existing trade and cooperation agreements;

14. *Calls upon* the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

15. *Stresses*, in this context, the importance of ensuring free humanitarian access to the Palestinian people and the free movement of persons and goods;

16. *Also stresses* the need for the full implementation by both parties of existing agreements, including the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, of 15 November 2005, to allow for the freedom of movement of the Palestinian civilian population, as well as for imports and exports, within and into and out of the Gaza Strip;

17. *Further stresses* the need to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies, as well as the need to ensure safe and unhindered access by humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently perform their task of assisting affected civilian populations;

18. *Urges* the international donor community, United Nations agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend to the Palestinian people, as rapidly as possible, emergency economic assistance and humanitarian assistance, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to counter the impact of the current crisis;

19. *Stresses* the need for the continued implementation of the Paris Protocol on Economic Relations of 29 April 1994, fifth annex to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, signed

in Washington, D.C., on 28 September 1995,²²⁸ including with regard to the full, prompt and regular transfer of Palestinian indirect tax revenues;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

- (a) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;
- (b) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance”, the sub-item entitled “Assistance to the Palestinian people”.

RESOLUTION 79/142

Adopted at the 52nd plenary meeting, on 12 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.39](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, China, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

79/142. World Lake Day

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [66/288](#) of 27 July 2012, which endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,

Reaffirming also its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, by which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

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

Reiterating that lakes are one of the water-related ecosystems that should be protected and restored, in line with target 6.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Taking note of resolution 5/4 of the United Nations Environment Assembly, entitled “Sustainable lake management”, adopted on 2 March 2022, and reaffirming the importance of integrated, intersectoral, collaborative and coordinated approaches, at all levels, in the management and protection of lakes,

Recognizing the important contribution of sustainable lake management in tackling environmental challenges,

Emphasizing that water ecosystems, including lakes, energy, food security and nutrition are linked and that water is indispensable for health, well-being and human development, and a vital element of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant goals in the social, environmental and economic fields,

Recognizing that the state of lake environments, notably in terms of water quality and quantity, is severely deteriorating around the world and that this needs to be urgently addressed in a sustainable manner,

²²⁸ [A/51/889-S/1997/357](#), annex.

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Stressing the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, including through the preservation and restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being,

Emphasizing the need for raising awareness and promoting education of the value of lakes and their essential role in supporting human livelihood, biodiversity and ecosystems resilience through sustainable lake management, in line with SDG 6,

Trusting that the observance of an international day will create a comprehensive platform to promote sustainable lake management,

1. *Decides* to designate 27 August as World Lake Day, to be observed annually;
2. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers of the General Assembly, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system, other international, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, to observe World Lake Day in an appropriate manner through activities aimed at education and awareness-raising of the importance of lakes and preserving, conserving, restoring and sustainably managing lake and related ecosystems;
3. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate the observance of World Lake Day, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67;
4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers of the General Assembly, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, for appropriate observance of World Lake Day.

RESOLUTION 79/143

Adopted at the 52nd plenary meeting, on 12 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.40](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

79/143. International Day of the Snow Leopard

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, by which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

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,

Reaffirming further the intrinsic value of wildlife and its various contributions, including its ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this generation and the generations to come,

Stressing the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, including by preventing the extinction of threatened species, improving and sustaining their conservation status and restoring and safeguarding

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ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being,

Underlining that the snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) is found in high mountain regions of Asia, and that mountain ecosystems play a crucial role in providing water and other essential resources and services to a large portion of the world's population,

Acknowledging that the snow leopard has been listed in appendix I to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora²²⁹ since 1975, and on appendix I to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals²³⁰ since 1986,

Recognizing that the snow leopard's population was classified as "vulnerable" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species in 2017 and facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future,

Underlining that the snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) is an iconic and ecologically significant species found across the mountainous regions, including in Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan,

Taking note with appreciation of regional initiatives for range State cooperation, transboundary approaches and outcomes of multi-partner initiatives, conventions and mechanisms at the regional level, including Saudi Arabia and Panthera's Arabian Leopard Initiative, the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme, the Strategy for Snow Leopard Conservation in the Russian Federation, the Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan 2024–2030 and Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Management Plan 2017–2026 of Nepal, the Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan 2024–2034 of Bhutan, a climate-integrated landscape approach to snow leopard conservation, the Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme of Pakistan, the Bishkek Declaration of 2017 entitled "Caring for snow leopards and mountains: our ecological future", signed by 12 snow leopard range countries, including all five Central Asian countries, the Samarkand Resolution of 2024 for snow leopard conservation and climate adaptation, adopted at the eighth Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme, the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of the Snow Leopard and its Ecosystems in the Western Tien Shan and Pamir-Alai, signed by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the initiative of India to create the International Big Cat Alliance, the Jaguar 2030 road map, the North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation Nature Conservation Strategy on conservation of flagship species that include the amur tiger, the amur leopard and the snow leopard, and the International Tiger Forum,

Recognizing that the greatest threats to the survival of the snow leopard are habitat loss and fragmentation, prey depletion and illicit trafficking, illegal hunting, including poaching, and climate change,

Recalling its resolution 78/155 of 19 December 2023, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development", which calls upon parties to the Convention and stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation measures for the fulfilment of obligations contained in the Convention,

Welcoming the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recognizing the efforts towards safeguarding the snow leopard, including the establishment of breeding programmes and the development of a regional strategy and national action plans for the conservation of the snow leopard in some range States that aim to safeguard the survival of the snow leopard throughout its range,

Noting the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, and looking forward to the timely implementation of the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032, which underlines priorities for the conservation and sustainable management of migratory species and their habitats as well as the importance of ecological connectivity,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 23 October International Day of the Snow Leopard;

²²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

²³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

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2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to observe the International Day of the Snow Leopard, as appropriate;
3. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to give due consideration to enhancing international and regional cooperation in support of efforts to conserve the snow leopard, given its role in the overall ecosystem;
4. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate the observance of the International Day of the Snow Leopard, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67;
5. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions and that such activities would be subject to the availability and provision of voluntary contributions;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 79/144

Adopted at the 52nd plenary meeting, on 12 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 152 to 1, with 2 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.37](#), sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, State of Palestine

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Türkiye

Abstaining: Colombia, El Salvador

79/144. Oceans and the law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its annual resolutions on the law of the sea and on oceans and the law of the sea, including resolution 78/69 of 5 December 2023, as well as other relevant resolutions concerning the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention),²³¹

Recalling, in this regard, resolution 77/321 of 1 August 2023, resolution 78/272 of 24 April 2024 and decision 78/560 of 13 August 2024 on the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General,²³² the reports on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (the Regular Process),²³³ the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (the Informal Consultative Process) at its twenty-fourth meeting,²³⁴ and the reports of the thirty-fourth Meeting and the resumed thirty-fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,²³⁵

Noting with satisfaction that 16 November 2024 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention, noting with satisfaction also that the thirty-fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention commemorated the anniversary, and recognizing the pre-eminent contribution provided by the Convention to the strengthening of peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations among all nations in conformity with the principles of justice and equal rights and to the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples of the world, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Emphasizing the universal and unified character of the Convention, and reaffirming that the Convention sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,²³⁶

Noting with satisfaction that, in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,²³⁷ as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, States recognized that oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth’s ecosystem and are critical to sustaining it, and that international law, as reflected in the Convention, provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, and stressed the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and of their resources for sustainable development, including through their contributions to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, food security and creation of sustainable livelihoods and decent work, while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment and addressing the impacts of climate change,

Recalling that, in “The future we want”, States underscored that broad public participation and access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings were essential to the promotion of sustainable development and that sustainable development required the meaningful involvement and active participation of regional, national and subnational legislatures and judiciaries, and all major groups, and, in this regard, that they agreed to work more closely with major groups and other stakeholders and encouraged their active participation, as appropriate, in

²³¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

²³² A/79/68 and A/79/340.

²³³ A/78/521 and A/79/70.

²³⁴ A/79/207.

²³⁵ SPLOS/34/12 and SPLOS/34/15.

²³⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

²³⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

processes that contribute to decision-making, planning and implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development at all levels,

Noting that, in “The future we want”, States stressed the importance of the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the achievement of sustainable development and recognized the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²³⁸ in the context of global, regional, national and subnational implementation of sustainable development strategies, and in this regard recognizing the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources,

Guided by the use of, where available, the relevant traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²³⁹ and in this regard reaffirming the commitment to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, as reflected in Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda, which is important to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals contained in the 2030 Agenda,

Recalling also its resolution 76/296 of 21 July 2022, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility” adopted by the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022, as well as its resolution 71/312 of 6 July 2017, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” adopted by the Conference held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, and in this regard reaffirming the important role of the declarations in demonstrating the collective determination to act decisively and urgently to improve the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and its ecosystem,

Recalling further its decision that the high-level 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, would be organized in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025, under the overarching theme “Accelerating action and mobilizing all actors to conserve and sustainably use the ocean”, to support the implementation of Goal 14,²⁴⁰

Recognizing the important contributions of the interactive dialogues and voluntary commitments made in the context of the high-level 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 to accelerate the effective and timely implementation of Goal 14,

Recognizing also paragraphs 64 and 65 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, adopted by the Conference, which was held from 13 to 16 July 2015,²⁴¹

Welcoming the ocean-related outcomes of the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, especially the resolutions on strengthening ocean efforts to tackle climate change, marine biodiversity loss and pollution, and on the sound management of chemicals and waste,²⁴²

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary, intersectoral and participatory approach, and reaffirming the need to improve cooperation and coordination at the national, regional and global levels, in accordance with the Convention, to support and supplement the efforts of each State in promoting the implementation and observance of the Convention and the integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Recognizing that the realization of the benefits of the Convention could be enhanced by international cooperation, technical assistance and advanced scientific knowledge, as well as by funding and capacity-building, and reiterating the essential need for cooperation, in accordance with States’ capabilities, including through capacity-

²³⁸ Resolution 61/295, annex.

²³⁹ Resolution 70/1.

²⁴⁰ See resolution 78/128.

²⁴¹ Resolution 69/313, annex.

²⁴² UNEP/EA.6/Res.15 and UNEP/EA.6/Res.9.

building and transfer and development of marine technology, inter alia, in relation to the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of marine resources, the protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and other activities in the marine environment compatible with the Convention, to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues, while recognizing the need to also address the particular challenges faced by developing middle-income countries,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the ability of competent international organizations to contribute, at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels, through cooperation programmes with Governments, to the development of national capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of the oceans and their resources,

Recalling that marine science is important for eradicating poverty, contributing to food security, conserving the world's marine environment and resources, helping to understand, predict and respond to natural events and promoting the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, by improving knowledge, through sustained research efforts and the evaluation of monitoring results, and applying such knowledge to management and decision-making,

Expressing deep concern at the adverse economic, social and environmental impacts of the physical alteration and destruction of marine habitats that may result from land-based and coastal development activities, in particular those land reclamation activities that are carried out in a manner that has a detrimental impact on the marine environment,

Reiterating its serious concern at the current and projected adverse effects of climate change, including rising seawater temperature, ocean deoxygenation, and sea level rise, as well as ocean acidification, on the marine environment and marine biodiversity, and emphasizing the urgency of addressing these adverse effects, considering also the importance of preserving the role of the ocean as a carbon sink,

Noting with concern, in this regard, the findings by the World Meteorological Organization, in its *Greenhouse Gas Bulletin No. 20*, that, in 2023, carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere were at 420 plus or minus 0.1 parts per million, which represents an increase of 2.3 parts per million, a relative increase of 0.55 per cent, over the period 2022–2023, and the findings in the World Meteorological Organization *State of the Global Climate 2023* that the global mean temperature in 2023 was about 1.45 degrees Celsius above the 1850 to 1900 baseline,

Noting with concern also that the World Meteorological Organization, in its *State of the Global Climate 2023*, highlighted that the past nine years, from 2015 to 2023, were the nine warmest on record, and in 2023 ocean heat content reached its highest recorded level and global mean sea level reached a record high, while the world also continued to see increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases and ocean acidification, and the cryosphere continued its contraction,

Expressing concern that climate change continues to increase the severity and incidence of coral bleaching throughout tropical seas and weakens the ability of reefs to withstand ocean acidification, which could have serious and irreversible negative effects on marine organisms, particularly corals, as well as to withstand other pressures, including overfishing and pollution,

Reiterating its deep concern at the vulnerability of the environment and the fragile ecosystems of the polar regions particularly affected by the observed and projected adverse effects of climate change and ocean acidification,

Recognizing the need for a more integrated and ecosystem-based approach to, further study of and the promotion of measures for enhanced cooperation, coordination and collaboration relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction,

Recognizing also that hydrographic surveys and nautical charting are critical to the safety of navigation and life at sea, environmental protection, including the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems, and the economics of the global shipping industry, and encouraging further efforts towards electronic charting, which not only provides significantly increased benefits for safe navigation and management of ship movement, but also provides data and information that can be used for sustainably managed fisheries and sustainably managed aquaculture activities and other sectoral uses of the marine environment, the delimitation of maritime boundaries and environmental protection,

and noting that, under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974,²⁴³ ships on international voyages are required to carry an electronic chart display and information system, in accordance with the implementation schedule as set out in that Convention,

Noting with concern threats to maritime safety and security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, smuggling and terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations and other maritime interests, and the continuing problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea, including illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and illicit trafficking in firearms, and noting the deplorable loss of life and adverse impact on international trade, energy security and the global economy resulting from such activities,

Noting the importance of the delineation by coastal States of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in accordance with the Convention and of the role of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (the Commission) in that regard,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the Commission for coastal States and for the international community,

Noting with concern the projected timetable of the work of the Commission on the submissions already received by it and those yet to be received,

Taking note of the letter dated 1 April 2024 from the Chair of the Commission addressed to the President of the thirty-fourth Meeting of States Parties,²⁴⁴

Recalling its decision, in resolutions [57/141](#) of 12 December 2002 and [58/240](#) of 23 December 2003, to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, as recommended by the World Summit on Sustainable Development,²⁴⁵ and noting the need for cooperation among all States to this end, and recalling further its decisions, most recently in resolution [78/69](#), regarding the Regular Process, as established under the United Nations and accountable to the General Assembly,

Reaffirming the cross-cutting role of ocean science in Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming also its decision, in resolution [72/73](#) of 5 December 2017, to proclaim the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development for the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2021, within existing structures and available resources,

Recognizing the importance and the contribution of the work of the Informal Consultative Process established by the General Assembly in its resolution [54/33](#) of 24 November 1999 to facilitate the annual review of developments in ocean affairs by the Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the International Seabed Authority (the Authority) in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (the Part XI Agreement),²⁴⁶

Reaffirming also the importance of the work of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (the Tribunal) in accordance with the Convention,

I

Implementation of the Convention and related agreements and instruments

1. *Reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention and the vital importance of preserving its integrity;
2. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to fully achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention and the Part XI Agreement;

²⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1184, No. 18961.

²⁴⁴ [SPLOS/34/7](#).

²⁴⁵ See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

²⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1836, No. 31364.

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3. *Calls upon* States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Fish Stocks Agreement);²⁴⁷

4. *Calls upon* States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and, where applicable, relevant agreements and instruments, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to the State concerned and to withdraw any such declarations or statements;

5. *Calls upon* States Parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in the case of the outer limit lines of the continental shelf, also with the Secretary-General of the Authority, copies of charts or lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention, preferably using the generally accepted and most recent geodetic datums;

6. *Notes*, in this regard, the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to improve the existing geographic information system for the deposit by States of charts and geographical coordinates concerning maritime zones, including lines of delimitation, submitted pursuant to the Convention, and to give due publicity thereto, and re-emphasizes the importance of the completion of these efforts through wide participation and reviews by Member States of the technical standards for the collection, storage and dissemination of the deposited information, developed by the International Hydrographic Organization, in cooperation with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat (the Division), which are not legally binding, in order to ensure compatibility among geographic information systems, electronic nautical charts and other systems;

7. *Recalls* the note on the practice of the Secretary-General in respect of the deposit of charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates of points under the Convention²⁴⁸ and the *Guidelines on deposit with the Secretary-General of charts and lists of geographical coordinates of points under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* prepared by the Secretariat;²⁴⁹

8. *Emphasizes* that underwater archaeological, cultural and historical heritage needs to be protected and preserved, further emphasizes the duty of States under article 303, paragraph 1, of the Convention to protect objects of an archaeological and historical nature found at sea and to cooperate for this purpose, and urges all States, in accordance with the Convention, to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in taking measures to protect and preserve such objects, and calls upon States to work together on such diverse challenges and opportunities as the appropriate relationship between salvage law and scientific management and conservation of underwater cultural heritage, increasing technological abilities to discover and reach underwater sites, looting, destruction, illicit trafficking, and growing underwater tourism;

9. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage,²⁵⁰ and notes in particular the rules annexed to that Convention, which address the relationship between salvage law and scientific principles of management, conservation and protection of underwater cultural heritage among Parties, their nationals and vessels flying their flag;

II

Capacity-building

10. *Recognizes* the importance of assisting developing States, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, in implementing the Convention, urges States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to make voluntary financial or other contributions

²⁴⁷ Ibid., vol. 2167, No. 37924.

²⁴⁸ SPLOS/30/12.

²⁴⁹ Available at https://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/publicationtexts/DepositGuidelinesEnglish.pdf.

²⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2562, No. 45694.

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to the trust funds, as referred to in resolutions 55/7 of 30 October 2000, 57/141, and 64/71 of 4 December 2009, established for this purpose, and expresses its appreciation to those that have contributed;²⁵¹

11. *Emphasizes* that capacity-building is essential to ensure that States, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able to fully implement the Convention, benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas and participate fully in global and regional forums on ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including in relation to the protection of the marine environment and the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources;

12. *Recognizes* the need to build the capacity of developing States to raise awareness of and support the implementation of improved waste management practices, noting the particular vulnerability of small island developing States to the impact of marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities and marine debris and nutrient pollution;²⁵²

13. *Emphasizes* the need to address the particular challenges faced by developing middle-income countries through capacity-building;

14. *Calls for* capacity-building initiatives to take into account the needs of developing countries, and calls upon States, international organizations and donor agencies to make efforts to ensure the sustainability of such initiatives;

15. *Recalls*, in this regard, that, in “The future we want”, States recognized the importance of building the capacity of developing countries to be able to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources, and in this regard emphasized the need for cooperation in marine scientific research to implement the provisions of the Convention and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as for the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

16. *Recognizes* that promoting the voluntary transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and conducted on fair and reasonable terms and conditions is an essential aspect of building capacity in marine science where due regard should be given to the needs and priorities of developing States, further encourages States to use the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-second session, in 2003, and recalls the important role of the secretariat of that Commission in the implementation and promotion of the Criteria and Guidelines;

17. *Emphasizes* the need for international cooperation for capacity-building, including cross-sectoral cooperation, at national, regional and global levels, to address, in particular, gaps in capacity-building in ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including marine science and meteorological sciences;

18. *Calls upon* donor agencies and international financial institutions to keep their programmes systematically under review to ensure the availability in all States, particularly in developing States, of the economic, legal, navigational, scientific, technical and management skills necessary for the full implementation of the Convention and the objectives of the present resolution, as well as the sustainable development of the oceans and seas nationally, regionally and globally, and in so doing to bear in mind the interests and needs of landlocked developing States;

19. *Encourages* intensified efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve aids to navigation and search and rescue services, hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including electronic charts, as well as the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community;

20. *Calls upon* States and international organizations, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes, technical partnerships and fellowships, to continue in a sustainable and comprehensive way to support, promote and strengthen capacity-building activities, in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research by, inter alia, training personnel to develop and enhance relevant expertise, providing the

²⁵¹ See www.un.org/depts/los/general_assembly/SGReportTrustFunds1August202331July2024.pdf.

²⁵² See 2012 Guidelines for the Development of a Regional Reception Facilities Plan, International Maritime Organization, resolution MEPC.221(63).

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necessary equipment, facilities and vessels and transferring environmentally sound technologies and methodologies, taking into account the need to improve capacities in the field of taxonomy;

21. *Calls upon* States and international institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes, technical partnerships and fellowships, to support and strengthen capacity-building activities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to develop their maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative, enforcement and monitoring capabilities to promote effective compliance with and implementation and enforcement of their responsibilities under international law;

22. *Also calls upon* States and international institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes, technical partnerships and fellowships, to support and strengthen capacity-building activities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, in the area of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change impacts on the ocean, including protection of coasts against sea level rise and through ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions;

23. *Invites* States, in particular those States with advanced technology and marine capabilities, to explore prospects for improving cooperation with and assistance to developing States, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, with a view to better integrating into national policies and programmes sustainable and effective development in the marine sector;

24. *Calls upon* States and international institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes, technical partnerships and fellowships, to develop and strengthen capacity-building activities in and to transfer to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, on mutually agreed terms, and taking into account the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, environmentally sound technologies and methodologies to study and minimize the impacts of ocean acidification, and notes in this regard the international scientific cooperation through the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre of the International Atomic Energy Agency and within the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network;

25. *Encourages* States to consider additional opportunities for capacity-building at the regional level;

26. *Emphasizes* the need to focus on strengthening South-South cooperation as an additional way to build capacity and as a cooperative mechanism to further enable countries to set their own priorities and needs and to foster actions to implement such cooperation;

27. *Recognizes with appreciation* the important contribution to capacity-building in the field of the law of the sea by the Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law and Policy, a cooperative undertaking by the University of Virginia School of Law, the Aegean Institute of the Law of the Sea and Maritime Law, the Law of the Sea Institute of Iceland, the Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law, the Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea of Utrecht University, the Centre for International Law of the National University of Singapore, and the University of New Hampshire School of Marine Science and Ocean Engineering, which enjoys associate sponsorship of the Korea Maritime Institute and the Ankara University National Center for the Sea and Maritime Law and offers a prominent three-week summer course annually in Rhodes, Greece, and has graduated 1,137 students from more than 120 countries;

28. *Recognizes* the holding of the regional courses on the continental shelf in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, jointly organized by the African Institute of International Law and the University of the Faroe Islands, and their continuing important contribution to capacity-building, particularly in developing countries;

29. *Recognizes with appreciation* the important contribution to capacity-building in the field of the law of the sea by the Summer Academy of the International Foundation for the Law of the Sea at the Tribunal;

30. *Also recognizes with appreciation* the important contribution of the Korea Maritime Institute to the trust fund to support the internship programmes at the Tribunal since 2011 and its continued efforts, in cooperation with the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea, to provide education and training for capacity-building of developing countries through the Yeosu Academy of the Law of the Sea programme;

31. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Tribunal in holding capacity-building workshops, including the latest workshop, on the settlement of disputes under the Convention for the legal advisers from the Latin American and

Caribbean region, held at the Tribunal from 1 to 6 September 2024, sponsored by the Government of the Republic of Korea;

32. *Recognizes* the importance of the work of the Malta-based International Maritime Law Institute of the International Maritime Organization, as a centre of education and training of specialists in maritime law, including government legal advisers and other high-level officials, mainly from developing States, confirms its effective capacity-building role in the field of international maritime law, shipping law and marine environmental law, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations and financial institutions to make voluntary financial contributions to the budget of the Institute which runs annually;

33. *Also recognizes* the importance of the World Maritime University of the International Maritime Organization, as a centre of excellence for maritime education and research, confirms its effective capacity-building role in the field of maritime transportation, policy, administration, management, safety, security and environmental protection, as well as its role in the international exchange and transfer of knowledge, notes the role of the World Maritime University-Sasakawa Global Ocean Institute, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations and other bodies to make voluntary financial contributions to the University's Endowment Fund;

34. *Welcomes* ongoing activities for capacity-building so as to address maritime security and protection of the marine environment of developing States, and encourages States and international financial institutions to provide additional funding for capacity-building programmes, including for transfer of technology, including through the International Maritime Organization and other competent international organizations;

35. *Recognizes* the considerable need to provide sustained capacity-building assistance, including on financial and technical aspects, by relevant international organizations and donors to developing States, with a view to further strengthening their capacity to take effective measures against the multiple facets of international criminal activities at sea, in line with the relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;²⁵³

36. *Takes note* of the Capacity Development Strategy (2023–2030) of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, which recognizes capacity development as one of the six functions of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Medium-Term Strategy (2022–2029), enabling all Member States to participate in, and benefit from, ocean research and services that are vital to sustainable development and human welfare on the planet²⁵⁴ and the establishment of a dedicated Group of Experts on Capacity Development;²⁵⁵

37. *Calls upon* States to continue to assist developing States, and especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, at the bilateral and, where appropriate, multilateral levels, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including the assessment of the nature and extent of the continental shelf of a coastal State, and recalls that coastal States can make requests to the Commission for scientific and technical advice in the preparation of data for their submissions, in accordance with article 3 of annex II to the Convention;

38. *Recognizes* the importance of the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7, and referred to in annex II thereto,²⁵⁶ in providing developing States with all relevant forms of financial and technical assistance in complying with the requirements relating to their submissions to the Commission;

39. *Calls upon* the Division to continue to disseminate information on relevant procedures related to the trust fund established for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission and to continue its dialogue with potential beneficiaries with a view to providing financial support to developing countries for activities

²⁵³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

²⁵⁴ See Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/A-32/Decisions, decision A-32/4.3.

²⁵⁵ See Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/EC-57/Decisions, decision EC-57/4.6.

²⁵⁶ See the terms of reference, guidelines and rules of the voluntary trust fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/7 for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as amended by the Assembly in its resolutions 58/240, 70/235 and 73/124.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

to facilitate their submissions in accordance with the requirements of article 76 of the Convention and with the rules of procedure²⁵⁷ and the Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission;²⁵⁸

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, to continue to support training and other activities to assist developing States in preparing and making new or revised submissions or amendments thereto, as well as in maintaining the capacity to keep submission material up to date, and in preparing for efficient exchanges with the Commission and its subcommissions;

41. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop and make available training courses based on the two five-day outlines developed by the Commission and to invite States, intergovernmental organizations and agencies, national institutions, non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial or other contributions to the voluntary trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7, for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission, with a view to facilitating attendance at such training courses by technical and administrative staff of States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;²⁵⁹

42. *Recognizes with appreciation* the contribution of the Division to capacity-building activities at the national and regional levels, in particular the work of the Division in promoting wider appreciation of the Convention and in assisting with its implementation, through the provision of information, advice and assistance to States and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the support of the Division for Member State implementation of the relevant parts of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the implementation by the Division of the programmes of assistance, funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, to meet the strategic capacity needs of developing States in the field of ocean governance and the law of the sea;

43. *Notes* the convening of the regional workshops on promoting a better understanding of the international law related to conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in Lisbon, Suva, Bangkok, Placencia (Belize), and Santiago;

44. *Welcomes* the “UN-Portugal Ocean Fellowship – Capacity Building Program on Sustainable Ocean Governance and Blue Economy”, aimed at supporting developing countries, in particular small island developing States, in their efforts towards the effective conservation and sustainable use and development of ocean, seas and marine resources;

45. *Notes with appreciation* the joint delivery of regional online trainings for East Africa, West Africa, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean region and the Latin America and Caribbean region on ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the development of a self-paced e-learning platform by the Division and other partners under the PROBLUE Ocean Governance Capacity-Building Training Programme (World Bank);

46. *Notes* the partnership between the Division and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on a training programme on marine scientific research under the Convention, and encourages States, relevant international organizations and other donors to consider supporting the initiative;

47. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with Member States, international financial institutions, donor agencies and intergovernmental organizations, to endeavour to expand the capacity-building activities of the Division in order to meet the increased need for assistance to developing States;

48. *Invites* States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to support the capacity-building activities of the Division, including by making earmarked voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for the Office of Legal Affairs to support the promotion of international law, and expresses its appreciation to those that have contributed;

49. *Recognizes with appreciation* the important contribution to the capacity-building of developing countries and the promotion of the law of the sea made by the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, which was established by the General Assembly in 1981 in honour of the first President of the Third United

²⁵⁷ CLCS/40/Rev.1.

²⁵⁸ CLCS/11, CLCS/11/Corr.1, CLCS/11/Add.1 and CLCS/11/Add.1/Corr.1.

²⁵⁹ See SPLOS/34/12, para. 70, and SPLOS/34/7.

Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, expresses its appreciation to States that have made contributions to the voluntary trust fund for the Fellowship, notes that the financial state of the Fellowship remains a concern and that contributions are encouraged to ensure that at least one fellowship can be awarded annually, expresses its commitment to further promote the importance of the Fellowship, and urges States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to make voluntary financial contributions in support of the Fellowship;

50. *Also recognizes with appreciation* the important contribution of the United Nations-Nippon Foundation capacity-building programmes to human resources development for Member States, particularly developing Member States, in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea and related disciplines, including the United Nations-Nippon Foundation Fellowship, the Strategic Needs Fellowship and the recently launched Ocean Governance Fellowship for Small Island Developing States, as well as the fostering of global interlinkages and continuing capacity development through the Alumni Programme;

51. *Encourages* competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme and international financial institutions and funds to consider expanding their programmes within their respective fields of competence for assistance to developing countries and to coordinate their efforts, and recognizes the funding available from the Global Environment Facility, as well as other funds allocated for projects relating to oceans;

III

Meeting of States Parties

52. *Welcomes* the reports of the thirty-fourth Meeting and the resumed thirty-fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;

53. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide services to the thirty-fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, including documentation, to convene the thirty-fifth Meeting of States Parties from 23 to 27 June 2025, with full conference services, including documentation, as required, and to convene the thirty-sixth Meeting of States Parties for five days in 2026, with full conference services, including documentation, as required;

IV

Peaceful settlement of disputes

54. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and significant contribution of the Tribunal to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, and underlines the important role and authority of the Tribunal concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Part XI Agreement;

55. *Pays tribute* to the important and long-standing role of the International Court of Justice with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes concerning the law of the sea;

56. *Notes* that States Parties to an international agreement relating to the purposes of the Convention may submit to, inter alia, the Tribunal or the International Court of Justice any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of that agreement submitted in accordance with that agreement, and also notes the possibility, provided for in the Statutes of the Tribunal and the Court, to submit disputes to a chamber;

57. *Encourages* States Parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to consider making a written declaration, choosing from the means set out in article 287 of the Convention for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Part XI Agreement, bearing in mind the comprehensive character of the dispute settlement mechanism provided for in Part XV of the Convention;

58. *Recalls* the successful completion of the first compulsory conciliation under annex V to the Convention, pursuant to section 3 of Part XV, in 2018, which assisted the parties in reaching agreement on a treaty establishing their maritime boundaries,²⁶⁰ and calls upon States to consider all means to peacefully settle disputes in accordance with international law;

59. *Emphasizes* the importance of the voluntary trust fund to assist States in the settlement of disputes through the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established pursuant to resolution [55/7](#) and to the Agreement on

²⁶⁰ See [A/73/368](#), para. 19.

Cooperation and Relationship between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of 18 December 1997,²⁶¹ and decides to amend, as set out in the annex to the present resolution, paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of that trust fund;

V

The Area

60. *Reiterates* the importance of the ongoing elaboration and standardization by the Authority, pursuant to article 145 of the Convention, of rules, regulations and procedures to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment, for, inter alia, the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Area and for the prevention of damage to the flora and fauna of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from activities in the Area;

61. *Welcomes* the progress of the work of the Authority on draft regulations for exploitation of mineral resources in the Area, but also notes the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the meetings within its premises in 2020 and 2021, and in this regard encourages the Authority to continue its work on the draft regulations as a matter of priority and to provide sufficient opportunities and time for substantive consideration and discussion of the draft regulations as well as the relevant standards and guidelines, and emphasizes the ongoing need for openness and transparency and for the draft regulations to ensure that any exploitation activities would take place with the effective protection of the marine environment in accordance with the Convention;

62. *Notes* the adoption by the Council of decisions [ISBA/28/C/9](#), [ISBA/28/C/24](#) and [ISBA/28/C/25](#) at its twenty-eighth session;

63. *Welcomes* the fact that a woman was elected Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority for the first time, and notes the appointment of the interim director general of the Enterprise pursuant to the decisions adopted by the Council to create this position;²⁶²

64. *Notes* the decisions adopted on the development of binding environmental threshold values and on the commissioning of a study on the internalization of environmental costs of exploitation activities in the Area;²⁶³

65. *Recalls* the relevance of the advisory opinion on the responsibilities and obligations of States sponsoring persons and entities with respect to activities in the Area, rendered by the Seabed Disputes Chamber of the Tribunal on 1 February 2011;²⁶⁴

66. *Recognizes* the importance of the responsibilities entrusted to the Authority by articles 143 and 145 of the Convention, which refer to marine scientific research in the Area and protection of the marine environment, respectively;

67. *Notes* the decision of the Assembly to extend the strategic plan of the Authority for the period 2019–2023 for two years;²⁶⁵

68. *Also notes* the Authority database (DeepData), which aims to serve as the principal repository of all data and information relating to activities in the Area;

69. *Encourages* the Authority to continue its work towards the standardization of marine bathymetric information collected in the Area, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, including the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the International Hydrographic Organization, particularly under the Seabed 2030 project;²⁶⁶

70. *Notes* the progress made in the development of environmental management plans for the Area, and encourages the Authority to continue advancing on the development of regional environmental management plans in

²⁶¹ Resolution [52/251](#), annex.

²⁶² [ISBA/28/C/10](#) and [ISBA/28/C/23](#).

²⁶³ [ISBA/27/C/42](#) and [ISBA/27/C/43](#).

²⁶⁴ See [ISBA/17/A/9](#).

²⁶⁵ See [ISBA/28/A/16](#).

²⁶⁶ See [ISBA/23/A/2](#).

priority areas in the Area, such as the northern Mid-Atlantic Ridge, the Indian Ocean and the North-West Pacific, as well as notes the efforts of the Authority to continue its work on a revised standardized framework, including the standardized procedure and template;²⁶⁷

VI

Effective functioning of the Authority and the Tribunal

71. *Commends* the progress in the work of the Authority;

72. *Also commends* the work of the Tribunal since its establishment;

73. *Appeals* to all States Parties to the Convention to pay their assessed contributions to the Tribunal in full and on time, and also appeals to States Parties in arrears with their contributions to fulfil their obligations without delay;

74. *Encourages* remaining States Parties to the Convention in arrears with their assessed contributions to the Authority to pay their assessed contributions to the Authority in full and on time, and urges them to fulfil their obligations without delay, in particular those States whose exercise of voting rights has been suspended by virtue of article 184 of the Convention, and invites the Secretary-General of the Authority to continue efforts to recover arrears, including bilateral efforts;²⁶⁸

75. *Notes* the increase in attendance at the Assembly, and encourages all members of the Authority to continue participating in the meetings of the Assembly;

76. *Expresses its appreciation* to the donors that have made contributions to the voluntary trust funds of the Authority, and encourages Member States, observers, contractors and other stakeholders to contribute financially to these trust funds;²⁶⁹

77. *Notes with serious concern* the depleted balance of the voluntary trust fund established pursuant to the decision of the Authority at its eighth session²⁷⁰ for the purpose of defraying the cost of participation in the meetings of the Legal and Technical Commission and the Finance Committee of members from developing countries, so that assistance is unable to be provided to all applicants and jeopardizing the ability of the Commission to function effectively, takes into account that, owing to general increases in the costs, it has been estimated that additional funding will be needed to support the participation of all eligible members of the Commission and the Finance Committee in each session, notes the appeals to members and other possible donors to make contributions to that fund, and to contractors to consider making a payment on a voluntary basis, and expresses its appreciation to those that have made contributions to the voluntary trust fund;²⁷¹

78. *Expresses its appreciation* to States that have made contributions to marine scientific research in the Area;

79. *Emphasizes* the importance of the rules and staff regulations of the Tribunal in promoting the recruitment of a geographically representative staff in the Professional and higher categories, and welcomes the actions taken by the Tribunal in observance of those rules and regulations;

80. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal²⁷² and to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Authority;²⁷³

²⁶⁷ See ISBA/26/C/10, ISBA/27/C/37 and ISBA/28/C/27.

²⁶⁸ See ISBA/28/A/15 and ISBA/29/A/11.

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

²⁷⁰ See ISBA/8/A/11.

²⁷¹ See ISBA/28/A/15 and ISBA/29/A/11.

²⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2167, No. 37925.

²⁷³ Ibid., vol. 2214, No. 39357.

VII

The continental shelf and the work of the Commission

81. *Recalls* that, in accordance with the Convention, coastal States shall submit information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles to the Commission, which shall make recommendations to coastal States on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf, and that such limits established by the coastal State on the basis of these recommendations shall be final and binding;

82. *Also recalls* that, in accordance with article 77, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation;

83. *Notes with satisfaction* that a considerable number of States Parties to the Convention have submitted information to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, as well as preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and a description of the status of preparation and intended date of submission, and also notes with satisfaction that additional submissions referred to in preliminary information have been filed with the Commission;

84. *Also notes with satisfaction* the progress in the work of the Commission²⁷⁴ and that it is giving current consideration to a number of submissions that have been made regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles;

85. *Takes note* of the 40 recommendations made by the Commission on the submissions of 32 coastal States, and welcomes the fact that summaries of recommendations are being made publicly available in accordance with paragraph 11.3 of annex III to the rules of procedure of the Commission;

86. *Notes* that the consideration by the Commission of submissions by coastal States in accordance with article 76 of and annex II to the Convention is without prejudice to the application of other parts of the Convention by States Parties;

87. *Calls attention* to the considerable number of submissions yet to be considered by the Commission and the demands that this places on its members and the secretariat as provided by the Division, and emphasizes the need to ensure that the Commission can perform its functions expeditiously, efficiently and effectively with its full membership and maintain its high level of quality and expertise;

88. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to take appropriate measures, within overall existing resource levels, to further strengthen the capacity of the Division, serving as the secretariat of the Commission, in order to ensure enhanced support and assistance to the Commission and its subcommissions in their consideration of submissions, as required by paragraph 9 of annex III to the rules of procedure of the Commission, in particular its human resources, taking into account the need for simultaneous work on several submissions;

89. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary secretariat services to the Commission in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of annex II to the Convention;

90. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate and timely measures to ensure secretariat services for the Commission and its subcommissions and to continue to allocate appropriate and sufficient resources to the Division to provide those services;

91. *Notes* that the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in its decisions regarding the conditions of service of the members of the Commission,²⁷⁵ reaffirmed the obligation of States under the Convention whose experts were serving on the Commission to defray the expenses of the experts they had nominated while the experts are in performance of Commission duties, including the provision of medical coverage, and urged those States to do their utmost to ensure the full participation of those experts in the work of the Commission, including the meetings of subcommissions, in accordance with the Convention;

92. *Also notes* the request of the thirty-fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention that the consideration of the conditions of service of the members of the Commission continue within the open-ended working group

²⁷⁴ See CLCS/59/1, CLCS/60/2 and CLCS/61/2.

²⁷⁵ SPLOS/276 and SPLOS/286.

established by the twenty-third Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, and emphasizes the urgency of finding appropriate solutions;²⁷⁶

93. *Emphasizes* the importance of the voluntary trust funds established pursuant to resolution [55/7](#), for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission and providing assistance to developing States to meet the travel and daily subsistence allowance costs associated with meeting with the Commission, and for the purpose of facilitating the participation of members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission, and expresses its appreciation for the contributions made to these trust funds;

94. *Reiterates its serious concern* regarding the persistent underfunding of the trust fund established pursuant to resolution [55/7](#) for the purpose of facilitating the participation of members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission, and urges States, including those that have already received recommendations from the Commission, in addition to international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons, to make additional contributions to this fund;

95. *Authorizes* the use, as appropriate, of the trust fund referred to in paragraph 94 above, and in accordance with the purpose of its terms of reference, to defray the cost of the participation of the Chair of the Commission, when nominated by a developing country, in the Meetings of States Parties to the Convention;

96. *Recalls* its decision that, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent for other agenda items, the members of the Commission have the option to join the Headquarters medical insurance scheme upon payment of the full cost of the premium, and hereby authorizes the use of the trust fund referred to in paragraph 94 above by the Secretary-General to reimburse the full costs of the premium paid by the members of the Commission from developing States, subject to the availability of funds following the allocation of the required funds to cover the costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance of the members of the Commission from developing States for the sessions of the Commission during the annual insurance coverage period (1 July–30 June);

97. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in case the full costs of the Headquarters medical insurance scheme have not been reimbursed, as an interim measure and subject to the availability of funds following the allocation of the required funds to cover the costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance of the members of the Commission from developing States for the sessions of the Commission in 2025, to reimburse those members for the costs of medical travel insurance and short-term medical insurance from that trust fund on a session-by-session basis and subject to a reasonable limit that the Secretary-General shall determine, based on the information regarding medical travel insurance available;

98. *Expresses its intention* to continue to consider options for mechanisms to provide medical insurance coverage to members of the Commission and, if necessary, to further review the terms of reference for the trust fund referred to in paragraph 94 above;

99. *Emphasizes* the continued need for members of the Commission to have suitable working space for their work at the sessions of the Commission and its subcommissions, recognizes, with regard to the long-term accommodation discussions, that, owing to its exceptional character, the Commission has special requirements for its working space, including the need for fit-for-purpose working space, adequate technical equipment and climate control, and needs to remain located within the same premises as the Division, and emphasizes that, in the context of any relocation of the Division or any change in its working space, full regard will be paid to these special requirements of the Commission;

100. *Recalls its request* to the Secretary-General to provide upgrades to the existing technical facilities of the Division²⁷⁷ with a view to facilitating the work of the Commission, and notes the technical upgrades that have been completed;²⁷⁸

101. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions of the Commission, in New York, from 17 February to 21 March 2025, from 7 July to 8 August 2025 and from

²⁷⁶ See [SPLOS/34/12](#).

²⁷⁷ See [SPLOS/33/10](#).

²⁷⁸ See [SPLOS/34/7](#).

20 October to 21 November 2025, respectively, with full conference services, including documentation, for the plenary parts of these sessions,²⁷⁹ also approves the convening by the Secretary-General of the sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions of the Commission in 2026, in New York, with full conference services, including documentation, for the plenary parts of these sessions, as well as any resumed sessions as may be required by the Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to meet these requirements within overall existing resources;

102. *Expresses its firm conviction* about the importance of the work of the Commission, carried out in accordance with the Convention as well as in accordance with its rules of procedure, including with respect to the participation of coastal States in relevant proceedings concerning their submissions, and recognizes the continued need for active interaction between coastal States and the Commission;

103. *Expresses its appreciation* to States that have exchanged views in order to increase understanding of issues, including expenditures involved, arising from the application of article 76 of the Convention, thus facilitating the preparation of submissions by States, in particular developing States, to the Commission, and encourages States to continue to exchange views;

104. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with Member States, to continue to support workshops or symposiums on scientific and technical aspects of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, taking into account the need to strengthen capacity-building for developing countries in preparing their submissions;

VIII

Maritime safety and security and flag State implementation

105. *Encourages* States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the safety and security of navigation, as well as maritime labour, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention and other relevant international instruments aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements, and emphasizes the need for capacity-building for and assistance to developing States;

106. *Recognizes* that the legal regimes governing maritime safety and maritime security may have common and mutually reinforcing objectives that may be interrelated and could benefit from synergies, and encourages States to take this into account in their implementation;

107. *Emphasizes* the need for further efforts to promote a culture of safety and security in the shipping industry and to address the shortage of adequately trained personnel, and urges the development and strengthening of capacity-building activities and the provision of knowledge and skills through the required education and training, promoted in particular by the International Maritime Organization in collaboration with other relevant international organizations and agencies, as appropriate;

108. *Also emphasizes* that safety and security measures should be implemented in support of and with minimal negative effects on seafarers and fishers, especially in relation to their living and working conditions, welcomes the ongoing cooperation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization and the International Labour Organization in relation to the safety of fishers and fishing vessels, and ensuring decent living and working conditions in fisheries and aquaculture and on child labour in fisheries and aquaculture, underlines the urgent need for continued work in those areas, and notes the holding of the fifth meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Maritime Organization and International Labour Organization Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters, from 8 to 12 January 2024, as well as the work that has been conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the issue of trafficking in persons on fishing vessels and the International Labour Organization on the issue of forced labour on fishing vessels;

109. *Reiterates* the importance of the fair treatment of crew members and its influence on maritime safety, welcomes the work of the International Labour Organization and the International Maritime Organization on the fair treatment of seafarers, including the Joint International Labour Organization and International Maritime Organization

²⁷⁹ From 24 to 28 February 2025 and from 10 to 14 March 2025 during the sixty-third session, and from 14 to 18 July 2025 and from 28 July to 1 August 2025 during the sixty-fourth session.

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Tripartite Working Group to Identify and Address Seafarers' Issues and the Human Element, recalls the adoption by the International Maritime Organization on 4 December 2013 of resolution A.1090(28) on the fair treatment of crew members in respect of shore leave and access to shore-side facilities, and welcomes the provision on shore leave, which entered into force on 1 January 2018, in the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic,²⁸⁰ and the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of Guidelines on how to deal with seafarer abandonment cases;²⁸¹

110. *Recalls* the adoption by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization of a resolution proclaiming an International Day for Women in Maritime, to be observed on 18 May every year;²⁸²

111. *Invites* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978,²⁸³ as amended, and the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995;

112. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003 (No. 185)²⁸⁴ and the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) of the International Labour Organization, as well as to the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006,²⁸⁵ as amended, calls upon States to effectively implement their obligations under those instruments, and emphasizes the need to provide to States, at their request, technical cooperation and assistance in this regard;

113. *Invites* States to ratify or accede to the Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on the Implementation of the Provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol of 1993 relating to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977;

114. *Notes* the adoption by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization of resolutions on comprehensive action to address seafarers' challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic²⁸⁶ and on recommendations²⁸⁷ emanating from the Joint Action Group to review the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world's transport workers and the global supply chain;²⁸⁸

115. *Recalls* that the ad hoc United Nations inter-agency task force, convened pursuant to a resolution of the Special Tripartite Committee of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, as amended, concerning the implementation and practical application of that Convention during the COVID-19 pandemic,²⁸⁹ examined the implementation and practical application of that Convention during the pandemic, including its impact on seafarers' fundamental rights and on the shipping industry,²⁹⁰ and notes in this regard the amendments to the Code of that Convention adopted by the Special Tripartite Committee to address some of the lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic which will enter into force on 23 December 2024;²⁹¹

116. *Also recalls* that the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization revised the International Maritime Organization Ship Identification Number Scheme to expand its voluntary application to a wider scope of

²⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 591, No. 8564.

²⁸¹ International Maritime Organization, document LEG 110/18/1, annex 1. See also International Labour Organization, document TWGSHE/2022/7.

²⁸² International Maritime Organization, resolution A.1170(32).

²⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1361, No. 23001.

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2304, No. 41069.

²⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2952, No. 51299.

²⁸⁶ International Maritime Organization, resolution A.1160(32).

²⁸⁷ International Maritime Organization, resolution A.1189(33).

²⁸⁸ International Labour Organization, document JAG-TSC/2023.

²⁸⁹ International Labour Organization, document STCMLC/Part I/2021/2.

²⁹⁰ International Labour Organization, document GB.342/Decisions, para. 8.1 (c).

²⁹¹ International Labour Organization, document GB.346/Decisions, Legal Issues and International Labour Standards Section, para. 3 (a), and document GB.346/LILS/3, paras. 5–17.

vessels with a view to enhancing maritime safety and pollution prevention and to facilitate the prevention of maritime fraud.²⁹²

117. *Further recalls* that all actions taken to combat threats to maritime security must be in accordance with international law, including the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention;

118. *Recognizes* the crucial role of international cooperation at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels in combating, in accordance with international law, threats to maritime security, including piracy, armed robbery against ships at sea and terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations, submarine cables and pipelines and other critical infrastructure and maritime interests, through bilateral and multilateral instruments and mechanisms aimed at monitoring, preventing and responding to such threats, the enhanced sharing of information among States relevant to the detection, prevention and suppression of such threats, and the prosecution of offenders with due regard to national legislation, and the need for sustained capacity-building to support such objectives, and in this regard welcomes activities related to maritime security under the thirty-first Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum, held on 27 July 2024;

119. *Encourages* African Member States of the United Nations that have not yet done so to consider ratifying the Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa (Lomé Charter) to facilitate its entry into force;

120. *Acknowledges* the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in promoting international cooperation and strengthening capacity to combat the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea;

121. *Notes with concern* that piracy and armed robbery at sea affect a wide range of vessels engaged in maritime activities, and expresses grave concern at the threats posed by piracy and armed robbery at sea to the safety and welfare of seafarers and other persons;

122. *Emphasizes* the importance of promptly reporting incidents to enable accurate information on the scope of the problem of piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea and, in the case of armed robbery against ships at sea, by affected vessels to the coastal State, underlines the importance of effective information-sharing with States potentially affected by incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea, notes with appreciation the important role of the International Maritime Organization and the important contribution of the Information Sharing Centre of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, based in Singapore, which aspires to be recognized as a centre of excellence within its purpose and mandate, and notes the Maritime Domain Awareness for Trade – Gulf of Guinea mechanism, the United Kingdom Maritime Trade Operations covering the high-risk area, the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre, based in Madagascar, and the Regional Maritime Centre for Operational Coordination in Seychelles;

123. *Urges* all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, to actively combat piracy and armed robbery at sea by adopting measures, including those relating to assistance with capacity-building through training of seafarers, port staff and enforcement personnel in the prevention, reporting and investigation of incidents, by bringing the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law, and by adopting national legislation, as well as by providing enforcement vessels and equipment and guarding against fraudulent ship registration;

124. *Encourages* States to ensure effective implementation of international law applicable to combating piracy, as reflected in the Convention, calls upon States to take appropriate steps under their national law to facilitate, in accordance with international law, the apprehension and prosecution of those who are alleged to have committed acts of piracy, including the financing or facilitation of such acts, also taking into account other relevant instruments that are consistent with the Convention, and encourages States to cooperate, as appropriate, with a view to developing their national legislation in this regard;

125. *Invites* all States, the International Maritime Organization, the International Labour Organization and other relevant international organizations and agencies to adopt or recommend, as appropriate, measures to protect the

²⁹² International Maritime Organization, resolution A.1117(30).

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interest and welfare of seafarers, fishers and passengers who are victims of pirates, after their release from captivity, including their post-incident care and reintegration into society;

126. *Notes* the compilation of national legislation on piracy on the website of the Division, and encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Division to continue to cooperate with the International Maritime Organization with a view to assisting Member States, upon request, in developing their national laws on piracy;

127. *Recognizes* continued national, bilateral and trilateral initiatives, as well as regional cooperative mechanisms, in accordance with international law, to address piracy, including the financing or facilitation of acts of piracy, and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon States to give immediate attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level on combating piracy and armed robbery against ships;

128. *Expresses serious concern* at the inhuman conditions hostages taken at sea face in captivity and also the adverse impact on their families, calls for the immediate release of all hostages taken at sea, and stresses the importance of cooperation among Member States on the issue of hostage-taking at sea;

129. *Welcomes* the reduction in the number of incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships as well as hijackings off the coast of Somalia since 2011²⁹³ resulting from efforts at the global and regional levels;

130. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Federal Government of Somalia in combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, acknowledges the importance of a comprehensive and sustainable settlement of the situation in Somalia, and emphasizes the need to address the underlying causes of piracy and to assist Somalia and States in the region, at their request, in strengthening institutional capacity to fight piracy and tackle its underlying causes, including the financing or facilitation of acts of piracy, and armed robbery against ships off the coast of Somalia and to bring to justice those involved in such acts;

131. *Notes* the International Maritime Organization guidelines, interim guidance and interim recommendations to shipowners, ship operators and shipmasters, private maritime security companies, as well as flag States and port and coastal States on measures to prevent and mitigate Somalia-based piracy;

132. *Notes with concern* that the continuing limited capacity and domestic legislation to facilitate the custody and prosecution of suspected pirates after their capture has hindered more robust international action against pirates off the coast of Somalia;

133. *Encourages* States to ensure that ships flying their flag apply ship security measures approved in accordance with national and international law;

134. *Notes* the efforts made by the shipping industry to cooperate with the efforts by States regarding piracy off the coast of Somalia, in particular in assisting ships that navigate in that area, and also notes the holding of high-level meetings on the implementation of the Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (Djibouti Code of Conduct)/Jeddah Amendment, in Cape Town, South Africa, from 24 to 26 October 2023,²⁹⁴ and in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from 28 to 30 November 2024;

135. *Remains concerned* about piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, with crew members kidnapped, but welcomes the decline in incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea in that region since 2020,²⁹⁵ notes the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions [2018 \(2011\)](#) of 31 October 2011, [2039 \(2012\)](#) of 29 February 2012 and [2634 \(2022\)](#) of 31 May 2022 and the statement by the President of the Council of 25 April 2016,²⁹⁶ supports the efforts to address this problem at the global and regional levels, including the adoption by the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization of a resolution on recommended action to address piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea,²⁹⁷ recalls the primary role of States in the region to counter the threat and address

²⁹³ See International Chamber of Commerce-International Maritime Bureau, "Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships Report", January–March 2023.

²⁹⁴ See International Maritime Organization, document MSC 108/8.

²⁹⁵ See International Chamber of Commerce-International Maritime Bureau, "Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships Report", January–March 2023.

²⁹⁶ [S/PRST/2016/4](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2015–31 December 2016 (S/INF/71)*.

²⁹⁷ International Maritime Organization, resolution MSC.489(103) (document MSC 103/21/Add.1, annex 9).

the underlying causes of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, welcomes the adoption in Yaoundé on 25 June 2013 of the Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery against Ships and Illicit Maritime Activity in West and Central Africa, and calls upon States in the region to continue to strengthen implementation of the Code of Conduct as soon as possible and consistent with international law, in particular the Convention;

136. *Urges* States to ensure the full implementation of resolution A.1159(32) of 15 December 2021, adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization, on prevention and suppression of piracy, armed robbery against ships and illicit maritime activity in the Gulf of Guinea;

137. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation²⁹⁸ and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf,²⁹⁹ invites States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation³⁰⁰ and the 2005 Protocol to the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf,³⁰¹ and urges States Parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments through the adoption of legislation, where appropriate;

138. *Calls upon* States to effectively implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea,³⁰² and to work with the International Maritime Organization to promote safe and secure shipping while ensuring freedom of navigation, and notes the adoption by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization of a resolution on enhancing the framework on the fight against organized crime in the maritime sector³⁰³ and the adoption by the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization of amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea relating to the reporting of incidents of loss of freight containers at sea;

139. *Urges* all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization and other relevant international organizations and agencies, to improve the protection of offshore installations, submarine cables and pipelines and other critical infrastructure by adopting measures related to the prevention, reporting and investigation of acts of violence against such infrastructure, in accordance with international law, and by implementing such measures through national legislation to ensure proper and adequate enforcement;

140. *Emphasizes* the progress in regional cooperation, including the efforts of littoral States, on the enhancement of safety, security and environmental protection in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, and the effective functioning of the Cooperative Mechanism on Safety of Navigation and Environmental Protection in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore (the Cooperative Mechanism) to promote dialogue and facilitate close cooperation between the littoral States, user States, shipping industries and other stakeholders in line with article 43 of the Convention, notes with appreciation the convening of the fifteenth Cooperation Forum in Indonesia on 21 and 22 October 2024, the fifteenth Project Coordination Committee Meeting in Indonesia on 25 October 2024, the forty-seventh Tripartite Technical Experts Group Meeting in Indonesia on 23 and 24 October 2024 and the thirtieth Aids to Navigation Fund Committee Meeting in Indonesia on 29 and 30 May 2024, also notes with appreciation the important role of the Information Sharing Centre of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, based in Singapore, and calls upon States to give immediate attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level;

141. *Recognizes* that some transnational organized criminal activities threaten legitimate uses of the oceans and endanger the lives of people at sea, as well as the livelihoods and security of coastal communities;

²⁹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1678, No. 29004.

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁰ International Maritime Organization, document LEG/CONF.15/21.

³⁰¹ International Maritime Organization, document LEG/CONF.15/22.

³⁰² International Maritime Organization, documents SOLAS/CONF.5/32 and SOLAS/CONF.5/34, and document MSC 81/25/Add.1, annex 2, resolution MSC.202(81), introducing the long-range identification and tracking of ships system.

³⁰³ International Maritime Organization, resolution A.1190(33).

142. *Notes* that transnational organized criminal activities are diverse and may be interrelated in some cases and that criminal organizations are adaptive and take advantage of the vulnerabilities of States, in particular coastal and small island developing States in transit areas, and calls upon States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to increase cooperation and coordination at all levels to detect and suppress crimes such as smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and illicit trafficking in firearms, in accordance with international law;

143. *Recognizes* the importance of enhancing international cooperation at all levels to fight transnational organized criminal activities, including illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, within the scope of the United Nations instruments against illicit drug trafficking, as well as the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and illicit trafficking in firearms and criminal activities at sea falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

144. *Encourages* States to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and global levels to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, which contributes to biodiversity loss and damage to ecosystems and livelihoods, where such trafficking occurs via maritime routes, through, inter alia, the use of applicable international legal instruments as appropriate, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁰⁴ the United Nations Convention against Corruption³⁰⁵ and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,³⁰⁶ and reiterates its call upon Member States expressed in its resolution 71/326 of 11 September 2017 to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and as defined in article 2 (b) and article 3, paragraph 1 (b), of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in order to ensure that, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group, effective international cooperation can be afforded under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, and encourages States to implement the International Maritime Organization guidelines for the prevention and suppression of the smuggling of wildlife on ships engaged in international maritime traffic;

145. *Notes with grave concern* the recent proliferation of, and endangerment of lives through, the smuggling of migrants by sea, underscores the necessity to address such situations in accordance with applicable international law, and encourages States, acting nationally or through relevant global or regional organizations, as appropriate, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to flag, port and coastal States, upon request, to enhance their capabilities to prevent smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons by sea;

146. *Calls upon* States, in that context, to take measures in accordance with relevant international obligations to prevent and combat all forms of trafficking in persons, to identify victims of human trafficking, including among migrant flows, and to provide trafficking victims with appropriate protection and assistance, according to their national law and policy;

147. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁰⁷ the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁰⁸ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁰⁹ and to take appropriate measures to ensure their effective implementation;

148. *Calls upon* States to ensure freedom of navigation, the safety of navigation and the rights of transit passage, archipelagic sea lanes passage and innocent passage in accordance with international law, in particular the Convention;

149. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization relating to the protection of shipping lanes of strategic importance and significance, and in particular in enhancing safety, security and environmental protection

³⁰⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

³⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

³⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

³⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

³⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2326, No. 39574.

³⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

in straits used for international navigation, and calls upon that Organization, States bordering straits and user States to continue their cooperation to keep such straits safe, secure and environmentally protected and open to international navigation at all times, consistent with international law, in particular the Convention;

150. *Calls upon* user States and States bordering straits used for international navigation to continue to cooperate by agreement on matters relating to navigational safety, including safety aids for navigation, and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships, and welcomes developments in this regard;

151. *Calls upon* States that have accepted the amendments to regulation XI-1/6 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974,³¹⁰ to implement the Code of International Standards and Recommended Practices for a Safety Investigation into a Marine Casualty or Marine Incident,³¹¹ which took effect on 1 January 2010, and, in particular, to comply with the mandatory conduct of a marine safety investigation into very serious marine casualties and submission of a marine safety investigation report to the International Maritime Organization to identify trends and develop knowledge and risk-based recommendations;

152. *Recognizes* the important work of the International Hydrographic Organization and regional hydrographic commissions, calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming members of that Organization, urges all its members to actively facilitate and consider in a timely manner, in accordance with applicable rules and procedures, applications of States that wish to become members of that Organization and regional hydrographic commissions, and further urges all States to work with that Organization, to increase the coverage of hydrographic information on a global basis to enhance capacity-building and technical assistance and to promote safe navigation, particularly through the production and use of accurate electronic navigational charts, especially in areas used for international navigation, in ports and where there are vulnerable or protected marine areas;

153. *Also recognizes* the importance of navigational and meteorological warning services based on marine meteorological data for the safety of ships and lives at sea and the optimization of navigation routes, and notes the collaboration between the World Meteorological Organization, the International Hydrographic Organization and the International Maritime Organization for the enhancement of these services and their extension to the Arctic region;

154. *Notes with appreciation* the important contribution of the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities to the improvement and harmonization of marine aids to navigation for the reduction of marine accidents, increased safety of life and property at sea and the protection of the marine environment, and in this regard notes the entry into force of the Convention on the International Organization for Marine Aids to Navigation on 22 August 2024, and calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Convention;

155. *Notes* the theme for the 2024 World Maritime Day, “Navigating the future: safety first!”;

156. *Encourages* States to continue their efforts in the implementation of all areas of the Action Plan for the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material, approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in March 2004;

157. *Also encourages* States to ensure effective implementation of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code, the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk;

158. *Notes* that cessation of the transport of radioactive materials through the regions of small island developing States is an ultimate desired goal of small island developing States and some other countries, and recognizes the right of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law; that States should maintain dialogue and consultation, in particular under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Maritime Organization, with the aim of improved mutual understanding, confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive materials; that States involved in the transport of such materials are urged to continue to engage in dialogue with small island developing States and other States to address their concerns; and that these concerns include the further development and strengthening, within the appropriate forums,

³¹⁰ International Maritime Organization, document MSC 84/24/Add.1, annex 3, resolution MSC.257(84).

³¹¹ *Ibid.*, annex 1, resolution MSC.255(84).

of international regulatory regimes to enhance safety, disclosure, liability, security and compensation in relation to such transport;

159. *Acknowledges*, in the context of paragraph 158 above, the potential environmental and economic impacts of maritime incidents and accidents on coastal States, in particular those related to the transport of radioactive materials, and emphasizes the importance of effective liability regimes in that regard;

160. *Invites* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007;³¹²

161. *Requests* States to take appropriate measures with regard to ships flying their flag or of their registry to address hazards that may be caused by wrecks and drifting or sunken cargo to navigation or the marine environment;

162. *Urges* all States to cooperate with each other in inquiries relating to incidents of oil spills at sea, in line with relevant international law, including as reflected in article 94 of the Convention, and for this purpose to share, when requested by the affected coastal State in the context of such inquiries, any available information on the maritime traffic of ships that fly their flags and that sailed in the impacted maritime areas;

163. *Notes* in this regard the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of guidelines on places of refuge for ships in need of assistance;³¹³

164. *Calls upon* States to ensure that masters on ships flying their flag take the steps required by relevant instruments³¹⁴ to provide assistance to persons in distress at sea, and urges States to cooperate and to take all measures necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue³¹⁵ and to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea³¹⁶ relating to the delivery of persons rescued at sea to a place of safety, as well as of the associated Guidelines on the Treatment of Persons Rescued at Sea;³¹⁷

165. *Recognizes* that all States must fulfil their search and rescue responsibilities in accordance with international law, including the Convention, and in that regard encourages States and relevant international organizations to strengthen cooperation on maritime search and rescue activities at the international and regional levels in accordance with international agreements, including the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979;³¹⁸

166. *Reaffirms* the ongoing need for the International Maritime Organization and other relevant organizations to assist, in particular, developing States both to increase and improve their search and rescue capabilities, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of additional rescue coordination centres and regional sub-centres, and to take effective action to address, to the extent feasible, the issue of unseaworthy ships and small craft within their national jurisdiction, and emphasizes in this regard the importance of cooperation for these purposes, including within the framework of the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, and with a view to encouraging contributions towards the International Search and Rescue Fund;

167. *Notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant actors in relation to disembarkation of persons rescued at sea, underscores in this regard the need to implement all relevant and applicable international instruments and the importance of cooperation among States as provided for in those instruments, and emphasizes in particular the importance of full respect for the principle of non-refoulement in accordance with applicable international law;

³¹² International Maritime Organization, document LEG/CONF.16/19.

³¹³ International Maritime Organization, resolution A.1184(33).

³¹⁴ Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944, annex 12; International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974; International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, as amended; United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982; and International Convention on Salvage, 1989.

³¹⁵ International Maritime Organization, document MSC 78/26/Add.1, annex 5, resolution MSC.155(78).

³¹⁶ *Ibid.*, annex 3, resolution MSC.153(78).

³¹⁷ International Maritime Organization, document MSC 78/26/Add.2, annex 34, resolution MSC.167(78).

³¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1405, No. 23489.

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168. *Invites* States to implement the Revised Guidelines on the Prevention of Access by Stowaways and the Allocation of Responsibilities to Seek the Successful Resolution of Stowaway Cases, adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization and by the Facilitation Committee of that Organization;³¹⁹

169. *Calls upon* States to continue to cooperate in developing comprehensive approaches to international migration and development, including through dialogue on all their aspects;

170. *Recognizes* that submarine cables and pipelines are vitally important to the global economy and the national security of all States, conscious that these cables and pipelines are susceptible to intentional and accidental damage, and calls upon States to take measures to protect submarine cables and pipelines and to fully address issues relating to these cables and pipelines, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the Convention;

171. *Encourages* greater dialogue and cooperation among States and the relevant regional and global organizations through workshops and seminars on the protection, and laying and maintenance of submarine cables and pipelines to promote the security of such critical infrastructure;

172. *Also encourages* the adoption by States of laws and regulations necessary to provide that the breaking or injury, or conduct calculated or likely to result in such breaking or injury, of submarine cables or pipelines beneath the high seas done wilfully or through culpable negligence shall be a punishable offence, and further calls upon States to enforce such laws against ships flying their flag or a person subject to their jurisdiction, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the Convention;

173. *Affirms* the importance of the laying and maintenance, including the repair, of submarine cables and pipelines, undertaken in conformity with international law, as reflected in the Convention, and calls upon States to refrain from impeding the laying or maintenance of submarine cables and pipelines in a manner contrary to the provisions of the Convention, and to respect the relevant rights and duties of coastal States in the relevant maritime zones in this regard, as reflected in the Convention;

174. *Reaffirms* that flag, port and coastal States all bear responsibility for ensuring the effective implementation and enforcement of international instruments relating to maritime security and safety, in accordance with international law, in particular the Convention, and that flag States have primary responsibility that requires further strengthening, including through increased transparency of ownership of vessels and the monitoring of organizations authorized to carry out surveys and issue certificates on their behalf, taking into account the Code for Recognized Organizations;³²⁰

175. *Urges* flag States without an effective maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with and implementation and enforcement of their responsibilities under international law, in particular the Convention, and, until such action is taken, to consider declining the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry, and calls upon flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of substandard vessels;

176. *Notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization on measures to prevent the fraudulent registration and fraudulent registries of ships, including its encouragement of International Maritime Organization member States and all relevant stakeholders to promote actions for the prevention and suppression of fraudulent registration and fraudulent registries of ships and other fraudulent acts in the maritime sector;

177. *Recognizes* that international shipping rules and standards adopted by the International Maritime Organization in respect of maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and the prevention and control of marine pollution, complemented by best practices of the shipping industry, have led to a significant reduction in maritime accidents and pollution incidents, and notes the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of amendments to Protocol I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, which are expected to enter into force on 1 January 2026;³²¹

178. *Notes* that audits of member States under the International Maritime Organization Member State Audit Scheme became mandatory in January 2016 under nine mandatory International Maritime Organization instruments

³¹⁹ International Maritime Organization, resolutions MSC.448(99) and FAL.13(42).

³²⁰ International Maritime Organization, resolutions MSC.349(92) and MEPC.237(65).

³²¹ International Maritime Organization, resolution MEPC.384(81).

and are being carried out in accordance with the Framework and the Procedures for the International Maritime Organization Member State Audit Scheme and using the International Maritime Organization Instruments Implementation Code (III Code) as the audit standard;³²²

179. *Encourages* States and competent international organizations and bodies to support the effective implementation of the requirements of the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code), adopted by the International Maritime Organization under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, as amended,³²³ including relevant requirements of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended,³²⁴ and notes in this regard the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of amendments to the Polar Code to incorporate new requirements for ships that are operating in polar waters concerning safety of navigation and voyage planning, which are expected to enter into force on 1 January 2026;³²⁵

180. *Notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization on matters related to passenger ship safety, in particular concerning the fire safety of ro-ro passenger ships under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea³²⁶ and the International Code for Fire Safety Systems,³²⁷ and encourages States and competent international organizations and bodies to support continued efforts, including technical cooperation activities, to improve passenger ship safety;

181. *Also notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization regarding maritime autonomous surface ships, including development of a non-mandatory, goal-based instrument for maritime autonomous surface ships;³²⁸

182. *Recognizes* that maritime safety can also be improved through effective port State control, the strengthening of regional arrangements and increased coordination and cooperation among them and increased transparency and information-sharing, making ample use of information systems, such as the International Maritime Organization Global Integrated Shipping Information System,³²⁹ including among safety and security sectors, and notes the adoption by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization of a resolution on procedures for port State control;³³⁰

183. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization on the digitalization of maritime trade, including the establishment of the maritime single window system in accordance with amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic;³³¹

184. *Encourages* flag States to take appropriate measures sufficient to achieve or maintain recognition by intergovernmental arrangements that recognize satisfactory flag State performance, including, as appropriate, satisfactory port State control examination results on a sustained basis, with a view to improving quality shipping and furthering flag State implementation of relevant instruments under the International Maritime Organization as well as relevant goals and objectives of the present resolution;

³²² See International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolutions A.1018(26), A.1067(28), A.1068(28) and A.1070(28).

³²³ International Maritime Organization, document MEPC 62/24/Add.1, annex 19, resolution MEPC.203(62).

³²⁴ International Maritime Organization, resolutions MSC.385(94) and MEPC.264(68) and related amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (resolution MSC.386(94)) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (resolution MEPC.265(68)).

³²⁵ International Maritime Organization, resolution MSC.538(107).

³²⁶ International Maritime Organization, resolution MSC.550(108).

³²⁷ International Maritime Organization, resolution MSC.555(108).

³²⁸ See International Maritime Organization, document MSC 108/4/1.

³²⁹ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolutions A.1029(26) and A.1074(28).

³³⁰ International Maritime Organization, resolution A.1185(33).

³³¹ International Maritime Organization, resolution FAL.14(46).

IX

Marine environment and marine resources

185. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of the implementation of Part XII of the Convention in order to protect and preserve the marine environment and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation, and calls upon all States to cooperate and take measures consistent with the Convention, directly or through competent international organizations, for the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

186. *Calls upon* States to implement the 2030 Agenda, including Goal 14 to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, and recalls that the Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible;

187. *Reiterates*, in this regard, the calls made in the declarations entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” and “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility” for action to be taken on an urgent basis to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;³³²

188. *Notes* the need for actions to support sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for sufficient, safe and nutritious food, recognizing the central role of healthy oceans in resilient food systems and for achieving the 2030 Agenda;

189. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States committed themselves to protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems, to maintain their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations, and to effectively apply an ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach in the management, in accordance with international law, of activities having an impact on the marine environment, to deliver on all three dimensions of sustainable development;

190. *Reaffirms* paragraph 119 of resolution 61/222 of 20 December 2006 regarding ecosystem approaches and oceans, including the proposed elements of an ecosystem approach, means to achieve implementation of an ecosystem approach and requirements for improved application of an ecosystem approach, and in this regard:

(a) *Notes* that continued environmental degradation in many parts of the world and increasing competing demands require an urgent response and the setting of priorities for management actions aimed at conserving ecosystem integrity;

(b) *Also notes* that ecosystem approaches to ocean management should be focused on managing human activities in order to maintain and, where needed, restore ecosystem health to sustain goods and environmental services, provide social and economic benefits for food security, sustain livelihoods in support of international development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³³³ and conserve marine biodiversity;

(c) *Recalls* that States should be guided in the application of ecosystem approaches by a number of existing instruments, in particular the Convention, which sets out the legal framework for all activities in the oceans and seas, and its implementing Agreements, as well as other commitments, such as those contained in the Convention on Biological Diversity³³⁴ and the World Summit on Sustainable Development call for the application of an ecosystem approach by 2010, and in this context encourages States to enhance their efforts towards applying such an approach;

(d) *Encourages* States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts and take, individually or jointly, as appropriate, all measures, in conformity with international law, including the Convention and other applicable instruments, to address impacts on marine ecosystems within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction, taking into account the integrity of the ecosystems concerned;

191. *Encourages* competent organizations and bodies that have not yet done so to incorporate an ecosystem approach into their mandates, as appropriate, in order to address impacts on marine ecosystems;

192. *Acknowledges* the request by the United Nations Environment Assembly to the United Nations Environment Programme to step up its work, including through its Regional Seas Programme, on assisting countries

³³² Resolution 71/312, annex, and resolution 76/296, annex.

³³³ Resolution 55/2.

³³⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

and regions in the application of the ecosystem approach to managing the marine and coastal environment, including through enabling intersectoral cooperation in integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning;³³⁵

193. *Encourages* States that have not done so to become parties to regional seas conventions and the protocols thereto addressing the protection and preservation of the marine environment, while noting the role of the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Seas Programme;

194. *Encourages* States, directly or through competent international organizations, to consider the further development and application, as appropriate and consistent with international law, including the Convention, of environmental impact assessment processes covering planned activities under their jurisdiction or control that may cause substantial pollution of or significant and harmful changes to the marine environment, and also encourages the communication of the reports of the results of such assessments to the competent international organizations in accordance with the Convention;

195. *Notes with concern* the impacts of climate change on the ocean and the cryosphere, including extreme sea level events and sea level rise, to which low-lying islands, in particular small island developing States, coasts, deltas and coastal communities, are particularly exposed;

196. *Also notes with concern* the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its successive reports, and in this regard refers in particular to its *Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* and its Sixth Assessment Report, including its synthesis report, and recognizes the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking;

197. *Recognizes* the importance of improving understanding of the impacts of climate change on oceans and seas, and recalls that, in “The future we want”, States noted that sea level rise and coastal erosion are serious threats for many coastal regions and islands, particularly in developing countries, and in this regard called upon the international community to enhance its efforts to address these challenges, and notes the attention paid to the themes of “The effects of climate change on oceans” and “Sea level rise and its impacts” at the eighteenth and twenty-first meetings, respectively, of the Informal Consultative Process, in 2017 and 2021, which, inter alia, highlighted the urgency of sea level rise for small island developing States and coastal States, including low-lying coastal areas;

198. *Takes note* of the findings of reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including its *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C*, that increasing warming amplifies the exposure of small islands, low-lying coastal areas and deltas to the risks associated with sea level rise and extreme sea level events;

199. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work of the open-ended Study Group of the International Law Commission on the topic “Sea-level rise in relation to international law”,³³⁶ and encourages States to share their views on the various aspects of this topic with that Commission;

200. *Recalls* its decision in resolution 77/276 of 29 March 2023 to request the International Court of Justice to render an advisory opinion on the obligations of States in respect of climate change;

201. *Takes note* of the advisory opinion on climate change and international law rendered by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea on 21 May 2024;³³⁷

202. *Also takes note* of the convening of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly under the overall theme “Addressing the threats posed by sea level rise”, in New York on 25 September 2024 during the high-level week of the seventy-ninth session of the Assembly;

203. *Welcomes* the Paris Agreement³³⁸ and its early entry into force on 4 November 2016, encourages all its Parties to fully implement the Agreement and Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³³⁹ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, as

³³⁵ UNEP/EA.2/Res.10; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

³³⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/74/10)*; *ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/76/10)*; *ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/77/10)*; *ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/78/10)*; and *ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/79/10)*.

³³⁷ Available at www.itlos.org/fileadmin/itlos/documents/cases/31/Advisory_Opinion/C31_Adv_Op_21.05.2024_orig.pdf.

³³⁸ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

³³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

appropriate, as soon as possible, notes the entry into force of the Doha amendment³⁴⁰ to the Kyoto Protocol³⁴¹ on 31 December 2020, and recognizes the importance of raising awareness of the adverse impact of climate change on the marine environment, marine biodiversity and sea level;

204. *Notes*, in this regard, the decision at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that future ocean and climate change dialogues will, from 2023, be facilitated by two co-facilitators, selected by Parties biennially, who will be responsible for deciding the topics for and conducting the dialogue, in consultation with Parties and observers, and preparing an informal summary report for consideration at the subsequent session of the Conference of the Parties;

205. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the convening of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024;

206. *Notes with concern* the severe impacts on coastal communities of extreme weather events, such as tropical cyclones and associated storm surges, and encourages cooperative actions by relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, including the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission with the advice of the Joint WMO-IOC Collaborative Board,³⁴² to assist States in improving forecasting, including routine and impact-based forecasting and support to decision-making for emergency management, of such events and its application in multi-hazard early warning systems and risk management under a more integrated approach to addressing the impacts of flooding types from multiple sources and severe weather;³⁴³

207. *Also notes with concern* the approximately 30 per cent increase in the acidity of ocean surface waters since the beginning of the industrial era³⁴⁴ and the wide range of impacts associated with the continuing and alarming acidification of the world's oceans, and urges States to make significant efforts to tackle the causes of ocean acidification, recognizing countries' national circumstances and respective capabilities, and to further study and minimize its impacts, to enhance local, national, regional and global cooperation in this regard, including the sharing of relevant information and the development of worldwide capacity, including in developing countries, to measure ocean acidification, and to take steps to make marine ecosystems healthier and, as a result, more resilient, to the extent possible, to the impacts of ocean acidification;

208. *Recognizes* the importance of improving understanding of the impacts of acidification on oceans and seas, and recalls that, in "The future we want", States called for support for initiatives that address ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources and in this regard reiterated the need to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification, as well as to enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them, and to support marine scientific research, monitoring and observation of ocean acidification and particularly vulnerable ecosystems, including through enhanced international cooperation in this regard;

209. *Also recognizes* the attention paid to ocean acidification at the fourteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of the Informal Consultative Process, in 2013, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and commits itself to continue to pay attention to this important issue, including by taking into account the first and second World Ocean Assessments (World Ocean Assessment I and II), the ongoing work of the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the scientific cooperation fostered by the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network;

210. *Notes* the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, notes with concern its findings on the acidification of the oceans and the substantial risks to marine ecosystems, especially polar ecosystems, coral reefs, plankton and other organisms which have a calcareous exoskeleton, or a shell, like crustaceans, and the potentially

³⁴⁰ FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1, decision 1/CMP.8.

³⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

³⁴² Established through World Meteorological Organization resolution 9 (Cg-18) and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission resolution XXX-2, which also disbanded the Joint WMO-IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology.

³⁴³ See World Meteorological Organization resolution 15 (Cg-18).

³⁴⁴ As stated in the 2013 report of Working Group I of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the physical science basis of climate change.

detrimental consequences for fisheries and livelihoods, as well as the findings of the World Meteorological Organization contained in its annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletin, and notes its ongoing collaboration with organizations and institutions that address the carbon budget of the ocean,³⁴⁵ and in this regard encourages States and competent international organizations and other relevant institutions, individually and in cooperation, to urgently pursue further research on ocean acidification, especially programmes of observation and measurement, noting in particular the continued work under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to increase national, regional and global efforts to address levels of ocean acidity and the negative impact of such acidity on vulnerable marine ecosystems, particularly coral reefs;

211. *Encourages* States, individually or in collaboration with relevant international organizations and bodies, to enhance their scientific activity to better understand the effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity, support continued coordination of scientific work to study and minimize the impacts of ocean acidification and develop ways and means of adaptation, taking into account, as appropriate, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches;

212. *Notes* the vital role that coastal blue carbon ecosystems, including mangroves, tidal marshes and seagrasses, play in climate adaptation and mitigation through carbon sequestration, and in increasing the resilience of coastal ecosystems to ocean acidification, and the range of other benefits that these ecosystems provide, including sustainable livelihoods, food security and biodiversity conservation, and coastal protection, and encourages States and relevant international institutions and organizations to work collaboratively to protect and restore coastal blue carbon ecosystems;

213. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States noted with concern that the health of oceans and marine biodiversity are negatively affected by marine pollution, including marine debris, especially plastic, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals and nitrogen-based compounds, from a number of marine and land-based sources, including shipping and land run-off, and that States committed to take action to reduce the incidence and impacts of such pollution on marine ecosystems, and encourages States, in accordance with the commitment expressed in this regard, and based on collected scientific data, to take action by 2025 to achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment;

214. *Recognizes* the need for better understanding of the sources, amounts, pathways, distribution, trends, nature and impacts of marine debris, especially plastics and microplastics, and to examine possible measures and best available techniques and environmental practices to prevent its accumulation and minimize its levels in the marine environment, and welcomes in this regard the work conducted under the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection, led by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and its reports entitled *Sources, Fate and Effects of Microplastics in the Marine Environment: A Global Assessment*, *Guidelines for the Monitoring and Assessment of Plastic Litter in the Ocean*, and *Sea-based Sources of Marine Litter*, and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme entitled *From Pollution to Solution: A Global Assessment of Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution*, launched on 21 October 2021;

215. *Notes* that the *UNEP Frontiers 2016 Report* identifies microplastics as one of six key emerging environmental issues, further notes that the sixth Global Environment Outlook stresses, inter alia, the urgency of addressing ocean plastic pollution and the proven adverse impacts of microplastics to marine ecosystems, and calls upon States to implement resolution 4/6 on marine plastic litter and microplastics, adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly;³⁴⁶

216. *Welcomes* the request by the United Nations Environment Assembly to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, subject to the availability of resources and benefiting from the work of existing mechanisms, to immediately strengthen scientific and technological knowledge with regard to marine litter, including marine plastic litter and microplastics;³⁴⁷

217. *Also welcomes* the decision of the United Nations Environment Assembly to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution,

³⁴⁵ See World Meteorological Organization resolution 46 (Cg 17).

³⁴⁶ [UNEP/EA.4/Res.6](#).

³⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

including in the marine environment, based on a comprehensive approach and with the ambition of completing its work by the end of 2024 in line with the mandate of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14,³⁴⁸ and notes that the committee held its first to fifth sessions in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 28 November to 2 December 2022, in Paris from 29 May to 2 June 2023, in Nairobi from 13 to 19 November 2023, in Ottawa from 23 to 29 April 2024, and in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 25 November to 1 December 2024, respectively;

218. *Notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization on marine plastic litter;³⁴⁹

219. *Welcomes* the activities of relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization and other intergovernmental organizations, to address the sources and impacts of marine debris, including through the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter and the GloLitter Partnerships project, as well as actions relating to marine debris taken under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,³⁵⁰ in particular the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to that Convention at its twelfth meeting of resolution 12.20 on the management of marine debris, and notes the work of the International Whaling Commission on assessing the impacts of marine debris on cetaceans;

220. *Encourages* States to further develop partnerships with Indigenous Peoples, local communities, including coastal communities, industry and civil society to raise awareness of the extent of the impact of marine debris on the biological diversity, health and productivity of the marine environment and consequent economic loss and to cooperate with other States, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, including coastal communities, industry and civil society, as appropriate, on environmentally sound and cost-effective measures to prevent and reduce, as appropriate, marine debris and microplastics in the marine environment, including through strengthened cooperation under the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter;

221. *Recognizes* the attention paid to the theme of “Marine debris, plastics and microplastics” at the seventeenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process in 2016, and urges States to integrate the issue of marine debris into national and, as appropriate, regional strategies dealing with waste management, especially in the coastal zone, ports and maritime industries, including recycling, reuse, reduction and disposal, to consider developing an integrated waste management infrastructure and to encourage the development of appropriate economic incentives with the aim of reducing marine debris to address this issue, including the development of cost-recovery systems that provide an incentive to use port reception facilities and discourage ships from discharging marine debris at sea, and support for measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution from any source, including land-based sources, such as community-based coastal and waterway clean-up and monitoring activities, and encourages States to cooperate regionally and subregionally to identify potential sources and coastal and oceanic locations where marine debris aggregates and to develop and implement joint prevention programmes for marine debris and to develop and implement environmentally sound options for recovery programmes, as well as to raise awareness of the issue of marine debris and the need to consider environmentally sound options for its removal;

222. *Notes* the activities carried out by organizations at the regional level to develop and implement regional action plans and other joint prevention and recovery programmes for marine debris, and further notes in this regard the revised Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission) in October 2021, the amendments to the Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean adopted at the twenty-second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention) and its Protocols in December 2021 in Antalya, Türkiye, the Second Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Management of Marine Litter in the North-East Atlantic (2022–2030), adopted at the annual meeting of the OSPAR Commission in Copenhagen on 24 April 2022, and a regional plan for integrated management of marine litter in the South-East Pacific, adopted in April 2022 within the framework of the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific against Pollution from Land-based Sources,³⁵¹ the Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter

³⁴⁸ UNEP/EA.5/Res.14.

³⁴⁹ International Maritime Organization, circular MEPC.1/Circ.909.

³⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

³⁵¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1648, No. 28327.

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of the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia, originally adopted in 2008 and revised in 2019, and the ASEAN Regional Action Plan for Combating Marine Debris in the ASEAN Member States (2021–2025) launched by ASEAN in 2021;

223. *Also notes* the work done under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) framework to share best practices, enable innovative waste management financing and encourage public-private partnerships in order to prevent and reduce marine debris;

224. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Indian Ocean Rim Association Strategic Framework of Action on Marine Debris in the Indian Ocean in November 2022, and encourages the effective implementation by member States of the Indian Ocean Rim Association of the Strategic Framework to comprehensively combat marine plastic debris in the Indian Ocean, with the support of dialogue partners of the Indian Ocean Rim Association and other international and regional organizations;

225. *Also welcomes* the ongoing work of the members of the Group of 20 on the “Osaka Blue Ocean Vision”, which aims to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050, and calls upon other members of the international community to also share the vision;

226. *Notes* the release of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development *Review of Maritime Transport 2023: Towards a Green and Just Transition*;³⁵²

227. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to become parties to international agreements addressing the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its living marine resources against the introduction of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens and marine pollution from all sources, including the dumping of wastes and other matter, and other forms of physical degradation, as well as agreements that provide for preparedness for, response to and cooperation on pollution incidents and that include provisions on liability and compensation for damage resulting from marine pollution, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with international law, including the Convention, aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

228. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States noted the significant threat that alien invasive species pose to marine ecosystems and resources and committed to implement measures to prevent the introduction and manage the adverse environmental impacts of alien invasive species, including, as appropriate, those adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organization;

229. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004,³⁵³ and also encourages States to consider implementing the 2023 Guidelines for the control and management of ships’ biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species, adopted by the International Maritime Organization;³⁵⁴

230. *Notes* the activities carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan and further notes in this regard the Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of, Preparedness and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2022–2031) and the Ballast Water Management Strategy for the Mediterranean Sea (2022–2027), adopted at the twenty-second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;

231. *Also notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization to prevent pollution from ships, including through the designation of Special Areas under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, as amended,³⁵⁵ as well as through its action plan and strategy to address marine litter from ships, and encourages the International Maritime Organization to continue working on the prevention of pollution from ships;

232. *Further notes* that the global limit of 0.50 per cent on sulphur in fuel oil under annex VI to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships entered into force on 1 January 2020, encourages States that

³⁵² United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, document UNCTAD/RMT/2023. Available at <https://unctad.org/rmt2023>.

³⁵³ International Maritime Organization, document BWM/CONF/36, annex.

³⁵⁴ International Maritime Organization, resolution MEPC.378(80).

³⁵⁵ International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, annex IV (Regulations for the prevention of pollution by sewage from ships) and annex V (Regulations for the prevention of pollution by garbage from ships).

have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol of 1997 (annex VI – Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, as amended, and encourages the effective implementation of that Protocol,³⁵⁶

233. *Welcomes* the designation, at the initiative of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, of the Mediterranean Sea, as a whole, as an Emission Control Area for Sulphur Oxides (Med SOx ECA) pursuant to an amendment to annex VI to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, which entered into force on 1 May 2024 and will take effect from 1 May 2025,³⁵⁷ and encourages ratification of that annex across the Mediterranean region as soon as possible;

234. *Notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization and the resolution on International Maritime Organization policies and practices related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships,³⁵⁸ recalls in this regard its adoption of a revised strategy on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships (the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships),³⁵⁹ and notes its adoption of guidelines on life cycle GHG intensity of marine fuels;³⁶⁰

235. *Urges* States to cooperate in correcting the shortfall in port waste reception facilities in accordance with the action plan to address the inadequacy of port waste reception facilities developed by the International Maritime Organization;

236. *Emphasizes* the need for the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships, notes that the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009³⁶¹ will enter into force on 26 June 2025, and encourages States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to that Convention;

237. *Encourages* continued cooperation between the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal³⁶² and the International Maritime Organization on regulations on the prevention of pollution from ships;

238. *Notes* the role of the Basel Convention in ensuring that the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes, under the scope of that Convention, including their transboundary movement and disposal, is consistent with the protection of the marine environment;

239. *Notes with concern* the potential for serious environmental consequences resulting from oil spill incidents or pollution incidents involving hazardous or noxious substances, urges States, consistent with international law, to cooperate, directly or through competent international organizations, and share best practices, in the fields of protection of the marine environment, human health and safety, prevention, emergency response and mitigation, and in this regard encourages the undertaking of and collaboration on scientific research, including marine scientific research, to better understand the consequences of marine oil spills or marine spills involving hazardous or noxious substances;

240. *Encourages* States, in accordance with international law, including the Convention and other relevant instruments, either bilaterally or regionally, to jointly develop and promote contingency plans for responding to pollution incidents, as well as other incidents that are likely to have significant adverse effects on the marine environment and biodiversity;

241. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990,³⁶³ and the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, of the International

³⁵⁶ International Maritime Organization, document MEPC 62/24/Add.1, annex 19, resolution MEPC.203(62).

³⁵⁷ International Maritime Organization, resolution MEPC.361(79).

³⁵⁸ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.963(23).

³⁵⁹ See International Maritime Organization, resolution MEPC.377(80).

³⁶⁰ See International Maritime Organization, resolution MEPC.391(81).

³⁶¹ International Maritime Organization, document SR/CONF/45.

³⁶² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

³⁶³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1891, No. 32194.

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Maritime Organization, and in this regard to consider developing and joining regional arrangements to enhance international cooperation for combating major oil and hazardous substances pollution incidents;

242. *Encourages* States to consider becoming parties to the 2010 Protocol to the 1996 International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea;³⁶⁴

243. *Recognizes* that most of the pollution load of the oceans emanates from land-based activities and affects the marine environment, including its most productive areas, and calls upon States, as a matter of priority, to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;

244. *Welcomes* the continued work of States, the United Nations Environment Programme and regional organizations in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, and encourages increased emphasis on the link between fresh water, the coastal zone and marine resources in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, as well as of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;

245. *Expresses its concern* regarding the spreading of hypoxic dead zones and harmful algal blooms in oceans as a result of eutrophication fuelled by riverine run-off of fertilizers, sewage outfall and reactive nitrogen resulting from the burning of fossil fuels and resulting in serious consequences for ecosystem functioning, and calls upon States to enhance their efforts to reduce eutrophication, particularly by reducing total nutrient pollution from land-based sources and, to this effect, to continue to cooperate within the framework of relevant international organizations, in particular the Global Programme of Action and the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management and Global Wastewater Initiative, including through capacity-building initiatives and efforts to monitor, via the Global Ocean Observing System, stressors such as harmful algal blooms, areas of hypoxia, sargassum seaweed invasions and jellyfish blooms, to assess their possible linkage to eutrophication and their potential adverse impacts on the marine environment as well as on human health;

246. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to take, as soon as possible, the domestic measures necessary to enable them to meet their obligations upon ratification and, thereafter, to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Minamata Convention on Mercury;³⁶⁵

247. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that urban and coastal development projects and related land-reclamation activities are carried out in a responsible manner that protects the marine habitat and environment and mitigates the negative consequences of such activities;

248. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States stressed their concern about the potential environmental impacts of ocean fertilization, recalled in this regard the decisions related to ocean fertilization adopted by the relevant intergovernmental bodies, and resolved to continue addressing ocean fertilization with utmost caution, consistent with the precautionary approach;

249. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (the London Protocol);

250. *Recalls* the resolution of the thirtieth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (the London Convention) and the third Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol, held from 27 to 31 October 2008, on the regulation of ocean fertilization,³⁶⁶ in which the Contracting Parties agreed, inter alia, that the scope of the London Convention and Protocol includes ocean fertilization activities and that, given the present state of knowledge, ocean fertilization activities other than for legitimate scientific research should not be allowed, and that scientific research proposals should be assessed on a case-by-case basis using an assessment framework that was subsequently developed and adopted in 2010 by the Contracting Parties to the London Convention and Protocol, namely, the Assessment

³⁶⁴ International Maritime Organization, document LEG/CONF.17/10.

³⁶⁵ UNEP(DTIE)/Hg/CONF/4, annex II.

³⁶⁶ International Maritime Organization, document LC 30/16, annex 6, resolution LC-LP.1 (2008).

Framework for Scientific Research Involving Ocean Fertilization,³⁶⁷ and also agreed that, to this end, such other activities should be considered as contrary to the aims of the London Convention and Protocol and should not currently qualify for any exemption from the definition of dumping in article III, paragraph 1 (b), of the London Convention and article 1, paragraph 4.2, of the London Protocol;³⁶⁸

251. *Notes* the continued work of the Contracting Parties to the London Convention and Protocol towards a global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanism for ocean fertilization activities and other activities that fall within the scope of the London Convention and Protocol and have the potential to cause harm to the marine environment, and recalls the resolution adopted by the eighth Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol in 2013 on the amendment to the London Protocol to regulate the placement of matter for ocean fertilization and other marine geoengineering activities;³⁶⁹

252. *Recalls* decision IX/16 C, adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Bonn, Germany, from 19 to 30 May 2008,³⁷⁰ in which the Conference of the Parties, inter alia, bearing in mind the ongoing scientific and legal analysis occurring under the auspices of the London Convention and Protocol, requested Parties and urged other Governments, in accordance with the precautionary approach, to ensure that ocean fertilization activities were not carried out until there was an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities, including an assessment of associated risks, and that a global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanism was in place for those activities, with the exception of small-scale scientific research studies within coastal waters, and stated that such studies should be authorized only if justified by the need to gather specific scientific data, should be subject to a thorough prior assessment of the potential impacts of the research studies on the marine environment, should be strictly controlled and should not be used for generating and selling carbon offsets or for any other commercial purposes, and takes note of decision X/29, adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010,³⁷¹ in which the Conference of the Parties requested Parties to implement decision IX/16 C;

253. *Also recalls* the adoption of resolution LP.6(17) by the forty-fourth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Convention and the seventeenth Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol amending annexes 1 and 2 to the Protocol to remove sewage sludge from the list and assessment of wastes or other matter that may be considered for dumping, which entered into force on 15 January 2023;³⁷²

X

Marine biodiversity

254. *Reaffirms* its central role relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction;

255. *Underscores* that the intergovernmental conference established by resolution [72/249](#) of 24 December 2017 finalized its work as reflected in resolution [77/321](#) of 1 August 2023 on the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, and invites States and regional economic integration organizations to consider this and its implications for the ocean, in particular, on their efforts toward the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction;

256. *Recognizes* the abundance and diversity of marine genetic resources and their value in terms of the benefits, goods and services they can provide;

257. *Also recognizes* the importance of research on marine genetic resources for the purpose of enhancing the scientific understanding, potential use and application, and enhanced management of marine ecosystems;

³⁶⁷ International Maritime Organization, document LC 32/15 and Corr.1, annex 5, resolution LC-LP.2 (2010).

³⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁶⁹ International Maritime Organization, document LC 35/15, annex 4, resolution LP.4(8), and document LC 45/18, annex 4.

³⁷⁰ See United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29](#), annex I.

³⁷¹ See United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27](#), annex.

³⁷² International Maritime Organization, document LC 44/17, annex 4, resolution LP.6(17).

258. *Notes* the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity³⁷³ and the Convention on Biological Diversity elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity,³⁷⁴ and, while reiterating the central role of the General Assembly relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, notes with appreciation the complementary technical and scientific work done by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

259. *Welcomes* the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, takes note of its adopted decisions, encourages the Parties to fully and effectively implement the Convention and its Protocols, as well as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework³⁷⁵ and its ocean-related targets, and recognizes the role of conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources in achieving their objectives;

260. *Recognizes* the ongoing activities of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in coordinating capacity-building efforts to support developing States in achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in marine and coastal areas;

261. *Reaffirms* the need for States, individually or through competent international organizations, to urgently consider ways to integrate and improve, based on the best available scientific information and the precautionary approach and in accordance with the Convention and related agreements and instruments, the management of risks to the marine biodiversity of seamounts, cold water corals, hydrothermal vents and certain other underwater features;

262. *Invites* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to implement the voluntary specific workplan on biodiversity in cold water areas within the jurisdictional scope of that Convention, adopted in 2016 by the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to that Convention,³⁷⁶

263. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the serious adverse impacts on the marine environment and biodiversity, in particular on vulnerable marine ecosystems and their physical and biogenic structure, including coral reefs, cold water habitats, hydrothermal vents and seamounts, of certain human activities, and calls upon States and international organizations to urgently take further action to address, in accordance with international law, destructive practices that have adverse impacts on marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals;

264. *Calls upon* States to strengthen, in a manner consistent with international law, in particular the Convention, the conservation and management of marine biodiversity and ecosystems, and national policies in relation to area-based management tools, including marine protected areas;

265. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States reaffirmed the importance of area-based conservation measures, including marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information, as a tool for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components;

266. *Reaffirms* the need for States to continue and intensify their efforts, directly and through competent international organizations, to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools for conserving and managing vulnerable marine ecosystems, including the possible establishment of marine protected areas, consistent with international law, as reflected in the Convention, and based on the best scientific information available;

267. *Notes* the work of States, relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, in the assessment of scientific information on and compilation of ecological criteria for the identification of marine areas that may require protection, in the light of the objective of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, such as ecosystem approaches and the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law, as reflected in the Convention, and based on scientific information, including representative networks;

268. *Recalls* that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its ninth meeting, adopted scientific criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection in

³⁷³ See A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.

³⁷⁴ United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/5, annex I.

³⁷⁵ United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/15/17, decision 15/4, annex.

³⁷⁶ United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/13/25, sect. I, decision XIII/11, annex II.

open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats and scientific guidance for selecting areas to establish a representative network of marine protected areas, including in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats,³⁷⁷ notes the ongoing work under the Convention on Biological Diversity on the application of the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas through the organization of a series of regional workshops, and in that regard takes note of the decisions on the further work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity adopted at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

269. *Notes* the entry into force of all new listings of families of sharks and rays (*Carcharhinidae*, *Sphyrnidae* and *Rhinobatidae*) as well as three species of sea cucumbers (*Thelenota* species) which were included in appendix II to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora during the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to that Convention, and calls upon Parties to that Convention to implement their obligations with respect to these listings and the trade rules of that Convention in respect of these species, and notes the importance of capacity-building in developing countries to implement these listings and to improve compliance;

270. *Recalls* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has developed guidance for the identification of vulnerable marine ecosystems and the prevention of significant adverse impacts on them through the International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas, and notes its ongoing work to support application of the Guidelines by States and regional fisheries management organizations and to maintain a database of vulnerable marine ecosystems;

271. *Notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization to identify and designate as Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas marine areas which are recognized for their significance in terms of ecological, socioeconomic or scientific criteria and are vulnerable to damage by international shipping activities,³⁷⁸ and welcomes the decision of the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization at its eightieth session to designate the North-Western Mediterranean Sea as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area;

272. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

273. *Also notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by regional seas conventions for the conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity and ecosystems, and further notes with appreciation the adoption of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) and the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean, at the twenty-second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;

274. *Acknowledges* the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge Initiative and the Coral Triangle Initiative, which seek to create and link domestic marine protected areas to better facilitate ecosystem approaches, notes the Phoenix Islands Protected Area as a multinational partnership, and reaffirms the need for further international cooperation, coordination and collaboration in support of such initiatives;

275. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States recognized the significant economic, social and environmental contributions of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs and mangroves to impacts, including from climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution, and supported international cooperation with a view to conserving coral reef and mangrove ecosystems and realizing their social, economic and environmental benefits, as well as facilitating technical collaboration and voluntary information-sharing;

276. *Emphasizes* the need to mainstream sustainable coral reef management and integrated watershed management into national development strategies, as well as into the activities of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, international financial institutions and the donor community;

³⁷⁷ United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29](#), annex I, decision IX/20, annexes I and II.

³⁷⁸ International Maritime Organization, Revised Guidelines for the Identification and Designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas, Assembly resolution A.982(24).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

277. *Reiterates its support* for the International Coral Reef Initiative, notes that the thirty-eighth General Meeting of the International Coral Reef Initiative was convened in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, from 10 to 13 September 2024, hosted by the General Organization for Conservation of Coral Reefs and Turtles in the Red Sea (SHAMS), also notes that this marked the first General Meeting of the Initiative to be held in the Middle East region, further notes the acceptance by the Initiative of the proposal by Saudi Arabia to chair the Initiative from 2025 to 2028, and notes the adoption of the resolution for the Red Sea region and the establishment of two ad hoc committees;

278. *Encourages* States and relevant international institutions to improve efforts to address coral bleaching and coral diseases by, inter alia, improving monitoring to predict and identify bleaching events, supporting and strengthening action taken during such events and improving strategies to manage reefs to support their natural resilience and enhance their ability to withstand other pressures, including ocean acidification;

279. *Encourages* States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in exchanging information in the event of accidents involving vessels on coral reefs and in promoting the development of economic assessment techniques for both restoration and non-use values of coral reef systems;

280. *Notes* that ocean noise has potential significant adverse impacts on living marine resources, affirms the importance of sound scientific studies in addressing this matter, encourages further research, studies and consideration of the impacts of ocean noise on living marine resources, notes the work of States and competent international organizations in that regard, recognizes the attention paid to the theme of anthropogenic underwater noise at the nineteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process in 2018, and requests the Division to continue to compile the peer-reviewed scientific studies it receives from Member States and intergovernmental organizations pursuant to paragraph 107 of resolution 61/222 and, as appropriate, to make them, or references and links to them, available on its website;

281. *Calls upon* States to identify and consider taking appropriate measures and approaches to assess and address the potential socioeconomic and environmental impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise, taking into account the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches and the best available scientific information;

282. *Encourages* further research into, and testing of, technologies to reduce the impact of underwater noise on marine life;

283. *Encourages* States to continue their work at the International Maritime Organization to enhance understanding of the extent to which improved ship technology, including efficient propeller design, could lead to reduced introduction of underwater noise in the oceans;

284. *Recalls* the approval of revised Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Radiated Noise from Shipping to Address Adverse Impacts on Marine Life by the International Maritime Organization in July 2023, notes the endorsement by its Marine Environment Protection Committee of a draft action plan for the reduction of underwater noise from commercial shipping,³⁷⁹ and notes with appreciation the GloNoise Partnership project within the International Maritime Organization, which focuses on assisting developing States to raise awareness, build capacity and collect information to assist the policy dialogue on mitigation of anthropogenic underwater noise from shipping;

285. *Encourages* States, acting through the International Maritime Organization or individually, to participate in and share knowledge during the experience-building phase for the revised Guidelines and implement the recommended solutions to address adequately the barriers that have prevented the uptake and implementation of the current Guidelines by the industry;

XI

Marine science

286. *Calls upon* States, individually or in collaboration with each other or with competent international organizations and bodies, to continue to strive to improve understanding and knowledge of the oceans and the deep sea, including, in particular, the extent and vulnerability of deep sea biodiversity and ecosystems, by increasing their marine scientific research activities in accordance with the Convention;

³⁷⁹ See International Maritime Organization, document MEPC 81/16.

287. *Notes with concern* that human-related threats, such as marine debris, ship strikes, underwater noise, persistent contaminants, coastal development activities, oil spills and abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, together or individually, may have a severe impact on marine life, including at its higher trophic levels, and calls upon States and competent international organizations to cooperate and coordinate their research efforts in this regard so as to prevent and reduce those impacts and preserve the integrity of the whole marine ecosystem, while fully respecting the mandates of relevant international organizations;

288. *Notes* the discussions at the twenty-third meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, from 5 to 9 June 2023, on the theme of new maritime technologies, during which delegations and other participants, inter alia, highlighted the potential benefits of new maritime technologies in addressing threats facing the ocean, facilitating ocean observing, building resilient oceans and coastal communities, mitigating the impacts of climate change, efforts towards reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of the shipping sector, countering pollution, developing renewable energy sources, improving data collection to enhance marine science and achieve the goals of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, and for meeting the targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14, noted challenges arising with respect to the introduction and use of such technologies, and recognized the vital role of national, regional and global cooperation in ensuring that all States can benefit from the sustainable development of the ocean, including the crucial importance of targeted capacity-building to enable developing States to benefit from the opportunities presented by these new technologies;

289. *Invites* all relevant organizations, funds, programmes and bodies within the United Nations system, in consultation with interested States, to coordinate relevant activities with regional and national marine scientific and technological centres in small island developing States, as appropriate, to ensure the more effective achievement of their objectives in accordance with relevant United Nations small island developing States development programmes and strategies;

290. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, with the advice of the Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea, on the development of procedures for the implementation of Parts XIII and XIV of the Convention;

291. *Notes* decision A-32/4.4 of the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in which it recognized that the timely and unrestricted international exchange of oceanographic data is essential for the efficient acquisition, integration and use of ocean observations gathered by the countries of the world for a wide variety of purposes, as well as for the advancement of scientific understanding, and in which it adopted the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Data Policy and Terms of Use (2023), which outlines the requirements with respect to sharing, access, preservation and attribution to facilitate the broad use and reuse of ocean metadata, data and products;³⁸⁰

292. *Also notes* that the depth of a significant percentage of the world's oceans, seas and waterways has yet to be measured directly and that bathymetric knowledge underpins the safe, sustainable and cost-effective execution of almost every human activity in, on or under the sea;

293. *Welcomes* the work of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans under the International Hydrographic Organization and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and, in particular, the progress made, in collaboration with the Nippon Foundation, under the Seabed 2030 project towards mapping 100 per cent of the ocean floor by 2030;

294. *Encourages* Member States to consider contributing to mechanisms that encourage the widest possible availability of all bathymetric data, so as to support the sustainable development, management and governance of the marine environment;

295. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution to marine biodiversity research of the Ocean Biodiversity Information System, a free and open-access data holding and sharing facility, hosted by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission;

³⁸⁰ Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/A-32/Decisions, decision A-32/4.4.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

296. *Welcomes* the increasing attention being focused on oceans as a potential source of renewable energy, and notes in this regard the summary of discussions of the Informal Consultative Process at its thirteenth meeting, in 2012;³⁸¹

297. *Stresses* the importance of the environmental impact assessment process for ocean-based renewable energy projects;

298. *Also stresses* the importance of increasing the scientific understanding of the oceans-atmosphere interface, including through participation in ocean observing programmes and geographic information systems, such as the Global Ocean Observing System, sponsored by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Science Council, particularly considering their role in monitoring and forecasting climate change and variability, in supporting Earth system prediction³⁸² and in the establishment and operation of tsunami warning systems;

299. *Encourages* States and scientific communities to continue to strengthen their cooperation on new knowledge about the linkages between changes in the global climate system and the environment of polar regions;

300. *Recalls* the decision adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission at its thirty-second session to establish an ad hoc intersessional Working Group on Ocean Observations in Areas under National Jurisdiction;³⁸³

301. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Member States towards the establishment and operation of regional and national tsunami warning and mitigation systems, also welcomes the continued collaboration of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations in this effort, further welcomes the development and dissemination of the Enhanced Tsunami Products for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System and the development of Enhanced Tsunami Products for the Tsunami and Other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, which assist countries in the Pacific and the Caribbean to assess tsunami threats and issue warnings, and encourages Member States to establish and sustain their national warning and mitigation systems, within a global, ocean-related multi-hazard approach, as necessary, to reduce loss of life and damage to national economies and strengthen the resilience of coastal communities to natural disasters, and welcomes the establishment of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Tsunami Programme under the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030), its 10-Year Research, Development and Implementation Plan, including its Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme and Tsunami Ready Coalition, aimed at building resilient communities through awareness and preparedness strategies that will protect life, livelihoods and property from tsunamis in different regions;

302. *Stresses* the need for continued efforts in developing mitigation and preparedness measures for natural disasters, particularly following such tsunami events as that on 11 March 2011 in Japan, those on 28 September and 22 December 2018 in Indonesia, and that on 15 January 2022 following the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai volcanic eruption in Tonga;

303. *Notes* the decision adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission at its thirty-second session that warning systems for tsunamis generated by volcanoes should be coordinated and considered as part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Global Tsunami and other Ocean-related Hazards Warning and Mitigation System, and also, when possible, as part of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems;³⁸⁴

304. *Welcomes* the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission at its twenty-eighth session regarding the adoption of the Second International Indian Ocean Expedition as an important catalyst project linking Indian Ocean processes to the global ocean and atmosphere, officially launched in Goa, India, on 4 December 2015 for an initial period of five years and continued to at least 2025, invites States to

³⁸¹ See [A/67/120](#).

³⁸² See World Meteorological Organization resolution 47 (Cg-18).

³⁸³ Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/A-32/Decisions, decision A-32/4.8.2.

³⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, decision A-32/3.4.1.

participate in this initiative, and notes that two nodes of the Second International Indian Ocean Expedition Joint Project Office have been established to coordinate operations of the expedition in Perth, Australia, and Hyderabad, India;

305. *Takes note* of the sixth Global Environment Outlook, entitled *Healthy Planet, Healthy People*, approved on 24 January 2019, which, inter alia, identifies the principal drivers of change facing oceans and coasts and their impacts;

306. *Also takes note* of the publication by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the second edition of the *Global Ocean Science Report*, which assessed the status of and trends in ocean science capacity around the world, and of the *State of the Ocean Report 2024*;³⁸⁵

307. *Recognizes* that ocean data buoys deployed and operated in accordance with international law are critical for improving understanding of climate and ecosystems, forecasting weather, and saving lives by detecting tsunamis, reiterates its serious concern at intentional and unintentional damage to such buoys, and urges States to take necessary action and to cooperate in relevant organizations, including the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to address damage to ocean data buoys deployed and operated in accordance with international law, including through education and outreach about the importance and purpose of these buoys and by strengthening these buoys against such damage and increasing reporting of such damage;

308. *Also recognizes* the attention paid to the themes of ocean science and ocean observing at the twentieth and twenty-second meetings, respectively, of the Informal Consultative Process in 2019 and 2022, and welcomes the steps taken by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to coordinate the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, a core objective of which is to improve the scientific knowledge base through capacity-building for developing countries with limited capacity and capabilities, in particular small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, on the basis of its implementation plan, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and relevant stakeholders;

309. *Takes note* of resolution EC-57/1 of the Executive Council of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development;³⁸⁶

310. *Also takes note* of the outcomes of the Ocean Decade Vision 2030 process aimed at enhancing the strategic delivery of the Decade under its 10 Decade Challenges;³⁸⁷

311. *Requests* that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission continue to regularly consult with, and report to, Member States on the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and its implementation;

312. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly on the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development through his report on oceans and the law of the sea, on the basis of information to be provided by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission;

313. *Invites* UN-Oceans and its participants to continue to collaborate with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, and in this regard notes the participation of UN-Oceans members in the Decade Advisory Board, as well as the adoption by the Authority of the action plan in support of the Decade;³⁸⁸

³⁸⁵ See Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/EC-57/Decisions, decision EC-57/4.5.

³⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, resolution EC-57/1.

³⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸⁸ See [ISBA/26/A/17](#).

XII

Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects

314. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the regular scientific assessment of the state of the marine environment in order to enhance the scientific basis for policymaking;

315. *Reaffirms* the principles guiding the Regular Process and its objective and scope, recalls the crucial importance of the Regular Process and its possible inputs for ongoing ocean-related intergovernmental processes, including for the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Informal Consultative Process, and the development of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, among other relevant processes, and notes the importance of continuing support and cooperation between the activities of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and those of the Regular Process, and the development of a regulatory regime to organize and control all activities of exploration for, and exploitation of, the resources of the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction by the International Seabed Authority;

316. *Also reaffirms* the importance of ensuring that assessments, such as those included in the Global Sustainable Development Report and those prepared under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Regular Process, support one another and avoid unnecessary duplication, and also recalls the importance of compatibility and synergies between such assessments and assessments at the regional level;

317. *Recognizes* the importance of raising awareness of the second World Ocean Assessment and the Regular Process, and welcomes the enhancement of the social media campaign on the Assessment and the wider awareness-raising campaign of the Regular Process;

318. *Reaffirms* that capacity-building is one of the core objectives of the Regular Process, and recalls that, during the third cycle (2021–2025), a coherent programme on capacity-building is being carried out with the aim to develop the capacities of States in strengthening the ocean science-policy interface at the national, regional and global levels;

319. *Recalls* that the Regular Process shall be overseen and guided by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole, and that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall facilitate the delivery of the outputs of the third cycle of the Regular Process as outlined in the programme of work for the third cycle;

320. *Recognizes* with appreciation the role of the Co-Chairs and the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole in putting into practice the decisions and guidance of the Ad Hoc Working Group during the intersessional period, requests the Bureau to continue to provide oversight of the delivery of the programme of work for the third cycle of the Regular Process, and recognizes the support provided by the secretariat in that regard;

321. *Welcomes* the designation by States of national focal points, and invites States that have not yet done so to designate national focal points to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the third cycle of the Regular Process and beyond;

322. *Also welcomes* the designation of focal points for relevant intergovernmental organizations, and invites the secretariats of relevant United Nations specialized agencies, programmes, funds and bodies and the secretariats of related organizations and conventions that have not yet done so to designate focal points to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the third cycle of the Regular Process and beyond;

323. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization and relevant United Nations system organizations, bodies, funds and programmes, as appropriate, to assist in the implementation of the third cycle of the Regular Process;

324. *Invites* relevant intergovernmental organizations to contribute, as appropriate, to the activities of the third cycle of the Regular Process;

325. *Welcomes* the constitution of the Group of Experts for the third cycle of the Regular Process, which currently consists of 23 members, and notes with appreciation the work being carried out by the members of the Group of Experts in the implementation of the programme of work for the third cycle;

326. *Recalls* that the Group of Experts for the third cycle of the Regular Process shall comprise a maximum of 25 experts, with no more than five experts per regional group, and encourages regional groups that have appointed fewer than five experts to continue to appoint experts to the Group of Experts, taking into account the need to ensure adequate expertise, gender balance and geographical distribution;

327. *Endorses* the documents developed by the Group of Experts to support the development of the third World Ocean Assessment adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole at its eighteenth meeting;

328. *Encourages* the appointment of experts to the Pool of Experts in accordance with the mechanism, and requests the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to provide oversight of the establishment of the Pool of Experts;

329. *Welcomes* the meeting of the Coordinating Authors of the third World Ocean Assessment held in Lisbon in February 2024 to discuss, inter alia, the guidance for writing teams, the review process, and timelines for the development of the third World Ocean Assessment;

330. *Encourages* efforts to ensure completion of the zero draft of the third World Ocean Assessment for review by Member States as outlined in the programme of work for the third cycle of the Regular Process;

331. *Urges* States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to make financial contributions to the voluntary trust fund, as well as the special scholarship fund, and to make other contributions to the Regular Process;

332. *Welcomes* the holding of the twentieth and twenty-first meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole, on 15 March 2024 and on 4 September 2024, respectively, in accordance with paragraph 332 of resolution 78/69, and endorses the recommendations adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group at its twenty-first meeting on the progress in the implementation of the third cycle of the Regular Process and the launch of the fourth cycle;³⁸⁹

333. *Decides* to launch the fourth cycle of the Regular Process, to cover five years, from 2026 to 2030, and requests the Bureau, with the assistance of the Group of Experts and the secretariat, to develop a draft programme of work for the fourth cycle, on the basis of the possible outcomes and building blocks of the fourth cycle prepared by the Bureau and endorsed by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole at its twenty-first meeting and taking into account lessons learned from the third cycle, including, as appropriate, on the use of the Regular Process scientific outputs for informing decision and policy making at the national, regional and global levels, and to report to Member States in advance of the twenty-second meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

334. *Requests* the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to consider the lessons learned from the third cycle of the Regular Process, including with regard to the duration of the cycle and its outputs and on the basis of input received from Member States and other participants in the Ad Hoc Working Group and the Group of Experts, as well as from the secretariat, and also requests the Bureau to inform the Ad Hoc Working Group of the views received and to circulate that information in advance of the twenty-second meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

335. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare the resource requirements for the fourth cycle of the Regular Process on the basis of the draft programme of work for the fourth cycle, to be developed in the intersessional period by the Bureau, and to report to Member States in advance of the twenty-second meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole;

336. *Recognizes* the need for early preparation for the fourth cycle, and requests the Secretary-General to invite the Chairs of the regional groups to begin work aimed at the early constitution of a group of experts, ensuring adequate expertise, gender balance and geographical distribution, comprising a maximum of 25 experts, with no more than five experts per regional group, for the duration of the fourth cycle of the Regular Process, taking into account the desirability of some degree of continuity;

³⁸⁹ See [A/79/238](#).

337. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, in 2025, up to two meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of no more than two days of total duration each;

XIII

Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea

338. *Welcomes* the report of the Co-Chairs on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its twenty-fourth meeting, which focused on the theme of the ocean as a source of sustainable food;

339. *Notes* the discussions at the twenty-fourth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, from 18 to 21 June 2024, on the theme of the ocean as a source of sustainable food, during which delegations and other participants, inter alia, noted the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to global food security, nutrition and livelihoods, as well as their cultural and socioeconomic benefits, underscored the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for achieving the relevant development commitments, noted the considerable challenges in respect of the theme of the discussions, including overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, food loss and waste, and different pressures affecting the health and resilience of marine ecosystems such as climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss, emphasized the importance of certain management approaches to address these challenges, and pointed out the opportunities in respect of the theme of the discussions, including by increasing and improving cooperation and coordination at all levels, holistic and multi-stakeholder management approaches, promoting the mainstreaming of aquatic food systems into global food system and climate change processes, and further developing scientific understanding and strengthening capacity-building;

340. *Recognizes* the role of the Informal Consultative Process as a unique forum for comprehensive discussions on issues related to oceans and the law of the sea, consistent with the framework provided by the Convention and chapter 17 of Agenda 21, and in integrating knowledge, the exchange of opinions among multiple stakeholders and coordination among competent agencies, and enhancing awareness of topics, including emerging issues, while promoting the three pillars of sustainable development;

341. *Welcomes* the work of the Informal Consultative Process and its contribution to improving coordination and cooperation between States and strengthening the annual debate of the General Assembly on oceans and the law of the sea by effectively drawing attention to key issues and current trends, and also welcomes efforts to improve and focus such work;

342. *Recalls* the need to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the Informal Consultative Process, and encourages States, intergovernmental organizations and programmes to provide guidance to the Co-Chairs to this effect, particularly before and during the preparatory meeting for the Informal Consultative Process;

343. *Recalls* its decision, in resolution 78/69, to continue the Informal Consultative Process for four years, in accordance with resolution 54/33, with a further review of its effectiveness at its eighty-second session;

344. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 54/33, the twenty-fifth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, in New York for eight meetings during the week of 16 to 20 June 2025, to provide it with the facilities necessary for the performance of its work, including documentation, to also convene informal preparatory meetings, and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division, in cooperation with other relevant parts of the Secretariat, as appropriate;

345. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide support for the convening of a twenty-sixth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process for eight meetings in 2026, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 54/33, with the facilities necessary for the performance of its work, including documentation;

346. *Expresses its continued serious concern* regarding the lack of resources available in the voluntary trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7 for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in attending the meetings of the Informal Consultative Process, and urges States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to make additional contributions to the trust fund;

347. *Decides* that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea, the Informal Consultative Process shall focus its discussions at its twenty-fifth meeting, in 2025, on the theme “Capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology: new developments, approaches and challenges”, and recalls

its decision, in resolution 78/69, that it would focus its discussions at its twenty-sixth meeting, in 2026, on the theme “Marine ecosystem restoration”;

XIV

Coordination and cooperation

348. *Encourages* States to work closely with and through international organizations, funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant international conventions, to identify emerging areas of focus for improved coordination and cooperation and how best to address these issues;

349. *Encourages* bodies established by the Convention to strengthen coordination and cooperation, as appropriate, in fulfilling their respective mandates;

350. *Expresses its concern* at the desecration of graves at sea and the looting of wrecks of ships constituting such graves, and calls upon States to cooperate, as appropriate, to prevent the looting and desecration of wrecks of ships constituting graves in order to ensure that proper respect is given to all human remains located in maritime waters, consistent with international law, including, as appropriate, the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, among Parties thereto;

351. *Recalls* the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway³⁹⁰ and the modalities set forth for strengthened action on a range of small island developing States challenges and priorities, including challenges related to the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, and the preservation of the marine environment, and in this regard welcomes the convening of the high-level midterm review of the SAMOA Pathway in September 2019 and the adoption of its political declaration,³⁹¹ which notes the importance of oceans, seas and marine resources to small island developing States and acknowledges their efforts to develop and implement strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources, and reaffirms its commitment to work with small island developing States towards the full implementation of the SAMOA Pathway to ensure its success;

352. *Reaffirms* its resolution 78/317 of 16 July 2024, by which it endorsed the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, in which small island developing States sought the support of the international community to conserve and sustainably use the ocean and its resources;

353. *Recalls* the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014,³⁹² following the comprehensive 10-year review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,³⁹³ notes the need for cooperation to address the development needs and challenges faced by landlocked developing countries associated with, inter alia, their lack of direct territorial access to the sea, remoteness and isolation from world markets, in line with the objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action, and recalls the adoption of the road map for the accelerated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in the remaining five years;

354. *Notes* the adoption of the Leaders’ Declaration on the Solidarity of the Archipelagic and Island States Forum at the convening of the first High-Level Meeting of the Archipelagic and Island States Forum in Bali, Indonesia, on 11 October 2023, that expresses the commitment of archipelagic and island nations to collaborate in addressing common maritime and ocean issues, among others, climate change, sustainable ocean-based economy, and the marine environment, to achieve sustainability of the ocean for future generations;

355. *Notes with appreciation* the various cooperative efforts and initiatives by States at the regional and subregional levels, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention and to respond, including

³⁹⁰ Resolution 69/15, annex.

³⁹¹ Resolution 74/3.

³⁹² Resolution 69/137, annex II.

³⁹³ *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3)*, annex I.

through capacity-building, to issues related to maritime safety and security, the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources, the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity;

356. *Invites* States and international organizations to enhance their cooperation to better protect the marine environment;

357. *Notes* the Caribbean-focused Assistance Fund, which is intended to facilitate, mainly through technical assistance, the voluntary undertaking of maritime delimitation negotiations between Caribbean States, notes once again the Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes, established by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in 2000 as a primary mechanism, given its broader regional scope, for the prevention and resolution of pending territorial, land border and maritime boundary disputes, and calls upon States and others in a position to do so to contribute to these funds;

358. *Acknowledges* the cooperation among the members of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic and the principles enshrined under that initiative, and notes the adoption of the Mindelo Declaration and the Mindelo Plan of Action during the eighth ministerial meeting of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held in Cabo Verde on 17 and 18 April 2023;

359. *Notes* the Pacific Oceanscape Framework as an initiative to enhance cooperation among coastal States in the Pacific island region to foster marine conservation and sustainable development;

360. *Recalls*, in this regard, the endorsement of the Pacific Islands Forum leaders on 6 August 2021 at the fifty-first Pacific Islands Forum of a declaration on preserving maritime zones in the face of climate change-related sea level rise, and of the Heads of State and Government of the Alliance of Small Island States on 22 September 2021 of the Leaders' Declaration addressing, inter alia, the relationship between climate change-related sea level rise and Forum and Alliance members' maritime zones in response to long-standing concerns in the face of climate change-related sea level rise;

361. *Notes* the endorsement of the Pacific Islands Forum leaders on 9 November 2023 at the fifty-second Pacific Islands Forum of a declaration on the continuity of statehood and the protection of persons in the face of climate change-related sea level rise addressing, inter alia, the relationship between climate change-related sea level rise and Forum members' statehood, sovereignty and protection of persons, and notes the adoption by the Heads of State and Government of the Alliance of Small Island States on 23 September 2024 of the Leaders' Declaration on Sea-Level Rise and Statehood;³⁹⁴

362. *Recalls* the decision of the Assembly of the African Union in January 2015 to adopt Agenda 2063, also recalls that the African Union launched the Decade of African Seas and Oceans (2015–2025), and notes that the African Day of the Seas and Oceans is celebrated annually on 25 July;

363. *Notes* the cooperation between the OSPAR Commission established by the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic³⁹⁵ and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission;

364. *Also notes* the adoption of the Strategic Directions 2023–2027 for the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia;

365. *Welcomes* initiatives such as the Integrated Assessment and Management of the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem;

366. *Notes* the efforts of the Sargasso Sea Commission, led by the Government of Bermuda, to raise awareness of the ecological significance of the Sargasso Sea;

367. *Acknowledges* the important contributions to scientific understanding of the marine environment and its resources, as well as the scientific advice for their sustainable use, provided by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in its wide-ranging cooperation with organizations at the regional level under the Convention

³⁹⁴ A/79/548, annex.

³⁹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2354, No. 42279.

for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, 1964,³⁹⁶ and by the North Pacific Marine Science Organization under the Convention for a North Pacific Marine Science Organization, 1992;

368. *Notes* the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation, negotiated under the auspices of the Arctic Council, and notes that its implementation will increase the development of scientific knowledge about the region;

369. *Also notes* the decision adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission at its thirty-second session to establish the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Subcommission for the Central Indian Ocean with the purpose of promoting international cooperation and coordinating programmes in research, services, and capacity development;³⁹⁷

370. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, as well as funding institutions, and underlines the importance of their constructive and timely input for the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea and of their participation in relevant meetings and processes;

371. *Welcomes* the work done by the secretariats of relevant United Nations specialized agencies, programmes, funds and bodies and the secretariats of related organizations and conventions to enhance inter-agency coordination and cooperation on ocean issues, including, where appropriate, through UN-Oceans, the inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

372. *Recognizes* the work undertaken by UN-Oceans, under the revised terms of reference for the work of UN-Oceans, and with the United Nations Legal Counsel/the Division as the focal point of UN-Oceans, requests the focal point to maintain the UN-Oceans website, and in this regard urges States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to make financial earmarked contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for the Office of Legal Affairs to support the promotion of international law, and authorizes the Secretary-General to disburse funds from such contributions to that trust fund for the purposes of the maintenance of the UN-Oceans website, including an online searchable database for an inventory of the mandates of UN-Oceans members and priorities approved by the respective governing bodies of the participating organizations of UN-Oceans, with a view to identifying possible areas of collaboration and synergy, as well as for travel associated with the performance of the functions of the focal point;

XV

Activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

373. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual reports on oceans and the law of the sea, prepared by the Division, as well as for the other activities of the Division, which reflect the high standard of assistance provided to Member States by the Division;

374. *Notes with satisfaction* the sixteenth observance by the United Nations of World Oceans Day, in 2024,³⁹⁸ recognizes with appreciation the efforts deployed by the Division in this regard, invites States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to support the future observance of World Oceans Day, including by making voluntary financial or other contributions, and invites the Division to continue to promote and facilitate international cooperation on the law of the sea and ocean affairs in the context of the future observance of World Oceans Day, as well as through its participation in other events;

375. *Notes* the continuously growing responsibilities and functions entrusted to the Secretary-General in the Convention and in the related resolutions of the General Assembly, and in this context the unprecedented substantial increase in activities of the Division, in particular in view of the growing number of requests to the Division for additional outputs and servicing of meetings, the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, and requests

³⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 652, No. 9344.

³⁹⁷ See Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/A-32/Decisions, resolution A-32/1.

³⁹⁸ By its resolution 63/111, the General Assembly designated 8 June as World Oceans Day.

the Secretary-General to ensure the allocation of appropriate resources to the Division for the performance of its activities under the approved budget for the Organization;

376. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the publication activities of the Division, and in particular through a publication on “Ocean-related frameworks at the national level: challenges and opportunities”³⁹⁹ and to publish the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*;

XVI

Eightieth session of the General Assembly

377. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare reports for consideration by the General Assembly at its eightieth session, namely a report on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the present resolution, in accordance with resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997 and 54/33, and a report on the theme that is the focus of the twenty-fifth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process;

378. *Emphasizes* the critical role of the annual reports of the Secretary-General, which integrate information on developments relating to the implementation of the Convention and the work of the Organization, its specialized agencies and other institutions in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea at the global and regional levels, and as a result constitute the basis for the annual consideration and review of developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea by the General Assembly as the global institution having the competence to undertake such a review;

379. *Notes* that the reports referred to in paragraph 377 above will also be submitted to States Parties pursuant to article 319 of the Convention regarding issues of a general nature that have arisen with respect to the Convention;

380. *Also notes* the desire to further improve the efficiency of and effective participation of delegations in the informal consultations concerning the annual General Assembly resolution on oceans and the law of the sea, decides that the period of the informal consultations on that resolution should not exceed a maximum of nine days in total and that the consultations should be scheduled in such a way that the Division has sufficient time to produce the report on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea referred to in paragraph 377 above, requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide support to the consultations through the Division, and encourages States to submit proposals for the resolution to the Coordinator of the informal consultations no later than one week before the first day of the first round of the informal consultations;

381. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”.

Annex

Amendments to the terms of reference of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea Trust Fund⁴⁰⁰

Amend paragraph 8 to read:

Independent panel

8. The Secretary-General, through the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, may engage an independent panel to examine applications and to recommend to the Secretary-General the amount of the financial assistance to be given, the phase or phases of the proceedings in respect of which assistance is to be given and the types of expenses for which the assistance may be used. The panel will be composed of the Chairs of the United Nations regional groups for the month on which the panel is convened. Each Chair may designate one representative from the regional group to attend on his or her behalf. However, no person from a State with an application before the panel should serve on this independent panel.

³⁹⁹ This replaces the publication of a combined edition of the Convention, the Part XI Agreement, the Fish Stocks Agreement and the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction.

⁴⁰⁰ Resolution 55/7, annex I.

RESOLUTION 79/145

Adopted at the 52nd plenary meeting, on 12 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.38](#), sponsored by: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

79/145. Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its annual resolutions on sustainable fisheries, including resolution [78/68](#) of 9 December 2023, and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention),⁴⁰¹ and bearing in mind the relationship between the Convention and the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement),⁴⁰²

Noting with satisfaction that 16 November 2024 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention,

Welcoming ratifications of and accessions to the Agreement and the fact that a growing number of States, entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, have taken measures, as appropriate, towards the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, in order to improve their management regimes,

Noting with satisfaction the upcoming thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Agreement on 4 December 1995 at New York, as well as the upcoming thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (the Code),

Welcoming the holding of the resumed Review Conference on the Agreement, in New York from 22 to 26 May 2023, and its outcome,⁴⁰³

Welcoming also the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Fisheries, and recognizing in particular the Code and other related instruments, including the international plans of action, which set out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices for the conservation of fisheries resources and the management and development of fisheries, as well as the 2005 Rome Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing,

Noting with appreciation the outcomes, including the decisions and recommendations, of the thirty-sixth session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome from 8 to 12 July 2024,

Recognizing the importance of data collection through accurate and reliable reporting and monitoring of catches, including by-catch and discards, as a fundamental element of effective fisheries management that provides a basis for scientific stock assessment, and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management,

Recalling that the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration cover the period from 2021 to 2030 and provide important opportunities

⁴⁰¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

⁴⁰² *Ibid.*, vol. 2167, No. 37924.

⁴⁰³ [A/CONF.210/2023/6](#), annex.

to address gaps in ocean science, increase knowledge, improve synergies and support the sustainable conservation and management of marine resources, as well as to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide,

Noting with concern that the effective management of marine capture fisheries has been made difficult in some areas by unreliable and incomplete information and data caused by, inter alia, unreported and misreported fish catch and fishing effort and that this lack of accurate data undermines the assessment of fish stocks and contributes to overfishing in some areas, and in this regard recalling that members of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements must fully comply with their associated data-collection and reporting obligations, including to ensure that required data submissions are complete, reliable and submitted in a timely manner,

Recognizing the second World Ocean Assessment, launched in April 2021, which provides information on the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, in relation to, inter alia, fisheries,

Recognizing also the significant contribution of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to food security and nutrition, income, wealth and poverty alleviation for present and future generations, noting that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, underscored the importance of their contribution in meeting current and future food security and sustainable growth needs,

Taking note of the report of the twenty-fourth session of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, focusing on the topic “The ocean as a source of sustainable food”,⁴⁰⁴

Welcoming in this regard the continuous attention given by the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the role of aquatic food in nutrition and food security, as well as the growing recognition of this role by the international community,

Noting especially the importance of the availability of highly nutritious food for low-income populations,

Welcoming in this regard the work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on strengthening food security and nutrition as a contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Welcoming in this regard also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [66/288](#) of 27 July 2012,

Welcoming the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, held from 25 to 27 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, and in this regard reaffirming the commitment to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, as reflected in Goal 14 of the outcome document,

Noting the voluntary national reviews on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, particularly on Goal 14,

Recalling its resolution [76/296](#) of 21 July 2022, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility” adopted by the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022, as well as its resolution [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” adopted by the Conference held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, and in this regard reaffirming the important role of the declarations in demonstrating the collective determination to act decisively and urgently to improve the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and its ecosystem,

Recognizing the important contributions of the partnership dialogues and voluntary commitments made in the context of the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development to the effective and timely implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

⁴⁰⁴ [A/79/207](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recalling the decision of the General Assembly that the high-level 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, to be co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, would be organized in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, including sustainable fisheries management,

Recalling also the decision in its resolution [71/124](#) of 7 December 2016 to designate 2 May as World Tuna Day,

Recalling further the decision in its resolution [72/72](#) of 5 December 2017 to proclaim 5 June the International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, to draw attention to the threats posed by illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities to the sustainable use of fisheries resources as well as to ongoing efforts to fight these activities,

Recalling that, in “The future we want”, States were encouraged to give due consideration to implementing the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,⁴⁰⁵

Recalling with appreciation the high-level special event on the tenth anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication,⁴⁰⁶ organized during the thirty-sixth session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 8 July 2024,

Noting that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-fifth session, called upon all States to enable fishers and fish workers in small-scale fisheries to participate in the process of decision-making concerning fisheries management, and reiterated the fundamental role that a new subcommittee on fisheries management could play in relation to sustainable small-scale fisheries,

Recalling the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication,

Noting, in this regard, the convening of the second Small-scale Fisheries Summit, in Rome from 5 to 7 July 2024, and that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, recognized the importance of the Small-scale Fisheries Summit as a platform for small-scale fisheries actors to exchange views and express needs to secure sustainable small-scale fisheries and encouraged the Summit be held every two years prior to sessions of the Committee on Fisheries,

Reaffirming the urgent need for action at all levels, relying on the best available scientific information to ensure the long-term sustainable use and management of fisheries resources through the wide application of the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches,

Welcoming the holding of the first session of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Management of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations virtually, from 15 to 18 January 2024, and noting that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, reaffirmed the role of the Subcommittee as a technical forum to identify priority issues, and advance discussions and future work on how to improve fisheries management in line with the Code and related instruments,

Reiterating its concern over the current and projected adverse effects of climate change on food security and the sustainability of fisheries, noting in that regard the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, and noting with concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel in its special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate,

Recalling the entry into force of the Paris Agreement,⁴⁰⁷ and noting that it aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, including by increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience,

⁴⁰⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

⁴⁰⁶ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document COFI/2022/4.1/Rev.1.

⁴⁰⁷ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Noting the advisory opinion on climate change and international law rendered by the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea on 21 May 2024,⁴⁰⁸

Noting with appreciation the comprehensive review of the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture, as well as adaptation and mitigation options undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁴⁰⁹

Reaffirming its commitment to ensuring that conservation and management measures adopted by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements are based on the best available scientific information,

Welcoming the actions of those States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have already begun to carry out work to increase the climate resilience of fisheries and aquaculture in response to the adverse impacts of climate change, and underscoring the need for international cooperation to support States in such efforts,

Taking note of the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations entitled *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024*, in which it stated that concern over the state of marine fisheries resources continued despite noticeable improvements in several regions, with examples confirming that effective fisheries management leads to stock recovery and increased catches, and called for urgent action to reverse the declining stock trend,

Recognizing the need for enhanced capacity-building, technical assistance and international cooperation to support developing countries, in particular small island developing States, to develop long-term monitoring of marine fish stocks, especially in relation to small-scale and artisanal fisheries,

Concerned that only a limited number of States have taken measures to implement, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Recalling the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Particularly concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing continues to constitute a serious threat to fish stocks and marine habitats and ecosystems, to the detriment of sustainable fisheries as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

Recognizing the importance of States' and relevant international fisheries organizations' expanding existing efforts to address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

Concerned that some operators increasingly take advantage of the globalization of fishery markets to trade fishery products stemming from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and make economic profits from those operations, which constitutes an incentive for them to pursue their activities,

Recognizing that the effective deterrence and combating of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has significant financial and other resource implications for all States, in particular developing States,

Recognizing also that fishing by vessels without nationality on the high seas undermines relevant objectives of the Convention and the Agreement to conserve and sustainably manage marine resources, and noting with concern that fishing vessels without nationality operate on the high seas without governance and oversight,

Recognizing further the role of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels in the concerted fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

Recognizing the duty provided in the Convention, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement),⁴¹⁰ the Agreement and the Code for flag States to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over fishing vessels flying their

⁴⁰⁸ Available at www.itlos.org/fileadmin/itlos/documents/cases/31/Advisory_Opinion/C31_Adv_Op_21.05.2024_orig.pdf.

⁴⁰⁹ See Manuel Barange and others, eds., *Impacts of Climate Change on Fisheries and Aquaculture – Synthesis of Current Knowledge, Adaptation and Mitigation Options*, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper 627 (Rome, FAO, 2018).

⁴¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2221, No. 39486.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

flag, and vessels flying their flag which provide support to fishing vessels, to ensure that the activities of such fishing and support vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

Noting the advisory opinion of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea on the request for an advisory opinion submitted by the Subregional Fisheries Commission, issued on 2 April 2015,

Recognizing the importance of adequately regulating, monitoring and controlling trans-shipment at sea, including on the high seas, to contribute to combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities,

Noting in this regard the Voluntary Guidelines for Trans-shipment as a new instrument within the framework of the Code,

Noting the obligation of all States, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention, to cooperate in the conservation and management of living marine resources, and recognizing the importance of coordination and cooperation at the global, regional, subregional and national levels in the areas, inter alia, of marine scientific research, data collection, information-sharing, capacity-building and training for the conservation, management and sustainable development of living marine resources,

Acknowledging the importance of ocean data buoy systems moored in areas beyond national jurisdiction to sustainable development, promoting safety at sea and limiting human vulnerability to natural disasters, due to their use in weather and marine forecasts, fisheries management, tsunami forecasts and climate prediction, and expressing concern that most damage to ocean data buoys, such as moored buoys and tsunameters, frequently results from actions taken by some fishing operations which render the buoys inoperable,

Welcoming in this regard the adoption of measures by States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to protect ocean data buoy systems from the impacts of fishing activities,

Encouraging States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to cooperate to ensure that interactions between fishing operations and ocean data buoys on the high seas are minimized,

Recognizing the need for States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to continue to develop and implement, consistent with international law, effective port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to contribute to addressing overfishing, the critical need for cooperation with developing States to build their capacity, and the importance of cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization in this regard,

Recalling the entry into force of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2016,⁴¹¹

Recognizing the efforts of States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to implement its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991, in which the General Assembly called for a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, including collaborative fisheries enforcement activities,

Concerned that marine pollution from all sources constitutes a serious threat to human health and safety, endangers fish stocks, marine biodiversity and marine and coastal habitats and has significant costs to local and national economies,

Recognizing that marine debris is a global transboundary pollution problem and that, owing to the many different types and sources of marine debris, different approaches to its prevention and removal are necessary, including the identification of such sources and environmentally sound techniques for its removal,

Expressing concern over the serious threat to fisheries and aquaculture in marine areas posed by pollution from land-based sources, including sewage pollution, and encouraging coordinated efforts by States and organizations to fight the discharge of untreated and environmentally hazardous sewage into coastal ecosystems,

⁴¹¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2009/REP and Corr.1–3, appendix E.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recognizing that the majority of marine debris, including plastics and microplastics, entering the seas and oceans is considered to originate from land-based sources, while acknowledging that sea-based sources of marine litter are also significant in some areas,

Acknowledging that marine pollution and debris from both land- and sea-based sources pose a risk to aquatic food systems and food safety,

Recognizing that abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, is an increasingly pervasive and destructive form of marine debris causing adverse impacts on fish stocks, marine life and the marine environment, including through ghost fishing, and that urgent preventative action is needed, such as the marking and reporting of the loss of fishing gear in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear adopted by the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as retrieval and removal action,

Noting the holding of the first five sessions of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 28 November to 2 December 2022, in Paris from 29 May to 2 June 2023, in Nairobi from 13 to 19 November 2023, in Ottawa from 23 to 29 April 2024, and in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 25 November to 1 December 2024, respectively, based on a comprehensive approach and with the ambition of completing its work by the end of 2024 in line with the mandate of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14,⁴¹²

Acknowledging that anthropogenic underwater noise could have impacts on different marine species, which could also have consequent socioeconomic impacts, including on fishing, and recalling in this regard the discussions on the issue at the nineteenth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea,⁴¹³

Taking note of decision 15/24 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity,⁴¹⁴ in which the Conference noted the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as the global implementing body related to fisheries, and acknowledged the work done to mainstream biodiversity into the fisheries sector globally,

Noting the amendment of the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by the Conference of the Parties to that Convention to include a number of additional shark and ray species,

Noting also the continuing gaps in knowledge and lack of data with respect to anthropogenic underwater noise and its impacts, and welcoming in this respect that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at its thirty-fourth session, recognized the increased science-based knowledge on underwater anthropogenic noise and encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assess its possible impacts, including its socioeconomic consequences, on marine resources in collaboration with relevant international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization,

Reaffirming the importance of sustainable aquaculture to food security, recognizing that, as indicated in *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024*, aquaculture has already demonstrated its crucial role in global food security, with its production growing at 5.2 per cent per year on average from 2000 to 2022, and that, according to available statistics, aquaculture production of aquatic animals surpassed for the first time in history capture fisheries production in 2022,

Recognizing the potential of aquaculture for further growth, but also that the importance of the environmental challenges the sector must face and address as it intensifies production demands new sustainable development strategies,

Noting in this regard that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, adopted the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture, encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to raise awareness

⁴¹² [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14](#).

⁴¹³ See [A/73/124](#).

⁴¹⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), sect. I.

of the Guidelines, promote good practices, and seek funding to provide technical assistance and support in their implementation,

Noting that the contribution of sustainable aquaculture to global fish supplies continues to respond to opportunities in developing countries to enhance local food security and nutrition and poverty alleviation and, together with the efforts of other aquaculture-producing countries, will make a significant contribution to meeting future demands in fish consumption, bearing in mind article 9 of the Code,

Noting in this regard the concern about the potential risks and effects of genetically engineered fish species on the health and sustainability of wild fish stocks and on the biodiversity of the aquatic environment, and recognizing in this respect the importance of effective biosafety regulatory frameworks, their associated science-based risk assessments, and international cooperation on biosafety,

Recognizing the efforts made by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in regulating deep-sea fisheries, while still concerned that some deep-sea fishing activities in certain areas are being carried out without the full implementation of relevant paragraphs of previous resolutions, representing a threat to vulnerable marine ecosystems,

Calling attention to the particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States, other developing coastal States and subsistence fishing communities whose livelihoods, economic development and food security are heavily dependent on sustainable fisheries and will suffer disproportionately if sustainable fisheries are negatively affected,

Calling attention also to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building, including the transfer of marine technology and in particular fisheries- and aquaculture-related technology, to enhance the ability of such States to exercise their rights in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources and fulfil their obligations under international instruments,

Noting the need to recognize and address the special role of women and the vulnerability of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and minorities in small-scale and artisanal fisheries,

Recognizing the important contribution of women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, as well as challenges faced by women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in these sectors, including lack of access to social protection and unequal employment opportunities,

Noting in this regard the Santiago de Compostela Declaration for Equal Opportunities in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sectors adopted by participants at the International Conference of Women in Fisheries, in November 2018,

Recognizing the need to adopt, implement and enforce appropriate measures to minimize waste, by-catch and discards, including high-grading, loss of fishing gear and other factors that adversely affect the sustainability of fish stocks and ecosystems and, consequently, can also have harmful effects on the economies and food security of small island developing States, other developing coastal States and subsistence fishing communities,

Recognizing also the need to adopt and implement appropriate measures, consistent with the best available scientific information, to minimize by-catch of non-targeted species and juveniles through the effective management of fishing methods, including the use and design of fish aggregating devices, in order to mitigate adverse effects on fish stocks and ecosystems,

Recognizing further the need to further integrate ecosystem approaches into fisheries conservation and management and, more generally, the importance of applying ecosystem approaches to the management of human activities in the ocean, and noting in this regard the fifteenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, focusing on the topic “Implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management”, the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem,⁴¹⁵ the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and the importance of this approach to relevant provisions of the Agreement and the Code, as well as

⁴¹⁵ [E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/3](#), annex.

decision VII/11⁴¹⁶ and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recognizing the economic and cultural importance of sharks in many countries, the biological importance of sharks in the marine ecosystem as key predatory species, the vulnerability of certain shark species to overexploitation, the fact that some are threatened with extinction, the need for measures to promote the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark populations and fisheries, and the relevance of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1999, in providing guidance on the development of such measures,

Welcoming in this regard the review by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, and its ongoing work in this regard,

Noting with concern that basic data on shark stocks and harvests continue to be lacking and that not all regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have adopted conservation and management measures for directed shark fisheries and for the regulation of by-catch of sharks from other fisheries,

Encouraging the efforts and progress made by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve the collection of species-specific fisheries and biological data on sharks, and to adopt conservation and management measures based on the best available scientific information to conserve shark species and promote their long-term sustainable management, and urging action within regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to address implementation and compliance within existing measures,

Welcoming science-based measures taken by States to conserve and sustainably manage sharks, and noting in this respect management measures taken by coastal States, including limits on catch or fishing effort, technical measures, including by-catch reduction measures, sanctuaries, closed seasons and areas and monitoring, control and surveillance,

Recalling the resolution entitled “Conservation and management of sharks”⁴¹⁷ and decisions on sharks and rays, as amended at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, inter alia, the inclusion of additional species of sharks and rays in appendix II to that Convention⁴¹⁸ at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in Panama City from 14 to 25 November 2022, and recalling also the ongoing work of the secretariat of that Convention, as well as other organizations, including the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on capacity-building to facilitate the implementation of requirements associated with such listings,

Recalling also that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, at its fourteenth session, held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, from 12 to 17 February 2024, added one new species of shark and two new species of rays to those listed in the appendices to that Convention,⁴¹⁹ bringing the number of listed shark and ray species to 40 species,

Recalling further that the signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks, at their fourth meeting, held in Bonn, Germany, from 28 February to 3 March 2023, added one new species of shark to those listed in annex I to that Memorandum of Understanding, and adopted a capacity-building strategy aimed at supporting signatories with the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding and its conservation plan,

Noting with concern the continuing practice of the removal of fins from sharks, with the remainder of the carcass being discarded at sea,

⁴¹⁶ See United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21](#), annex.

⁴¹⁷ See resolution Conf. 12.6 (Rev. CoP18) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

⁴¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

⁴¹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

Recognizing the importance of marine species occupying low trophic levels in the ecosystem and for food security, and the need to ensure their long-term sustainability,

Expressing concern over continued incidental mortality, in fishing operations, of seabirds, particularly albatrosses and petrels, as well as other marine species, including sharks, fin-fish species, marine mammals and marine turtles, while recognizing considerable efforts by States and through various regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to reduce incidental mortality as a result of by-catch,

Noting with concern the significant threat that invasive alien species, such as those carried and transferred by ballast water and by biofouling on ships, pose to marine ecosystems and resources,

Recognizing the importance of decent work and productive employment in the fishing sector, which is critical to sustainable livelihoods and food security,

Noting the ongoing work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop Guidance on Social Responsibility in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including industry and fish worker associations, and the call by the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, to accelerate this work,

I

Achieving sustainable fisheries

1. *Reaffirms* the importance that it attaches to the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas and the obligations of States to cooperate to this end, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular the provisions on cooperation set out in Part V and Part VII, section 2, of the Convention, and where applicable, the Agreement;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention, which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in "The future we want",⁴²⁰ States addressed the sustainable development of fisheries, recognized the significant contribution of fisheries to the three dimensions of sustainable development and stressed the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people, and encourages States to implement the commitments made in "The future we want";

4. *Calls upon* States to implement the Sustainable Development Goals outlined in the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/1, including Goal 14 to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, recalling that some of its targets were to be met by 2020 and that the Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible;

5. *Reiterates*, in this regard, the calls for action to be taken on an urgent basis to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development made in the declarations entitled "Our ocean, our future: call for action"⁴²¹ and "Our ocean, our future, our responsibility";⁴²²

6. *Encourages* States to give due priority to the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)⁴²³ in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries, especially restoring depleted stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis and, where possible, not later than 2015, and recalls that, in "The future we want", States committed themselves to intensify their efforts to meet that target and to urgently take the measures necessary to maintain or restore all stocks at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, with the aim of achieving those goals in the shortest

⁴²⁰ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁴²¹ Resolution 71/312, annex.

⁴²² Resolution 76/296, annex.

⁴²³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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time feasible, as determined by their biological characteristics, and in order to achieve this, to urgently develop and implement science-based management plans, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and fishing effort commensurate with the status of the stock, consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

7. *Welcomes* the technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on fisheries and aquaculture, and notes in this regard its publications;

8. *Encourages* States to promote the consumption of fish sourced from sustainably managed fisheries and sustainable aquaculture to support environmental, social and economic goals;

9. *Also encourages* States to consider sustainable aquaculture, including sustainable algae aquaculture, consistent with the Code and the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture, as a means to promote diversification of the food supply and of income, while ensuring that aquaculture is conducted responsibly and adverse impacts on the environment are minimized;

10. *Reaffirms* its resolution [78/317](#) of 16 July 2024, by which it adopted the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, in which small island developing States sought the support of the international community to conserve and sustainably use the ocean and its resources;

11. *Recalls* its resolution [77/321](#) of 1 August 2023 on the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, and invites States and regional economic integration organizations to consider its implications for sustainable fisheries;

12. *Expresses its serious concern* regarding the impacts of global climate change and ocean acidification on coral reefs and other ecosystems relevant to fisheries, and urges States, either directly or through appropriate subregional, regional or global organizations or arrangements, to intensify efforts to assess and address, as appropriate, the impacts of global climate change and ocean acidification on the sustainability of fish stocks and the habitats that support them, in particular the most affected ones;

13. *Notes*, in this regard, the special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and notes with concern the findings contained therein;

14. *Invites* States to continue capacity-building efforts and to promote international coordination on scientific research focused on monitoring the impacts of climate phenomena with impacts on fisheries, such as the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (El Niño/La Niña), especially on small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture;

15. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, commended the work carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in assessing, projecting and responding to the impacts of climate change on aquatic food systems, and the development of a set of actions on climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁴²⁴ in support of the Strategy on Climate Change for 2022–2031 of that Organization and aligned with its Blue Transformation road map, and called upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to mobilize additional resources to scale up climate change adaptation and mitigation solutions;

16. *Also notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, welcomed the progressive discussions on aquatic foods under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁴²⁵ and requested the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue engaging with the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue under that Convention and other relevant global forums, while encouraging its members to include consideration of aquatic foods into their nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

⁴²⁴ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document COFI/2024/INF/17.

⁴²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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17. *Emphasizes* the obligations of flag States to discharge their responsibilities, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to ensure compliance by vessels flying their flag with the conservation and management measures adopted and in force with respect to fisheries resources on the high seas;

18. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to act urgently to assess the risks and potential adverse impacts of climate change with respect to fish stocks, consider them when establishing conservation and management measures and identifying options to reduce risks and adverse impacts with respect to fisheries management and the health and resilience of marine ecosystems and enhance efforts to cooperate to collect, exchange and publish scientific and technical data and best practices related to the development and implementation of adaptation strategies, and to assist developing States in this regard, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change;

19. *Urges* States and relevant organizations and arrangements to assess and consider the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture sectors in their policies and planning, as appropriate, without delay in order to identify and implement effective adaptation strategies to reduce the vulnerability of these sectors to climate change;

20. *Notes*, in this regard, that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, acknowledged the role of regional fishery bodies in addressing climate change impacts on fisheries and ecosystems, encouraged its members to advance efforts to fully consider climate change in regional fishery body conservation and management measures, appreciated the engagement of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations with such bodies on these issues, and encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate information exchange and enhance regional cooperation and coordination with and among regional fishery bodies;

21. *Welcomes* the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, takes note of its adopted decisions, encourages the Parties to fully and effectively implement the Convention and its Protocols, as well as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its targets relevant to fisheries and aquaculture, and recognizes the role of effectively managed sustainable fisheries in achieving their objectives;

22. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply widely, in accordance with international law and the Code, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks, and also calls upon States parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

23. *Urges* States to increase their reliance on scientific advice in developing, adopting and implementing conservation and management measures, and to increase their efforts, including through international cooperation, to promote science for conservation and management measures that apply, in accordance with international law, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, enhancing understanding of ecosystem approaches, in order to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a framework for the improvement and understanding of fishery status and trends;

24. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply stock-specific target and limit precautionary reference points, which, for target reference points, are intended to meet management objectives, as described in annex II to the Agreement and in the Code, to ensure that populations of harvested stocks and, where necessary, associated or dependent species are maintained at or restored to sustainable levels, and to use these reference points for triggering conservation and management action;

25. *Encourages* States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to establish and implement rebuilding and recovery strategies and plans where a stock is identified as being overfished, which should include time frames and probabilities of recovery aimed at bringing the stock back at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, and guided by scientific assessment and subjected to a periodic evaluation of progress;

26. *Also encourages* States to apply the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches in adopting and implementing conservation and management measures addressing, inter alia, by-catch, pollution and overfishing, and protecting habitats of specific concern, taking into account existing guidelines developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

27. *Further encourages* States to enhance or develop observer programmes, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, in order to improve data collection on, inter alia, target and by-catch species, which could also assist monitoring, control and surveillance tools, and to take into account standards, forms of cooperation and other existing structures for such programmes as described in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

28. *Calls upon*, in this regard, States, individually in line with their national legislation or through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to take steps as appropriate to ensure the safety of observers;

29. *Encourages* States to implement, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, accurate, complete, reliable and effective data collection and reporting of required data on catches, including by-catch and discards, and to review, validate and provide such data in support of scientific stock assessment and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, as well as monitoring and compliance activities, while noting the importance, particularly for developing countries, of improving the capacity to collect and report accurate, complete, reliable and effective data;

30. *Encourages*, in this regard, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and States to implement electronic systems for the collection and exchange of fisheries data needed for sustainable fisheries management and for detecting and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, while acknowledging the importance of data harmonization, as appropriate;

31. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to collect and, where appropriate, report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations required catch and effort data, and fishery-related information, in a complete, accurate and timely way, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction, discrete high seas fish stocks, and by-catch and discards; and, where they do not exist, to establish processes to strengthen data collection, including through innovative technologies, and reporting by members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, including through regular reviews of member compliance with such obligations, and, when such obligations are not met, require the member concerned to rectify the problem, including through the preparation of plans of action with timelines;

32. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate expert work to fill relevant data gaps and share expertise on stock assessment methodologies, and therefore affirms the importance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its members working cooperatively to address these issues;

33. *Invites* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the implementation and further development of the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System initiative;

34. *Reaffirms* paragraph 10 of its resolution [61/105](#) of 8 December 2006, and calls upon States, including through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to urgently adopt and implement measures to fully implement the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for directed and non-directed shark fisheries, based on the best available scientific information, through, inter alia, limits on catch or fishing effort, by requiring that vessels flying their flag collect and regularly report data on shark catches, including species-specific data, discards and landings, undertaking, including through international cooperation, comprehensive stock assessments of sharks, reducing shark by-catch and by-catch mortality and, where scientific information is uncertain or inadequate, not increasing fishing effort in directed shark fisheries and urgently establishing science-based management measures to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark stocks and to prevent further declines of vulnerable or threatened shark stocks, and encourages the full utilization of dead sharks caught in the context of sustainably managed fisheries;

35. *Calls upon* States to take immediate and concerted action to improve the implementation of and compliance with existing regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and national measures that regulate shark fisheries and incidental catch of sharks, in particular those measures which prohibit or restrict fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins and, where necessary, to consider taking other measures, as appropriate, such as requiring that all sharks be landed with each fin naturally attached;

36. *Calls upon* regional fisheries management organizations with the competence to regulate highly migratory species to strengthen or establish precautionary, science-based conservation and management measures, as

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appropriate, for sharks taken in fisheries within their convention areas consistent with the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks;

37. *Encourages* range States and regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to become signatories to and implement the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and invites non-range States, intergovernmental organizations and international and national non-governmental organizations or other relevant bodies and entities to consider becoming cooperating partners;

38. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, to cooperate in establishing non-detriment findings for shared stocks of marine species listed in appendices I and II to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, consistent with the concepts and non-binding guiding principles contained in resolution Conf. 16.7 on non-detriment findings, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

39. *Notes*, in this regard, the ongoing collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in raising awareness and building capacity on the implementation of that Convention in the fisheries sector, as a growing number of commercially exploited aquatic species are being included in appendix II to that Convention;

40. *Recalls* the fundamental role of sound scientific advice as the basis for decisions on fisheries management, and notes the ongoing collaboration of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to provide the best scientific data and information;

41. *Urges* States to eliminate barriers to trade in fish and fisheries products which are not consistent with their rights and obligations under the World Trade Organization agreements, taking into account the importance of the trade in fish and fisheries products, particularly for developing countries;

42. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States committed themselves to observing the need to ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as Indigenous Peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States;

43. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide capacity-development and technical support to small-scale fisheries, including by addressing socioeconomics, gender dimensions, and post-harvest and data-collection challenges in the sector;

44. *Urges* States and relevant international and national organizations to provide for the participation of small-scale fishery stakeholders in related policy development and fisheries management strategies in order to achieve long-term sustainability for such fisheries, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources, and encourages States to consider promoting, as appropriate, participatory management schemes for small-scale fisheries in accordance with national laws, regulations and practices, as well as the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

45. *Encourages* States to implement actions to highlight the role of and support small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture;

46. *Welcomes* action taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and a number of regional organizations to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication through, as appropriate, national and regional plans of action, including on small-scale fisheries, dedicated working groups and other initiatives;

47. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue promoting dialogue on small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, and to consider including these issues as a standing agenda item of the Committee on Fisheries and its subcommittees, as relevant;

48. *Encourages* States, either directly or through competent and appropriate subregional, regional or global organizations and arrangements, to analyse, as appropriate, the impact of fishing for marine species corresponding to low trophic levels;

49. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the initiation of further studies by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the impact of industrial fishing activities on species corresponding to low trophic levels;

50. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assess and consider the potential risk and effects of genetically engineered fish species on the health and sustainability of wild fish stocks and on the biodiversity of the aquatic environment and to provide guidance, consistent with the Code, on managing risk and minimizing harmful impacts in this regard;

51. *Also invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in consultation with other relevant international organizations, including the International Maritime Organization, to promote awareness and cooperation to develop and strengthen capacity to prevent, minimize and mitigate the adverse impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity, including fish stocks;

52. *Calls upon* States to consider the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise from different activities in the marine environment and to address and mitigate such impacts, taking into account the best available scientific information, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, as appropriate;

II

Implementation of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

53. *Welcomes* the most recent accession to the Agreement, and calls upon all States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, that have not done so to ratify or accede to the Agreement and in the interim to consider applying it provisionally;

54. *Calls upon* States parties to the Agreement to effectively implement, as a matter of priority, the provisions of the Agreement through their national legislation and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate;

55. *Emphasizes* the importance of those provisions of the Agreement relating to bilateral, subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

56. *Urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, thereof, to inform, either directly or through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, all States whose vessels fish on the high seas in the same subregion or region of the form of identification issued by those States parties to officials duly authorized to carry out boarding and inspection functions in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

57. *Also urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, thereof, to designate an appropriate authority to receive notifications pursuant to article 21 and to give due publicity to such designation through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement;

58. *Invites* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements which have not yet done so to adopt procedures for high seas boarding and inspection that are consistent with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement, including, inter alia, those to ensure the safety of the crew and the inspectors;

59. *Notes* that, in the agreed outcome of the resumed Review Conference on the Agreement, in May 2023, the Conference recommended the development, through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, of high seas boarding and inspection measures where they do not currently exist, effective implementation of such measures where they already exist, and review of the implementation of existing measures, in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

60. *Calls upon* States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence over discrete high seas fish stocks, to adopt the measures necessary to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of such stocks in accordance with the Convention and consistent with the Code and the general principles set forth in the Agreement;

61. *Invites* States to assist developing States in enhancing their participation in regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, including by facilitating access to fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly

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migratory fish stocks, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 1 (b), of the Agreement, taking into account the need to ensure that such access benefits the developing States concerned and their nationals;

62. *Urges* States parties to the Agreement, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to take into account the special requirements of developing States, including small island developing States as highlighted in the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, in giving effect to the duty to cooperate in the establishment of conservation and management measures for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including the need to ensure, where appropriate, in accordance with article 24, paragraph 2 (c), of the Agreement, that such measures do not transfer a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States, and notes in this regard ongoing efforts to better develop a common understanding of this concept;

63. *Calls upon* States and international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance according to Part VII of the Agreement, including, if appropriate, the development of special financial mechanisms or instruments to assist developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fisheries resources, including developing their domestically flagged fishing fleet, value-added processing and the expansion of their economic base in the fishing industry, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources;

64. *Notes with appreciation*, in this regard, the activities undertaken by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat (the Division) to implement the ongoing United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement project of assistance, a three-year capacity-building programme funded through the Assistance Fund established under Part VII of the Agreement, managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Division;

65. *Notes with concern* that the Assistance Fund established under Part VII of the Agreement has been effectively depleted since 2016, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, national institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial contributions to the Assistance Fund established under Part VII of the Agreement;

66. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Division to continue their efforts to encourage further contributions to the Assistance Fund and, when appropriate, publicize the availability of assistance through the Assistance Fund;

67. *Encourages* accelerated progress by States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, regarding the recommendations of the Review Conference on the Agreement, held in New York from 22 to 26 May 2006,⁴²⁶ and the identification of emerging priorities;

68. *Encourages* States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to consider implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of the resumed Review Conference held in New York from 24 to 28 May 2010,⁴²⁷ from 23 to 27 May 2016⁴²⁸ and from 22 to 26 May 2023;⁴²⁹

69. *Acknowledges*, in particular, the commitments made at the resumed Review Conference held in 2016 to the continued implementation of the Agreement through the application of the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, the urgent improvement of the status of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, strengthened interaction of the science-policy interface and the strong emphasis on collaboration, at all levels, for improved global fisheries outcomes;

70. *Recalls* that the resumed Review Conference agreed to continue the informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement and keep the Agreement under review through the resumption of the Review Conference at a date not earlier than 2028;

⁴²⁶ See A/CONF.210/2006/15, annex.

⁴²⁷ See A/CONF.210/2010/7, annex.

⁴²⁸ See A/CONF.210/2016/5, annex.

⁴²⁹ See A/CONF.210/2023/6, annex.

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71. *Also recalls* paragraph 6 of resolution 56/13 of 28 November 2001 and the recommendation of the resumed Review Conference in 2016 that the informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement be dedicated, on an annual basis, to the consideration of specific issues arising from the implementation of the Agreement, with a view to improving understanding, sharing experiences and identifying best practices for the consideration of States parties, as well as the General Assembly and the Review Conference;

72. *Takes note* of the report of the seventeenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement,⁴³⁰ which focused its discussions on the topic “Sustainable fisheries management in the face of climate change”;

73. *Recalls its request*, in paragraph 76 of resolution 78/68, for the Secretary-General to convene the eighteenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement for three days in 2025, and decides that the eighteenth round should focus its discussions on the topic “The thirtieth anniversary of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement: looking to the future”;

74. *Encourages* greater participation, including by competent international organizations, at the forthcoming eighteenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement;

75. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States parties to the Agreement and, as observers, States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement not parties to the Agreement, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations, bodies, funds and programmes within the United Nations system, the secretariats of relevant organizations and conventions and other relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies, in particular subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and related regional intergovernmental marine science organizations, and relevant non-governmental organizations, in accordance with past practice, to attend the eighteenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, while relevant scientific institutions may request an invitation to participate in the consultations as observers;

76. *Invites* the chairperson of the informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement to circulate widely, through the Secretariat, an informal summary of the discussions at the eighteenth round;

77. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the nineteenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement for three days in 2026;

78. *Reaffirms its request* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations initiate arrangements with States for the collection and dissemination of data on fishing on the high seas by vessels flying their flag at the subregional and regional levels where no such arrangements exist;

79. *Also reaffirms its request* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations revise its global fisheries statistics database to provide information on straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks on the basis of where the catch is taken;

80. *Recalls* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-third session, emphasized, in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the need to ensure comparability and consistency of reporting indicators at global, regional and national levels, while minimizing the burden on its members;⁴³¹

81. *Recognizes* that the Review Conference is the competent intergovernmental forum for assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement by reviewing its implementation;

III

Related fisheries instruments

82. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective implementation of the provisions of the Compliance Agreement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

⁴³⁰ Document ICSP17/UNFSA/INF.3. Available at www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/fish_stocks_agreement_states_parties.htm.

⁴³¹ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2019/23.

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83. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have not yet become parties to that Agreement to do so as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to consider applying it provisionally;

84. *Urges* States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement and promote the application of the Code within their areas of competence;

85. *Urges* States to develop and implement, as a matter of priority, national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

86. *Encourages* States, in this regard, to maintain their commitment in reporting on their implementation of the Code, reiterates the importance of responding to the web-based questionnaire of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for monitoring the implementation of the Code and the international plans of action and strategies, and notes that the information collected could also be relevant to the implementation of related targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

87. *Recalls* the call by the Ministerial Conference on Fishing Vessel Safety and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, held in October 2019 in Torremolinos, Spain, to those States that have not yet become parties to the Cape Town Agreement to consider doing so by the tenth anniversary of its adoption on 11 October 2022;

88. *Encourages*, in this regard, States to consider signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding as soon as possible to the Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on the Implementation of the Provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol of 1993 relating to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977;

89. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-fifth session, welcomed the capacity-building work on decent working conditions and safety at sea of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with an emphasis on reducing accidents and fatalities among small-scale fishers, fishing vessel safety standards and the promotion of insurance and social protection in fisheries, and requested the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to increase its support to developing countries on fishing safety matters and to take a leading role in the establishment of a repository for fisher safety data and accident and mortality information;

IV

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

90. *Emphasizes once again its serious concern* that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing remains one of the greatest threats to fish stocks and marine ecosystems and continues to have serious and major implications for the conservation and management of ocean resources, as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States, and renews its call upon States to comply fully with all existing obligations and to combat such fishing and urgently to take all steps necessary to implement the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

91. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations highlighted the high priority its members place on combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to source additional resources and funding to be allocated towards preventing, deterring and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

92. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States acknowledged that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing deprive many countries of a crucial natural resource and remain a persistent threat to their sustainable development and recommitted to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing as advanced in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to prevent and combat those practices, including by developing and implementing national and regional action plans in accordance with the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, implementing, in accordance with international law, effective and coordinated measures by coastal States, flag States, port States, chartering nations and the States of nationality of the beneficial owners and others who support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by identifying vessels engaged in such fishing and by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from it, as well as by cooperating with developing countries to systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems;

93. *Notes with satisfaction* the development of an increasing number of national plans of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and calls upon States to consider developing and then consider reviewing such plans;

94. *Urges* flag States to strengthen effective jurisdiction and control over vessels flying their flag, and to exercise due diligence, including by developing or amending national rules and regulations, where needed, in order to ensure that such vessels do not engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, while reaffirming the importance, under international law, including as reflected in the Convention, of the responsibilities of flag States regarding fishing vessels flying their flag, including with respect to safety at sea and labour conditions on fishing vessels;

95. *Urges* States to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over their nationals, including beneficial owners, and vessels flying their flag, in order to prevent and deter them from engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities or supporting vessels engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, including those vessels listed by regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements as engaged in those activities, and to facilitate mutual assistance to ensure that such actions can be investigated and proper sanctions imposed;

96. *Notes*, in this respect, that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at its thirty-sixth session, recognized the importance and challenges of identifying beneficial ownership of fishing vessels and that the Committee and its subcommittees were encouraged to further consider this issue;

97. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to establish penalties for non-compliance by vessels involved in fishing or fishing-related activities and their nationals, as appropriate, in accordance with applicable national law and consistent with international law, that are adequate in severity for effectively securing compliance, deterring further violations and depriving offenders of the benefits from their illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;

98. *Urges* States to take effective measures, at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, to deter the activities, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, of any vessel which undermines conservation and management measures that have been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with international law;

99. *Recognizes* the importance of transparency and the use of technology in fisheries, as part of policies to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

100. *Also recognizes* the importance of transparency for effective fisheries management, emphasizing its role in enhancing and fostering sustainable practices, and ensuring the responsible management of marine resources, and therefore urges States and relevant international organizations, including regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to consider ways to better integrate transparent practices into fisheries management and promote data exchange;

101. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas or in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, and to take specific measures, including deterring the reflagging of vessels by their nationals, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

102. *Urges* States, individually and collectively through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop appropriate processes to assess the performance of States with respect to implementing the obligations regarding fishing vessels flying their flag set out in relevant international instruments;

103. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen, where necessary, the international legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation, in particular at the subregional and regional levels, in the management of fish stocks and in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, in a manner consistent with international law, and for States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to collaborate in efforts to address these types of fishing activities;

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104. *Urges* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to further coordinate measures for combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, such as through the development of a common list of vessels identified as engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing or the mutual recognition of the illegal, unreported and unregulated vessel lists established by each organization or arrangement;

105. *Reaffirms its call upon* States to take all necessary measures consistent with international law, without prejudice to a State's sovereignty over ports in its territory and to reasons of force majeure or distress, including the prohibition of vessels from accessing their ports followed by a report to the flag State concerned, when there is clear evidence that they are or have been engaged in or have supported illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, or when they refuse to give information either on the origin of the catch or on the authorization under which the catch has been made;

106. *Reaffirms* paragraph 53 of its resolution 64/72 of 4 December 2009 with regard to eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by vessels flying "flags of convenience" and requiring that a "genuine link" be established between States and fishing vessels flying their flags, and urges States operating open registry to effectively control all fishing vessels flying their flag, as required by international law, or otherwise stop open registry for fishing vessels;

107. *Notes* the challenges posed by vessels determined under international law to be without nationality that are fishing, including conducting fishing-related activities, on the high seas and that such vessels operate without governance and oversight, undermine relevant legal frameworks and are engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities as defined in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and encourages States to take necessary measures where appropriate, consistent with international law, in order to prevent and deter vessels without nationality from engaging in or supporting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, such as enacting domestic legislation, including on enforcement, sharing information and prohibiting the landing and preventing trans-shipment, at sea or in port, of fish and fish products by such vessels;

108. *Encourages* States, either directly or through competent and appropriate subregional, regional or global organizations and arrangements, to consider adopting rules, consistent with international law, to ensure that chartering arrangements and practices related to fishing vessels enable compliance with and enforcement of relevant conservation and management measures, so as not to undermine efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

109. *Recognizes* the need for enhanced port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and urges States to cooperate, in particular at the regional level and through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt all necessary port measures, consistent with international law taking into account article 23 of the Agreement, and to further promote the development and application of standards at the regional level;

110. *Welcomes* the recent ratifications of and accessions to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and encourages States and regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to consider ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to that Agreement, noting the importance of major port States and flag States becoming parties at their earliest convenience;

111. *Encourages* States that are party to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing to fully implement that Agreement and to adopt, through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of which they are members, port State measures consistent with that Agreement, noting that that Agreement establishes minimum standards and does not preclude the adoption of more stringent measures, as appropriate, in accordance with international law;

112. *Acknowledges* the follow-up by Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the "Bali Strategy" to strengthen the implementation and effectiveness of that Agreement, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to that Agreement, and welcomes the operationalization of the Global Information Exchange System as an essential tool for supporting implementation of that Agreement, together with other relevant international instruments;

113. *Notes* the ongoing capacity-development programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations aimed at facilitating and supporting the implementation of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and related instruments, which contributes

to the development of national capacity of both parties and non-parties, including the strengthening of the legal, institutional, operational and enforcement capacity of developing States with a view to maximizing the benefits of its implementation, and which, as of 1 July 2024, delivered activities in over 50 countries;

114. *Also notes* the important role that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Maritime Organization and International Labour Organization Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters plays in engaging multiple agencies and stakeholders, including on measures to attain safe, healthy and fair working conditions and improve safety at sea, and notes that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, noted the recommendations of the fifth meeting of the Joint Ad Hoc Working Group, held in Geneva from 8 to 12 January 2024, and requested its Subcommittee on Fisheries Management to consider the outcomes of the fifth and future sessions of the Joint Ad Hoc Working Group;

115. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Indian Ocean Rim Association member States in developing a guideline to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the Indian Ocean, initiated by Indonesia and France, aiming to achieve sustained growth and balanced development for the livelihood of coastal States in the Indian Ocean region;

116. *Encourages* States, with respect to vessels flying their flag, and port States, to make every effort to share data on landings and catch quotas, and in this regard encourages regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to consider developing open databases containing such data for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries management;

117. *Notes* the continued work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on methodologies to estimate the magnitude of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and on the use of indicators to evaluate and track performance in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

118. *Calls upon* States to take all measures necessary to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in the trans-shipment of fish caught by fishing vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, through adequate regulation, monitoring and control of trans-shipment of fish at sea, including through additional national measures applicable to vessels flying their flag to prevent such trans-shipment in line with the Voluntary Guidelines for Trans-shipment developed under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁴³² and in this respect notes the call made by the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support the work of its members and of regional fisheries management organizations and to monitor progress;

119. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt and implement internationally agreed market-related measures in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization agreements, as called for in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

120. *Encourages* work to increase awareness of the Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes,⁴³³ and encourages States and relevant stakeholders to implement these Guidelines when developing catch documentation schemes and to use them as a reference in related activities, with special attention to the prevention, deterrence and elimination of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and recalls the publication of the technical guidelines entitled *Understanding and Implementing Catch Documentation Schemes: A Guide for National Authorities*;

121. *Also encourages* information-sharing regarding emerging market- and trade-related measures by States and other relevant actors with appropriate international forums, given the potential implications of these measures for all States, consistent with the established plan of work of the Committee on Fisheries, and taking into account the Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fish Trade of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

122. *Acknowledges* the development of participatory surveillance activities at sea involving fishing communities in West Africa as a cost-effective way of detecting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

⁴³² Available at www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc5602t.

⁴³³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2017/REP, appendix C.

123. *Notes* the concern expressed by the Committee on Fisheries at the proliferation of private standards and ecolabelling schemes potentially leading to the creation of trade barriers and restrictions, and also notes the work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop an evaluation framework to assess the conformity of public and private ecolabelling schemes through the Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries;

124. *Also notes* the concerns about possible connections between transnational organized crime and illegal fishing in certain regions of the world, and encourages States, including through the appropriate international forums and organizations, to study the causes and methods of and contributing factors to illegal fishing to increase knowledge and understanding of those possible connections, and to make the findings publicly available, and in this regard takes note of the study issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on transnational organized crime in the fishing industry and its *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022*, bearing in mind the distinct legal regimes and remedies under international law applicable to illegal fishing and transnational organized crime;

V

Monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement

125. *Calls upon* States, in accordance with international law, to strengthen the implementation of or, where they do not exist, adopt comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance measures and compliance and enforcement schemes individually and within those regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in which they participate, in order to provide an appropriate framework for promoting compliance with agreed conservation and management measures, and further urges enhanced coordination among all relevant States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in these efforts;

126. *Urges* all flag States to implement the Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance⁴³⁴ as soon as possible, including, as a first step, by carrying out a voluntary assessment, and welcomes that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at its thirty-sixth session, stressed the importance of building on the improvements achieved so far and to continue exploring the possibility to strengthen the implementation of the Compliance Agreement, encouraging that future work be based on flag State responsibility more generally, taking into account the provisions of the Compliance Agreement itself and other relevant instruments such as the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement and Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance, as well as work on compliance in regional fisheries bodies;

127. *Encourages* further work by competent international organizations, including subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop guidelines on flag State control of fishing vessels;

128. *Urges* States, individually and through relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to establish mandatory vessel monitoring, control and surveillance systems, in particular to require that vessel monitoring systems be carried by all vessels fishing on the high seas as soon as practicable, recalling that, in paragraph 62 of resolution 63/112 of 5 December 2008, it urged that large-scale fishing vessels be required to carry vessel monitoring systems no later than December 2008, and to share information on fisheries enforcement matters;

129. *Encourages* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to strengthen or establish rules and regulations on and promote the use of the best available technology, including, where appropriate, electronic monitoring systems to ensure effective monitoring, control and surveillance as well as compliance with relevant conservation and management measures;

130. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, reiterated the importance of vessel tracking in monitoring compliance and surveillance measures and high seas boarding and inspection and looked forward to receiving the results of the global study on vessel tracking to be conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

131. *Calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to strengthen or establish, consistent with national and international law, positive or negative lists of vessels fishing within the areas covered by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to promote compliance with conservation and management measures and to identify products from illegal, unreported

⁴³⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document COFI/2014/4.2/Rev.1, appendix II.

and unregulated catches, and encourages improved coordination among all States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in sharing and using this information, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement and, as appropriate, articles 4 and 6 of the Compliance Agreement;

132. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with States, regional economic integration organizations, the International Maritime Organization and, as appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to expedite efforts to develop and manage a comprehensive global record of fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels, including with a unique vessel identifier system, using, as a first step, the International Maritime Organization Ship Identification Number Scheme for fishing vessels of 100 gross tonnage and above, adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization in its resolution A.1078(28) of 4 December 2013;

133. *Welcomes* the continued development of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including its efforts to keep it cost-effective, and encourages States, including through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to provide the necessary data and regular updates to the Global Record;

134. *Encourages*, in this regard, broader participation in the Global Record, reiterating the importance for States to upload and routinely update information on their fleets and for States to use all available vessel data, including from the Global Integrated Shipping Information System platform, when providing their vessel data to the Global Record;

135. *Welcomes* the decision by the International Maritime Organization, in resolution A.1117(30) of 6 December 2017, to extend, beyond the first phase of the Global Record, the International Maritime Organization Ship Identification Number Scheme to fishing vessels of steel and non-steel hull construction and to all motorized inboard fishing vessels of less than 100 gross tonnage down to a size limit of 12 metres in length overall authorized to operate outside waters under the national jurisdiction of the flag State, and welcomes the fact that several regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have made provisions for the International Maritime Organization number to be compulsory in their convention areas for all eligible vessels, and encourages those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements which have not yet done so to do the same;

136. *Requests* States and relevant international bodies to develop, in accordance with international law, more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fishery products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with international law, taking into account the special requirements of developing States and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement, and at the same time to recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code, for fish and fishery products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures;

137. *Requests* States to take the necessary measures, consistent with international law, to help to prevent fish and fishery products caught in a manner that undermines applicable conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with international law from entering international trade;

138. *Encourages* States to establish and undertake cooperative surveillance and enforcement activities in accordance with international law to strengthen and enhance efforts to ensure compliance with conservation and management measures, and prevent and deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

139. *Urges* States, directly and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to develop and adopt effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures for trans-shipment, as appropriate, in particular at-sea trans-shipment, including on the high seas, in order to, inter alia, monitor compliance, to collect and verify fisheries data, and to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, in accordance with international law;

140. *Recalls* the adoption in 2022 of the Voluntary Guidelines for Trans-shipment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and calls for their implementation, including through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

141. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at its thirty-sixth session, urged members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and regional

fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that they have a comprehensive framework for monitoring and control of transshipment operations;

142. *Expresses its appreciation* for financial contributions from States to improve the capacity of the existing voluntary International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-related Activities, and encourages States to join and actively participate in the Network and to consider supporting, when appropriate, its transformation in accordance with international law into an international unit with dedicated resources to further assist Network members, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement;

VI

Fishing overcapacity

143. *Calls upon* States to commit themselves to urgently reducing the capacity of the world's fishing fleets to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, through the establishment of target levels and plans or other appropriate mechanisms for ongoing capacity assessment, while avoiding the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas in a manner that undermines the sustainable management of fish stocks, including those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition, and recognizing in this context the legitimate rights of developing States to develop their fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks consistent with article 25 of the Agreement, article 5 of the Code and paragraph 10 of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

144. *Calls upon*, in this regard, States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop and implement a range of measures to adjust fishing intensity, including fishing capacity where relevant, to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, and including capacity assessment and capacity management plans providing incentives for voluntary reduction, which take into account all aspects that contribute to fishing capacity, considering, inter alia, engine power, fishing gear technology, fish detection technology and storage space, and also to improve transparency on fishing capacity, including by identifying, sharing and publicizing relevant information in this regard, subject to confidentiality requirements;

145. *Reiterates its call upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to ensure that the urgent actions required in the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity are undertaken expeditiously and that its implementation is facilitated without delay;

146. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to report on the state of progress in the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, as provided for in paragraph 48 of the Plan of Action;

147. *Calls upon* States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence to regulate highly migratory species, urgently to address global fishing capacity for tunas, inter alia, in a way that recognizes the legitimate rights of developing States, in particular small island developing States, to participate in and benefit from such fisheries, taking into account the recommendations of the 2010 Joint Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations International Workshop on RFMO Management of Tuna Fisheries, held in Brisbane, Australia, and the recommendations of the 2011 third joint meeting of tuna regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

148. *Encourages* those States which are cooperating to establish subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, taking into account the best scientific information available as well as ecosystem approaches and the precautionary approach, to exercise voluntary restraint of fishing effort levels in those areas that will come under the regulation of the future organizations and arrangements until adequate regional conservation and management measures are adopted and implemented, taking into account the need to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the relevant fish stocks and to prevent significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems;

149. *Recalls* that, in "The future we want", States reaffirmed their commitment in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and overcapacity, taking into account the importance of that sector to developing countries, reiterated their commitment to conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies that would give effect to the mandates of the World Trade Organization

Doha Development Agenda⁴³⁵ and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation, taking into account the importance of the sector to development priorities, poverty reduction and livelihood and food security concerns, and encouraged one another to further improve the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes through the World Trade Organization and, given the state of fisheries resources, and without prejudicing the Doha and Hong Kong ministerial mandates on fisheries subsidies or the need to conclude those negotiations, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies or from extending or enhancing existing ones;

150. *Also recalls* the adoption in 2022 of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies by the World Trade Organization,⁴³⁶ and the establishment of the voluntary Fisheries Funding Mechanism of the World Trade Organization, which is envisioned to support developing and least developed countries in implementing that Agreement, notes the recent acceptances of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, and encourages World Trade Organization members to deposit their instruments of acceptance to bring the Agreement into force as soon as possible;

151. *Notes* that members of the World Trade Organization should advance negotiations on the outstanding issues for a comprehensive agreement on fisheries subsidies, including through further disciplines on certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, as soon as possible and by its Fourteenth Ministerial Conference, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing country members and least developed country members should be an integral part of these negotiations;

VII

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

152. *Expresses concern* that, despite the adoption of General Assembly resolution [46/215](#), the practice of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing still exists and remains a threat to living marine resources;

153. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt effective measures, or strengthen existing measures, to implement and enforce the provisions of resolution [46/215](#) and subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in order to eliminate the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets in all seas and oceans, which means that efforts to implement resolution [46/215](#) should not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift nets that contravene the resolution;

154. *Also urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt effective measures, or strengthen existing measures, to implement and enforce the present global moratorium on the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets on the high seas, and calls upon States to ensure that vessels flying their flag that are duly authorized to use large-scale drift nets in waters under their national jurisdiction do not use such gear for fishing while on the high seas;

VIII

Fisheries by-catch and discards

155. *Urges* States, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations that have not done so to take action, including with consideration of the interests of developing coastal States and, as appropriate, subsistence fishing communities, to minimize by-catch, as well as to reduce or eliminate catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including of juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries, the establishment of mechanisms for communicating information on areas of high concentration of juvenile fish, taking into account the

⁴³⁵ See [A/C.2/56/7](#), annex.

⁴³⁶ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(22)/33, annex.

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importance of ensuring the confidentiality of such information, and support for studies and research that will minimize by-catch of juvenile fish, and to ensure that these measures are implemented so as to optimize their effectiveness;

156. *Encourages*, in this regard, States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to ensure proper implementation and enforcement of the measures that they have taken with regard to by-catch and discards;

157. *Welcomes* the commitment of States in “The future we want” to enhance action to manage by-catch, discards and other adverse ecosystem impacts from fisheries, including by eliminating destructive fishing practices, consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

158. *Calls upon* States, either individually, collectively or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to further study, develop and adopt effective management measures, taking into account the best available scientific information on fishing methods, including fish aggregating devices, to minimize by-catch;

159. *Also calls upon* States, either individually, collectively or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to collect the necessary data in order to evaluate and closely monitor the use of large-scale fish aggregating devices and other devices, as appropriate, and their effects on tuna resources and tuna behaviour and associated and dependent species, to improve management procedures to monitor the number, type and use of such devices and to mitigate possible negative effects on the ecosystem, including on juveniles and the incidental by-catch of non-target species, particularly sharks and turtles, notes in this regard the measures adopted by different regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and encourages regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to continue to work on data collection, evaluation and monitoring of such devices;

160. *Notes*, in this regard, that some regional fisheries management organizations, including the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, have established their own working groups to assess the use and impact of large-scale fish aggregating devices;

161. *Encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to promote, as appropriate, the sustainable use of environmentally friendly fish aggregating devices, while ensuring compliance with measures that they have taken relating to such devices, and promoting the application of sustainable design and manufacturing criteria, such as the use of non-entangling and biodegradable materials to minimize the negative environmental impacts;

162. *Urgently calls upon* States, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and, where appropriate, other relevant international organizations to develop and implement effective management measures to reduce the incidence of catch and discards of non-target species, including the utilization of selective fishing gear, where appropriate, and to take appropriate measures to minimize waste, and welcomes in this regard the support of the Committee on Fisheries for the development of a technical guideline of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations addressing the causes of and remedies to food losses and waste;

163. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to regulate fisheries to urgently implement measures aimed at contributing to minimizing and, where possible, eliminating catches, including incidental catches, of species which are critically endangered;

164. *Calls upon* States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to adopt or improve measures to assess the impact of their fisheries on species caught as by-catch and to improve the comprehensiveness and accuracy of information and reporting on species caught as by-catch, including through adequate observer coverage and the use of modern technologies, such as electronic monitoring, and to provide assistance to developing States to meet data-collection and reporting obligations;

165. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to strengthen or establish data-collection programmes to obtain reliable species-specific estimates of shark, marine turtle, fin-fish, marine mammal and seabird by-catch, and to promote further research on selective fishing gear and practices and on the use of appropriate by-catch mitigation measures;

166. *Encourages* the widest application of the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁴³⁷ and the Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Capture Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;⁴³⁸

167. *Encourages* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to coordinate in the development and implementation of clear and standardized by-catch data-collection and reporting protocols for non-target species, in particular endangered, threatened and protected species, taking into account best-practice advice from appropriate international organizations and arrangements, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels;⁴³⁹

168. *Encourages* States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to give due consideration to participation, as appropriate, in subregional and regional instruments and organizations with mandates to conserve non-target species taken incidentally in fishing operations;

169. *Encourages* States to strengthen, if necessary, the capacity of those subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate to ensure the adequate conservation of non-target species taken incidentally in fishing operations, taking into consideration best practices for non-target species management, and to expedite their ongoing efforts in this regard;

170. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements urgently to implement, as appropriate, the measures recommended in the 2004 Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations and the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to prevent the decline of sea turtles and seabird populations by minimizing by-catch and increasing post-release survival in their fisheries, including through research and development of gear and bait alternatives, promoting the use of available by-catch mitigation technology, and establishing and strengthening data-collection programmes to obtain standardized information to develop reliable estimates of the by-catch of these species;

171. *Urges* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to implement the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

172. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to continue to take urgent action to reduce the by-catch of seabirds, including albatrosses and petrels, in fisheries by adopting and implementing conservation measures consistent with the 2009 best practices technical guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support the implementation of the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries and taking into account the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels and of organizations such as the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources;

IX

Subregional and regional cooperation

173. *Urges* coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and other relevant instruments, to pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation and management of such stocks;

174. *Urges* States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such an organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to

⁴³⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document FIRO/R957 (En), appendix E.

⁴³⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries*, No. 1, Supplement No. 4 (Rome, 2021).

⁴³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2258, No. 40228.

apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement, or to otherwise ensure that no vessel flying their flag is authorized to access the fisheries resources to which regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements or conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements apply;

175. *Invites*, in this regard, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that all States having a real interest in the fisheries concerned may become members of such organizations or participants in such arrangements, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and the Code, provided they have shown their interest in and capacity to comply with the measures adopted by the regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements concerned, including their willingness to effectively exercise flag State control, while recognizing the need to enhance the capacity of developing States in this regard;

176. *Encourages* relevant coastal States and States fishing on the high seas for a straddling fish stock or a highly migratory fish stock, where there is no subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to cooperate to establish such an organization or enter into another appropriate arrangement to ensure the conservation and management of such stocks, and to participate in the work of the organization or arrangement;

177. *Recalls* the entry into force, on 25 June 2021, of the Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean;

178. *Urges* signatory States and other States whose vessels fish within the area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean⁴⁴⁰ for fishery resources covered by that Convention to become parties to that Convention as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to ensure that vessels flying their flags fully comply with the measures adopted;

179. *Encourages* further ratifications of, accessions to, acceptances and approvals of the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement;⁴⁴¹

180. *Also encourages* further ratifications of, accessions to, acceptances and approvals of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean;⁴⁴²

181. *Further encourages* further accessions to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean, and notes the ongoing efforts by the North Pacific Fisheries Commission to develop and implement conservation and management measures and to strengthen cooperation to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing within the area of that Convention;

182. *Welcomes* the endorsement of the Agreement for the Establishment of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, as amended, by the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, held in Rome from 19 to 24 May 2014, and urges those Contracting Parties to the Commission that need to accept the amended Agreement to do so with a view to its early entry into force;

183. *Encourages* signatory States and States having a real interest to become parties to the Convention for the Strengthening of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission Established by the 1949 Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica;

184. *Notes* the ongoing efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, through its Fisheries Consultative Forum, to address common problems on fisheries management and development in the South-East Asian region;

185. *Urges* further efforts by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as a matter of priority, in accordance with international law, to strengthen and modernize their mandates and the measures adopted by such organizations or arrangements, and to implement modern approaches to fisheries management, including responsible conduct of fishing operations as reflected in the Agreement and other relevant international instruments, relying on the best scientific information available and application of the precautionary approach and incorporating an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and biodiversity considerations, including the conservation and

⁴⁴⁰ Ibid., vol. 2221, No. 39489.

⁴⁴¹ Ibid., vol. 2835, No. 49647.

⁴⁴² Ibid., vol. 2899, No. 50553.

management of ecologically related and dependent species and protection of their habitats, where these aspects are lacking, to ensure that they effectively contribute to the long-term conservation and management and sustainable use of living marine resources, and welcomes those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have taken steps in this direction;

186. *Welcomes* in this regard the amendments to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas made by the Palma de Mallorca Protocol and adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas in 2019, and urges States Parties that are Contracting Parties to that Convention to urgently approve, ratify or accept the Protocol;

187. *Calls upon* regional fisheries management organizations with the competence to conserve and manage highly migratory fish stocks that have not yet adopted effective conservation and management measures in line with the best scientific information available to conserve and manage stocks falling under their mandate to do so urgently;

188. *Also, in this regard, calls upon* regional fisheries management organizations to be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate, in line with article 6 of the Agreement;

189. *Urges* States to strengthen and enhance cooperation among existing and developing regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate, including increased communication and further coordination of measures, such as through the holding of joint consultations, and to strengthen integration, coordination and cooperation by such regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with other relevant fisheries organizations, regional seas arrangements and other relevant international organizations;

190. *Notes*, in this regard, the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to promote the establishment of regional frameworks among regional fishery bodies to scale up cooperation and coordination towards sustainable fisheries;⁴⁴³

191. *Also notes*, in this regard, the enhanced cooperation between the OSPAR Commission established by the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic⁴⁴⁴ and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission;

192. *Urges* the five regional fisheries management organizations with competence to manage highly migratory species to continue to take measures to implement the Course of Actions adopted at the second joint meeting of tuna regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to consider the recommendations of the third joint meeting of tuna regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

193. *Invites* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence to manage straddling fish stocks to share experiences and good practices, for example by considering organizing joint meetings, where appropriate;

194. *Invites* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence to manage deep-sea fisheries to share experiences and good practices, for example, by considering organizing joint meetings, where appropriate;

195. *Urges* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve transparency and to ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent and facilitate the adoption of conservation and management measures in a timely and effective manner, including considering provisions for effective voting and objection procedures, where appropriate, to rely on the best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, and address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of the Agreement, taking due account, inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery;

196. *Recognizes* that performance reviews of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have proven to be an effective tool for strengthening the performance of such organizations and arrangements, and are critical to improve the sustainability of fish stocks covered by such organizations and arrangements, and notes that

⁴⁴³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "A regional framework among regional fishery bodies – scaling up cooperation and coordination towards sustainable fisheries" (Rome, 2023).

⁴⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2354, No. 42279.

the fourteenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement focused on the topic “Performance reviews of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements”;⁴⁴⁵

197. *Welcomes* the fact that a number of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have completed performance reviews, and encourages the implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations of their respective reviews as a matter of priority;

198. *Urges* States, through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have not done so, to undertake, on an urgent basis, performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, initiated either by the organization or arrangement itself or with external partners, including in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, using transparent criteria based on the provisions of the Agreement and other relevant instruments, and taking into account the best practices of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and, as appropriate, any set of criteria developed by States or other regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, and encourages that such performance reviews include some element of independent evaluation and propose means for improving the functioning of the regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, as appropriate;

199. *Calls upon* States, through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to undertake performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on a regular basis, to make the results publicly available, to implement the recommendations of such reviews and to strengthen the comprehensiveness of those reviews over time, as necessary;

200. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States recognized the need for transparency and accountability in fisheries management by regional fisheries management organizations and the efforts already made by those regional fisheries management organizations that had undertaken independent performance reviews, called upon all regional fisheries management organizations to regularly undertake such reviews and make the results publicly available, encouraged implementation of the recommendations of such reviews and recommended that the comprehensiveness of those reviews be strengthened over time, as necessary;

201. *Urges* States to cooperate, taking into account those performance reviews, to develop best-practice guidelines for regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to apply, to the extent possible, those guidelines to organizations and arrangements in which they participate;

202. *Encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to recognize the importance and role of small-scale, artisanal and subsistence fisheries and to support their long-term environmental, economic and social sustainability;

203. *Encourages* the development of regional guidelines for States to use in establishing sanctions for non-compliance by vessels flying their flag and by their nationals, to be applied in accordance with national law, that are adequate in severity for effectively securing compliance, deterring further violations and depriving offenders of the benefits deriving from their illegal activities, as well as in evaluating their systems of sanctions to ensure that they are effective in securing compliance and deterring violations;

204. *Recognizes* the importance of ensuring transparency of reporting of fishing activities within regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to facilitate efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, as well as the importance of respecting the reporting obligations within those organizations and arrangements, notes in this regard the measures adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas⁴⁴⁶ and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission,⁴⁴⁷ and encourages other regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to consider establishing similar measures;

⁴⁴⁵ See document ICSP14/UNFSA/INF.3. Available at www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/ICSP14/ReportICSP14.pdf.

⁴⁴⁶ International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, recommendation 11–16.

⁴⁴⁷ Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, resolutions 12/07 and 13/07.

X

Responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem

205. *Encourages* States, individually and through relevant international bodies, to improve the understanding of the causes and impacts of forced labour and human trafficking in the fishing and aquaculture industries, including processing and related industries, and to further consider actions to combat these practices, including raising awareness of the issue;

206. *Highlights* the importance of safety at sea and working conditions in the fisheries sector, welcomes in this regard the close cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and the International Maritime Organization, including with regard to their joint work on codes and guidelines in relation to fishing vessel safety, including through the Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters, and reiterates the request of the Committee on Fisheries that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations further strengthen international cooperation on occupational health and safety issues in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors and promote decent work for fishers and fish workers;

207. *Recalls* that the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) are relevant instruments that ensure decent working conditions in fisheries and other maritime sectors, calls upon flag States to effectively implement their duty under the Convention with respect to labour conditions, taking into account applicable international instruments and national laws, and in this regard encourages States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), and to implement the Guidelines for port State control officers carrying out inspections under the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and the Guidelines on flag State inspection of working and living conditions on board fishing vessels;

208. *Encourages* States to establish, as appropriate, including through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of which they are members, standards for decent working conditions for crew, inspectors and observers within the fisheries within their competence, in accordance with international instruments to which they are party;

209. *Urges* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to enhance their efforts to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries, taking into account paragraph 30 (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

210. *Acknowledges* the importance of adequate training for fishers to improve safety at sea and the importance, in this regard, of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995, and encourages States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Convention;

211. *Encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations, to work to ensure that fisheries and other ecosystem data collection is performed in a coordinated and integrated manner, facilitating incorporation into global observation initiatives, where appropriate;

212. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, working in cooperation with other relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the World Meteorological Organization, to adopt, as appropriate, measures to protect ocean data buoy systems moored in areas beyond national jurisdiction from actions that impair their operation;

213. *Encourages* States to increase scientific research on marine ecosystems in accordance with international law;

214. *Recognizes* that the science-policy interface is vital to the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the Agreement by providing the best available scientific information for the conservation and management of living marine resources;

215. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to strengthen the science-policy interface in order to further improve the application of the ecosystem approach to

fisheries management and to address uncertainties and changes such as those related to the impacts of climate change in support of the development of adaptive fisheries management strategies;

216. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, where appropriate, and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies to cooperate in achieving sustainable aquaculture, including through information exchange, developing equivalent standards on such issues as aquatic animal health and human health and safety concerns, assessing the potential positive and negative impacts of aquaculture, including socioeconomics, on the marine and coastal environment, including biodiversity, and adopting relevant methods and techniques to minimize and mitigate adverse effects, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the 2007 Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a framework for the improvement and understanding of aquaculture status and trends;

217. *Calls upon* States to take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, to continue to implement the 2008 International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (the Guidelines) in order to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, from fishing practices with significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, recognizing the immense importance and value of deep-sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain, as documented in the first World Ocean Assessment;

218. *Recalls*, in this regard, that, in “The future we want”, States committed to enhance actions to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from significant adverse impacts, including through the effective use of impact assessments, consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

219. *Reaffirms* the importance of paragraphs 80 to 90 of resolution [61/105](#), paragraphs 113 to 127 of resolution [64/72](#), paragraphs 121 to 136 of resolution [66/68](#) of 6 December 2011 and paragraphs 156, 171 to 188 and 219 of resolution [71/123](#) of 7 December 2016 addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks and the actions called for in those resolutions, and emphasizes the need for full implementation by all States and relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of their commitments under those paragraphs on an urgent basis;

220. *Urges* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that their actions in sustainably managing deep-sea fisheries and implementing paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution [61/105](#), paragraphs 113 and 119 to 124 of resolution [64/72](#), paragraphs 121, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution [66/68](#) and paragraphs 156, 171 to 188 and 219 of resolution [71/123](#) are consistent with the Guidelines;

221. *Recalls* that nothing in the paragraphs of resolutions [61/105](#), [64/72](#), [66/68](#) and [71/123](#) addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems prejudices the sovereign rights of coastal States over their continental shelf or the exercise of the jurisdiction of coastal States with respect to their continental shelf under international law as reflected in the Convention, in particular article 77 thereof;

222. *Notes*, in this regard, the adoption by coastal States of conservation measures regarding their continental shelf to address the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems, as well as their efforts to ensure compliance with those measures;

223. *Reiterates* the importance of marine scientific research for the sustainable management of deep-sea fishery resources, including target fish stocks and non-target species, and to protect marine ecosystems, including the prevention of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems;

224. *Welcomes* the important progress made by States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and those States participating in negotiations to establish a regional fisheries management organization or arrangement competent to regulate bottom fisheries to implement paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution [61/105](#), paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution [64/72](#), paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution [66/68](#) and paragraphs 156, 171, 175, 177 to 188 and 219 of resolution [71/123](#), and address the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including that reflected in the summary of discussions from the two-day United Nations workshop addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term

sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks, but notes with renewed concern the uneven implementation of those paragraphs listed above and that, in particular, bottom fishing continues to occur in certain areas beyond national jurisdiction without an impact assessment having been completed in the 18 years since the adoption of resolution 61/105, in which the General Assembly called for such assessments to be undertaken by 31 December 2008;

225. *Recognizes* the need for further progress with regard to obtaining more biological information on the species that comprise vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species, the assessment of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, and protecting and conserving biodiversity, including beyond vulnerable marine ecosystems, as well as the consistent application of the Guidelines;

226. *Calls upon*, in this regard, States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and those States participating in negotiations to establish a regional fisheries management organization or arrangement competent to regulate bottom fisheries to identify and overcome barriers to the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolutions 64/72, 66/68 and 71/123 such as data availability, especially with regard to baseline data and the spatial distribution and connectivity of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species, while recognizing the importance of international collaboration for this purpose, further recognizing that effective management of bottom fisheries is crucial to ensure the long-term sustainability of the sector;

227. *Calls upon*, in this regard, States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to regulate deep-sea fisheries, and States participating in negotiations to establish such organizations or arrangements to take, in particular, the following urgent actions regarding bottom fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction:

(a) To use, as applicable, the full set of criteria in the Guidelines to identify where vulnerable marine ecosystems occur or are likely to occur, as well as for assessing significant adverse impacts on such ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species;

(b) To ensure that impact assessments, including for cumulative impacts of activities covered by the assessment, are conducted for all types of bottom-fishing activities consistent with the Guidelines, particularly paragraph 47 thereof, are reviewed periodically and are revised thereafter whenever a substantial change in the fishery has occurred or there is relevant new information, and that, where such impact assessments have not been undertaken, they are carried out as a priority before authorizing bottom-fishing activities;

(c) To ensure that the precautionary approach is applied, including in the utilization of impact assessments to inform management decisions and consideration of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species;

(d) To ensure that conservation and management measures adopted by States and regional fisheries organizations and arrangements are based on and updated on the basis of the best available scientific information, noting in particular the need to improve the effective implementation of thresholds and move-on rules;

228. *Recognizes* that different types of marine scientific research, such as seabed mapping, mapping of vulnerable marine ecosystems based on information from the fishing fleet, on-site camera observations from remote vehicles, benthic ecosystem modelling, comparative benthic studies and predictive modelling have resulted in the identification of areas where vulnerable marine ecosystems are known or are likely to occur and in the adoption of conservation and management measures to prevent significant adverse impacts on such ecosystems, including the closure of areas to bottom fishing in accordance with paragraph 119 (b) of resolution 64/72;

229. *Encourages*, in this regard, States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to manage bottom fisheries, and States participating in negotiations to establish such organizations or arrangements, to consider the results available from different types of marine scientific research, including, as appropriate, those listed in paragraph 223 above, concerning the identification of areas containing vulnerable marine ecosystems, and to adopt conservation and management measures to prevent significant adverse impacts from bottom fishing on such ecosystems, consistent with the Guidelines, or to close such areas to bottom fishing until such conservation and management measures are adopted, as well as to continue to undertake further marine scientific research, for the above-mentioned purposes, in accordance with international law, as reflected in Part XIII of the Convention;

230. *Encourages*, in this regard, States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to manage deep-sea fisheries, and States participating in negotiations to establish such organizations or arrangements to continue to improve the best available science, carry out further marine scientific research to address the remaining knowledge gaps, in particular with regard to fish stock assessments to improve understanding of the connectivity of populations of deep-sea fish species and to base and update conservation and management measures on the best available scientific information, in accordance with international law, as reflected in Part XIII of the Convention;

231. *Notes with concern* that vulnerable marine ecosystems may also be impacted by human activities other than bottom fishing, and encourages in this regard States and competent international organizations to consider taking action to address such impacts;

232. *Calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to take into account the potential impacts of climate change and ocean acidification in taking measures to manage deep-sea fisheries and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including by identifying areas, based on scientific information, where deep-water species and vulnerable marine ecosystems are likely to better survive such impacts, and establishing measures to support their resilience;

233. *Also calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to regulate deep-sea fisheries, to adopt conservation and management measures, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures, on the basis of the best available scientific information, including stock assessments, to improve the robustness of such measures, to ensure the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks and non-target species and the rebuilding of depleted stocks, consistent with the Guidelines and, where scientific information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate, to ensure that conservation and management measures are established consistent with the precautionary approach, in particular with regard to vulnerable, threatened or endangered species;

234. *Recognizes*, in particular, the special circumstances and requirements of developing States and the specific challenges that they may face in giving full effect to certain technical aspects of the Guidelines, and that implementation by such States of paragraphs 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105, paragraph 119 of resolution 64/72, paragraph 129 of resolution 66/68 and paragraph 180 of resolution 71/123 and the Guidelines should proceed in a manner that gives full consideration to section 6 of the Guidelines on the special requirements of developing countries;

235. *Also recognizes* the need to enhance the capacity of developing States, including with regard to stock assessments, impact assessments, scientific and technical knowledge and training, and encourages States to provide technical and financial support to developing countries to address their special requirements and challenges in implementing the Guidelines;

236. *Welcomes* the substantial ongoing work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to the management of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including the publication of the technical paper entitled “Vulnerable marine ecosystems: processes and practices in the high seas”, affirms the importance of the work undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 135 and 136 of resolution 66/68, and notes in particular the support provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to States in implementing the Guidelines;

237. *Recalls* its decision, in paragraph 223 of resolution 77/118 of 9 December 2022, to conduct, in 2026, a further review of the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118, with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the measures therein and to make further recommendations, where necessary, and to precede that review with a two-day workshop;

238. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, with full conference services, without prejudice to future arrangements, a two-day workshop in the second half of 2026 in order to discuss implementation of paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118, and to invite States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, other fisheries bodies, other relevant

intergovernmental bodies and relevant non-governmental organizations and relevant stakeholders, in accordance with United Nations practice, to attend the workshop;

239. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report similar in scope, length and detail to his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session,⁴⁴⁸ in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with the assistance of an expert consultant to be hired by the Division to provide information and analysis on relevant technical and scientific issues to be covered in the report, for consideration by the Assembly at its eighty-first session, on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118, and invites States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to consider making such information publicly available;

240. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with the report requested in paragraph 239 of the present resolution, to invite States and regional economic integration organizations and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to submit detailed information to the Secretary-General in a timely manner on actions taken pursuant to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118, to facilitate a further review of such actions;

241. *Encourages* accelerated progress to establish criteria on the objectives, establishment and effective management of marine protected areas for fisheries purposes, and in this regard also encourages the application of the technical guidelines on marine protected areas and fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and urges involvement, coordination and cooperation among all relevant international organizations and bodies;

242. *Also encourages* efforts to establish guidance on the objectives, establishment and management of other effective area-based conservation measures for fisheries purposes, and encourages coordination and cooperation for this purpose among all relevant international organizations and bodies;

243. *Welcomes* the determinations by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission of management measures to protect vulnerable marine habitats as “other effective area-based conservation measures”, and encourages other regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements which have not already done so to undertake evidence-based analysis of management measures to determine if they would qualify as other effective area-based conservation measures, as appropriate;

244. *Acknowledges* the work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue the consultative process to develop and disseminate practical guidance, led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on other effective area-based conservation measures;

245. *Notes* the decision by the fifth Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities⁴⁴⁹ to hold no further sessions of the periodic Intergovernmental Review, while recognizing the continued relevance and valuable role of the Global Programme of Action and its three global partnerships, namely the Global Partnership on Marine Litter, the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management and the Global Wastewater Initiative, to safeguard marine ecosystems, including fish stocks, against sources of land-based pollution, including plastics and excess nutrients, and physical degradation, taking into account the increase in oceanic dead zones;

246. *Calls upon* States, either individually, collectively or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to further study, develop and adopt effective management measures, and disseminate information in that regard, taking into account the best available scientific information, on fishing methods, gear types and uses to minimize mortality and other harms caused by abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear;

247. *Acknowledges* the serious environmental, as well as economic and social, impacts on the marine environment caused by abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, and encourages States, and regional

⁴⁴⁸ A/75/157.

⁴⁴⁹ A/51/116, annex II.

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fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to take action to reduce such gear, noting the recommendations of the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

248. *Reaffirms* the importance that it attaches to paragraphs 77 to 81 of resolution 60/31 of 29 November 2005 concerning the issue of lost, abandoned or otherwise discarded fishing gear and related marine debris and the adverse impacts that such debris and derelict fishing gear have on, inter alia, fish stocks, habitats and other marine species, and urges accelerated progress by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in implementing those paragraphs of the resolution;

249. *Recalls*, in this regard, that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-fourth session, encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue promoting the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear and the provision of capacity development at regional and national levels;

250. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to participate in the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, and provide relevant technical and scientific information, including based on the Voluntary Guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

251. *Recalls* annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, in which it is stated, inter alia, that the accidental loss or discharge of fishing gear which poses a significant threat to the marine environment or navigation, shall be reported to the State whose flag the ship is entitled to fly, and, where the loss or discharge occurs within waters subject to the jurisdiction of a coastal State, also to that coastal State;⁴⁵⁰

252. *Notes* the decision of the Marine Environmental Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization, at its seventy-eighth session, to develop draft amendments to annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, and associated guidelines to make the marking of fishing gear mandatory, using a goal-based approach;

253. *Encourages* further studies, including by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on the impacts of underwater noise on fish stocks and fishing catch rates, as well as associated socioeconomic effects;

254. *Calls upon* States, including through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to play an active role in global efforts to conserve and sustainably use living marine resources, so as to contribute to marine biological diversity;

255. *Encourages* States, either individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to identify any spawning and nursery areas for fish stocks under their jurisdiction or competence and, where required, to adopt science-based measures to conserve such stocks during these critical life stages;

256. *Expresses concern* about the continuing influx of sargassum seaweed into the waters of the Caribbean and its impact on aquatic resources, fisheries, shorelines, waterways and tourism and the general well-being of coastal communities, and encourages States and relevant regional organizations to coordinate efforts to better understand the causes and impacts of the influx, and to eliminate extraordinary amounts of sargassum washed up along the coastline using environmentally sound techniques, as well as to work on joint solutions to maintain and protect the livelihoods of fishers and fishing communities and find ways of beneficially utilizing the seaweed and environmentally friendly ways of disposing of sargassum washed up on shore;

257. *Recognizes* the wide range of impacts of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems, and calls upon States to tackle the causes of ocean acidification and to further study its impacts;

258. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing adaptive marine resource management strategies and enhancing capacity-building to implement such strategies in order to enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems to minimize the wide range of impacts on marine organisms and threats to food security caused by ocean acidification, in particular

⁴⁵⁰ International Maritime Organization, resolution MEPC.201(62).

the impacts on the ability of calciferous plankton, coral reefs, shellfish and crustaceans to build shells and skeletal structures and the threats that this could pose to protein supply;

XI

Capacity-building

259. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of cooperation by States directly or, as appropriate, through the relevant subregional and regional organizations, and by other international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through its FishCode programme, including through financial and/or technical assistance, in accordance with the Agreement, the Compliance Agreement, the Code and its associated international plans of action, to increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution;

260. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in developing guidance on, and assisting in the implementation of, the strategies and measures required for the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable small-scale fisheries, and encourages studies for creating possible alternative livelihoods for coastal communities;

261. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States recognized the importance of building the capacity of developing countries to be able to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources, and in this regard emphasized the need for cooperation in marine scientific research to implement the provisions of the Convention and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as for the transfer of technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology;

262. *Also recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States urged the identification and mainstreaming by 2014 of strategies that further assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries;

263. *Encourages* increased capacity-building and technical assistance by States, international financial institutions and relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies for fishers, in particular small-scale and artisanal fishers, in developing countries, and in particular small island developing States, consistent with environmental sustainability, in recognition of the fact that food security and livelihoods may depend on fisheries;

264. *Encourages* States to strengthen international cooperation to assist developing countries in developing and implementing new sustainable aquaculture development strategies, which contributes to ensuring food security, nutrition, livelihoods, adaptation to climate change and the promotion of poverty reduction and eradication;

265. *Also encourages* States to cooperate closely, directly or through the United Nations system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with a view to enhancing the capacity-building of developing States, including coastal States, in particular small island developing States, in the field of fisheries and aquaculture through education and training;

266. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the work of the United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme in Iceland and its contribution to training for developing States, in particular small island developing States, and emphasizes the need for the continuation and strengthening of this training for developing States;

267. *Acknowledges* the continuous efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide learning opportunities through free e-learning courses on a variety of topics, including: port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; climate change adaptation and mitigation in fisheries and aquaculture; food loss and waste in fish value chains; the fisheries performance assessment toolkit; securing sustainable small-scale fisheries; and the ecosystem approach to fisheries, with the overall goal of strengthening the capacity of countries to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

268. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, recognized the importance of the Blue Ports Initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in fostering regional cooperation between associated fishing ports, as well as its invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its members to strengthen this cooperation;

269. *Encourages* the international community to enhance the opportunities for sustainable development in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and coastal African States, by encouraging greater participation of those States in authorized fisheries activities being undertaken within areas under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with the Convention, by distant-water fishing nations in order to achieve better economic returns for developing countries from their fisheries resources within areas under their national jurisdiction and an enhanced role in regional fisheries management, as well as by enhancing the ability of developing countries to develop their own fisheries, as well as to participate in high seas fisheries, including access to such fisheries, in conformity with international law, in particular the Convention and the Agreement, and taking into account article 5 of the Code;

270. *Welcomes*, in accordance with the decisions taken by the parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing at their meetings, the establishment by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of a trust fund under Part 6 of that Agreement to assist developing States parties, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States parties, in the implementation of that Agreement, and the reiterated call by the parties to make the multilateral-partner Port State Measures Agreement Part 6 trust fund administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations operational, and invites States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, regional economic integration organizations, national institutions, non-governmental organizations, foundations as well as natural and juridical persons to consider making voluntary financial contributions to the fund;

271. *Requests* distant-water fishing nations, when negotiating access agreements and arrangements with developing coastal States, to do so on an equitable and sustainable basis and to take into account their legitimate expectation to fully benefit from the sustainable use of the natural resources of their exclusive economic zones, to ensure that vessels flying their flag comply with the laws and regulations of the developing coastal States adopted in accordance with international law and to give greater attention to fish processing and fish-processing facilities within the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State to assist in the realization of the benefits from the development of fisheries resources and also to the transfer of technology and assistance for monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement within areas under the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State providing fisheries access, taking into account the forms of cooperation set out in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

272. *Encourages*, in this regard, greater transparency regarding fisheries access agreements, including by making them publicly available, subject to confidentiality requirements;

273. *Encourages* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to provide greater assistance and to promote coherence in such assistance for developing States in designing, establishing and implementing relevant agreements, instruments and tools for the conservation and sustainable management of fish stocks, including in designing and strengthening their domestic regulatory fisheries policies and those of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in their regions, and the enhancement of research and scientific capabilities through existing funds, such as the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement, bilateral assistance, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements assistance funds, the FishCode programme, the World Bank's global programme on fisheries and the Global Environment Facility;

274. *Calls upon* States to promote, through continuing dialogue and the assistance and cooperation provided in accordance with articles 24 to 26 of the Agreement, further ratifications of or accessions to the Agreement by seeking to address, inter alia, the issue of lack of capacity and resources that might stand in the way of developing States becoming parties;

275. *Encourages* States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant bodies to assist developing States in the implementation of the actions called for in paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution [61/105](#), paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution [64/72](#), paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution [66/68](#); paragraphs 156, 171, 175 and 177 to 188 of resolution [71/123](#) and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution [77/118](#);

276. *Urges* States and regional economic integration organizations, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to mainstream efforts to assist developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, with other relevant international development strategies with a view to enhancing international coordination to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery

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resources, consistent with the duty to ensure the conservation and management of those resources, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to fully mobilize and coordinate the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including at the level of the regional economic commissions, within their respective mandates;

277. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations to develop strategies to further assist developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in fully realizing the benefits from the catch of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and in strengthening regional efforts to sustainably conserve and manage such stocks and, in this regard, to make available such information;

XII

Cooperation within the United Nations system

278. *Requests* the relevant parts of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and donor agencies to support increased enforcement and compliance capabilities for regional fisheries management organizations and their member States;

279. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its cooperative arrangements with United Nations agencies on the implementation of the international plans of action;

XIII

Activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

280. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the activities of the Division, which reflect the high standard of assistance provided to Member States by the Division;

281. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities and functions entrusted to him by the Convention, the Agreement and the related resolutions of the General Assembly and to ensure the allocation of appropriate resources to the Division for the performance of its activities under the approved budget for the Organization;

XIV

Eightieth session of the General Assembly

282. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all States, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations;

283. *Notes* the desire to further improve the efficiency of and the effective participation of delegations in the informal consultations concerning the annual General Assembly resolution on sustainable fisheries, decides that the informal consultations on this resolution will be held in a single round of consultations in November for a period of six days, requests the Secretary-General to provide support to the consultations through the Division, and invites States to submit proposals for inclusion in the text of the resolution to the Coordinator of the informal consultations no later than five weeks before the start of the consultations;

284. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, the sub-item entitled “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”, and to consider the possibility of including this sub-item in future provisional agendas on a biennial basis.

RESOLUTION 79/193

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.25](#), sponsored by: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania,

Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

79/193. Proclamation of the Second International Decade for People of African Descent

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the paramount importance of universal adherence to and the full and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁴⁵¹ adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [2106 A \(XX\)](#) of 21 December 1965, in addressing the scourges of racism and racial discrimination,

Recalling its resolution [52/111](#) of 12 December 1997, by which it decided to convene the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, and its resolutions [56/266](#) of 27 March 2002, [57/195](#) of 18 December 2002, [58/160](#) of 22 December 2003, [59/177](#) of 20 December 2004 and [60/144](#) of 16 December 2005, which guided the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,⁴⁵²

Reiterating that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and have the potential to contribute constructively to the development and well-being of their societies, and that any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous and must be rejected, together with theories that attempt to determine the existence of separate human races,

Acknowledging the efforts and initiatives undertaken by States to prohibit discrimination, systemic and structural racism, and segregation and to engender the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural as well as civil and political rights,

Emphasizing that, despite efforts in this regard, millions of human beings continue to be victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their contemporary manifestations, some of which take violent forms,

Recalling the commitments under the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action that recognize the importance of enhancing national action and international cooperation and the calls contained in the Declaration urging the participation of people of African descent in all political, civil, economic, social and cultural aspects of society,

Recalling with appreciation its resolution [68/237](#) of 23 December 2013, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, and the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent adopted in its resolution [69/16](#) of 18 November 2014,

Emphasizing its resolution [64/169](#) of 18 December 2009, by which it proclaimed 2011 as the International Year for People of African Descent,

Recalling its resolutions [3057 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 2 November 1973, [38/14](#) of 22 November 1983 and [48/91](#) of 20 December 1993, by which it proclaimed the three Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and conscious of the fact that their objectives are yet to be attained,

Considering that the International Decade for People of African Descent has provided a framework that fostered action by States, international and regional organizations, civil society, people of African descent and other stakeholders and contributed to the progressive consolidation of an international agenda for people of African descent, while noting that much remains to be done to ensure that all people of African descent can fully and effectively enjoy the benefits of sustainable development and all their human rights,

⁴⁵¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁴⁵² See [A/CONF.189/12](#) and [A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1](#), chap. I.

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Recalling its resolution [75/170](#) of 16 December 2020, by which it proclaimed 31 August as the International Day for People of African Descent, and its resolution [78/323](#) of 13 August 2024, by which it proclaimed 25 July as the International Day of Women and Girls of African Descent,

Underlining its resolution [78/234](#) of 22 December 2023, in which it requested the President of the General Assembly to take into consideration the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, drafted by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and adopted in resolution [69/16](#), and the theme of the International Decade for People of African Descent, “People of African descent: recognition, justice and development”, with a view to proclaiming the decade starting in 2025 the Second International Decade for People of African Descent,

Reaffirming its resolution [75/314](#) of 2 August 2021, by which it established the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent as a consultative mechanism for people of African descent and other relevant stakeholders as a platform for improving the safety and quality of life and livelihoods of people of African descent, as well as an advisory body to the Human Rights Council, in line with paragraph 29 (i) of the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, and noting the convening of the first three sessions of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, in which there was large participation of civil society and people of African descent from around the world,

1. *Proclaims* the Second International Decade for People of African Descent, commencing on 1 January 2025 and ending on 31 December 2034, with the theme “People of African descent: recognition, justice and development”, to be officially launched immediately following the adoption of the present resolution by the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to extend the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent adopted in resolution [69/16](#), with a view to ensuring continuing efforts in promoting the respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people of African descent, and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the necessary support in this regard;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to conduct consultations with Member States and other relevant stakeholders regarding a possible update of the programme of activities as contained in resolution [69/16](#), for consideration by the General Assembly during its eightieth session;

4. *Requests* the continued allocation of predictable funding from the regular budget of the United Nations for the effective and efficient implementation of the programme of activities and ongoing activities under the International Decade contained in resolution [69/16](#), and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene a midterm review to take stock of the progress made and decide on further necessary actions before the eighty-fourth session of the Assembly;

6. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene a final assessment of the Second International Decade, to take place within the framework of a high-level international event at the eighty-eighth session of the Assembly, one year before the closure of the Decade in 2034.

RESOLUTION 79/230

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.42](#), sponsored by: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [ES-10/23](#) of 10 May 2024)

79/230. Graduation of Cambodia and Senegal from the least developed country category

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution [2024/7](#) of 5 June 2024 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-sixth session,⁴⁵³

Taking into account its resolutions [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004, [65/286](#) of 29 June 2011 and [67/221](#) of 21 December 2012 on a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution [67/221](#), in which it decided to take note of the decisions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the graduation of countries from the least developed country category, as well as the inclusion of countries in that category, at the first session of the General Assembly following the adoption of the decisions,

Emphasizing that graduation from the least developed country category is a major milestone for the country involved as it means that significant progress has been made towards reaching at least some of its development goals,

Noting with great concern the multiple and widespread effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, conflicts and climate change, which have brought about a deterioration in the situation of food security, energy security, global trade and market stability, affecting all developing countries, with the least developed countries being disproportionately affected, further undermining the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,⁴⁵⁴

1. *Reaffirms* that graduating from the category of least developed countries should not result in a disruption or reversal of development plans, programmes and projects;

2. *Takes note* of the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy that Cambodia and Senegal be graduated from the least developed country category;

3. *Also takes note* of the finding of the Committee for Development Policy that a five-year preparatory period would be necessary for all countries recommended for graduation at the 2024 triennial review to effectively prepare for a smooth transition;

4. *Decides* to provide Cambodia and Senegal, on an exceptional basis, with a five-year preparatory period leading to graduation;

5. *Invites* Cambodia and Senegal to prepare, during the five-year period between the adoption of the present resolution and their graduation from the least developed country category, their national smooth transition strategy, with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with their bilateral, regional and multilateral development and trading partners.

RESOLUTION 79/231

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.46](#), sponsored by: Angola, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam

79/231. Promoting and fostering the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [66/209](#) of 22 December 2011 and [69/228](#) of 19 December 2014,

⁴⁵³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 13 (E/2024/33).

⁴⁵⁴ See resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recalling also the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development,⁴⁵⁵

Emphasizing the need to improve the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration,

Emphasizing also that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration has a key role to play in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,⁴⁵⁶

Highlighting the contribution of supreme audit institutions in promoting transparency and accountability in the implementation of policies and actions, as applicable, aimed at achieving national development objectives and the Sustainable Development Goals, including combating climate change,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening the capacity of supreme audit institutions to further contribute to sustainable development, within their respective mandates,

Stressing the need for capacity-building as a tool to promote sustainable development, and welcoming the cooperation of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions with the United Nations in this regard,

1. *Recognizes* that supreme audit institutions can accomplish their tasks objectively and effectively only if they are independent of the audited entity and are protected against outside influence;

2. *Also recognizes* the important role of supreme audit institutions in promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration, which is conducive to the achievement of national development objectives and priorities as well as the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Acknowledges* the valuable role that supreme audit institutions, in accordance with national legal and institutional frameworks and priorities, as well as international agreements and commitments, as applicable, can play, inter alia, in contributing to Governments' efforts to address climate change by providing independent and objective assessments of national action in this field, fostering the efficient allocation of resources, assessing the effectiveness of policy implementation, and promoting transparency and good governance;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in promoting greater efficiency, accountability, effectiveness, transparency and efficient and effective receipt and use of public resources for the benefit of citizens;

5. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts of 1977⁴⁵⁷ and the Mexico Declaration on Supreme Audit Institutions Independence of 2007,⁴⁵⁸ and encourages Member States to apply, in a manner consistent with their national institutional structures, the principles set out in those Declarations;

6. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations institutions to continue and to intensify their cooperation, including in capacity-building, with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions through, inter alia, training and technical assistance, in order to promote good governance at all levels by ensuring efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency through strengthened supreme audit institutions, including, as appropriate, the improvement of public accounting systems;

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider climate-related findings and recommendations in the reports of supreme audit institutions, where appropriate and feasible, in accordance with national legal and institutional frameworks;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen, where feasible and in accordance with their national legal and institutional frameworks, the capacities of their supreme audit institutions to audit national climate-related policies expenditures and actions;

⁴⁵⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/79/3)*, chap. VI, sect. D.

⁴⁵⁶ See resolution 70/1.

⁴⁵⁷ Adopted by the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, Lima, 17–26 October 1977.

⁴⁵⁸ Adopted by the Nineteenth Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, Mexico City, 5–10 November 2007.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

9. *Acknowledges* the role of supreme audit institutions in fostering governmental accountability for the use of resources and their performance in achieving development goals;
10. *Takes note* of the interest of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in the Sustainable Development Goals;
11. *Encourages* Member States to give due consideration to the independence and capacity-building of supreme audit institutions in a manner consistent with their national institutional structures, as well as to the improvement of public accounting systems in accordance with national development plans in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals;
12. *Stresses* the importance of continuing international cooperation to support developing countries in capacity-building, knowledge and best practices related to public accounting and auditing.

RESOLUTION 79/232

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 137 to 12, with 22 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.28/Rev.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, State of Palestine

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Czechia, Fiji, Hungary, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Tonga, United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Lithuania, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Serbia, Slovakia, South Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay

79/232. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the obligations of Israel in relation to the presence and activities of the United Nations, other international organizations and third States

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including the inalienable right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Having considered the letter dated 28 October 2024 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly⁴⁵⁹ bringing to the attention of the General Assembly, on an urgent basis, developments which could prevent the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East from continuing its essential work in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as mandated by the General Assembly,

⁴⁵⁹ [A/79/558](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Having noted that, according to the aforementioned letter, it can readily be appreciated that a situation may exist in which a difference has arisen between the United Nations and the State of Israel regarding, among other things, the interpretation or application of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,⁴⁶⁰ to which Israel is a party,

Acknowledging, moreover, the statement by the Secretary-General, in his letter, that he would be grateful for any guidance and support which the General Assembly may be able to provide at this critical juncture in the history of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Having noted that the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 9 December 2024,⁴⁶¹ has again brought the situation to the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including those adopted at its tenth emergency special session,

Recalling also all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) of 23 December 2016,

Stressing the obligation of all Member States to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, including to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolution [77/247](#) of 30 December 2022, by which it decided, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, to render an advisory opinion,

Recalling also the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 19 July 2024 on the legal consequences arising from Israel's policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and from the illegality of Israel's continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁴⁶²

Reaffirming in accordance with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, that the Palestinian people is entitled to self-determination in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and that Israel, as the occupying Power, has the obligation not to impede the Palestinian people from exercising its right to self-determination, including its right to an independent and sovereign State, over the entirety of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, living side by side, in peace and security with Israel, within secure and internationally recognized borders,

Recalling that the International Court of Justice, in its advisory opinion, found that Israel remains bound to comply with its obligation to respect the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination as well as its obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law and that it is for all States, while respecting the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to ensure that any impediment resulting from the illegal presence of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to the exercise of the Palestinian people of its right to self-determination is brought to an end,

Recalling also its resolution [ES-10/24](#) adopted on 18 September 2024, following the advisory opinion issued by the Court on 19 July 2024,

Stressing the importance of upholding multilateralism and the central role of the United Nations in the multilateral system,

Expressing grave concern about plans and measures, including legislation adopted, by Israel to interfere with or obstruct the presence and operations of the United Nations and United Nations entities and organizations, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as mandated by the General Assembly, recalling the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and other applicable principles and rules of international law, inter alia reflected in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel⁴⁶³ and the relevant United Nations resolutions, and reiterating the

⁴⁶⁰ Resolution [22 A \(I\)](#).

⁴⁶¹ [A/79/684-S/2024/892](#).

⁴⁶² [A/78/968](#).

⁴⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2051, No. 35457.

need for the United Nations and United Nations organizations to fully implement their mandates in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, without interference,

Taking note of the press statement of 30 October 2024 of the members of the Security Council on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, in which they expressed their grave concern over legislation adopted by the Knesset and demanded that all parties enable the Agency to carry out its mandate, as adopted by the General Assembly, underscored that the Agency remains the backbone of all humanitarian response in Gaza, and affirmed that no organization can replace or substitute the Agency's capacity and mandate to serve Palestine refugees and civilians in urgent need of life-saving humanitarian assistance,

Considering that any action taken to impede the provision of basic services and humanitarian assistance to the civilian population leads, in addition to the ongoing unacceptable and widespread loss of life and suffering, to further displacement of population,

Recalling that the International Court of Justice, in its advisory opinion, found that the policies and practices of Israel are contrary to the prohibition of forcible transfer of the protected population under the first paragraph of article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁴⁶⁴

Recalling also the obligation to refrain from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population,

Expressing deep concern at measures taken by Israel that impede assistance to the Palestinian people, including through measures that affect the presence, activities and immunities of the United Nations, its agencies and bodies, and those of other international organizations, and the representation of third States in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, aimed at providing, in accordance with international law, basic services and humanitarian assistance in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

Noting that the provision of such essential assistance to the civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is dependent upon the continued presence of the United Nations, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which is the backbone of United Nations humanitarian relief operations, together with the facilitation of its operations and respect for its privileges and immunities, and that this presence, facilitation and respect for privileges and immunities are closely related,

Noting also the utmost urgency of upholding such essential assistance and that, according to the aforementioned letter from the Secretary-General,⁴⁶⁵ the cessation of or restriction on the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East would leave Palestine refugees without the essential assistance that they require,

Expressing the view that these developments demand consideration by and guidance from the International Court of Justice, on a priority basis and with the utmost urgency, of certain additional questions to supplement the Court's advisory opinion of 19 July 2024,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* about the dire humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;
2. *Demands* that Israel comply without delay with all of its legal obligations under international law, including as set out by the International Court of Justice;
3. *Calls upon* all parties to comply with their respective legal obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law;
4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and ongoing efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people, including with regard to the emergency humanitarian needs, particularly in the Gaza Strip;
5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizes the vital role of the Agency in providing humanitarian and development assistance to the Palestinian people, notably Palestine refugees, and particularly in the Gaza Strip, and endorses the

⁴⁶⁴ Ibid., vol. 75, No. 973.

⁴⁶⁵ [A/79/588](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

efforts of the Agency to continue operations as far as possible in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, pursuant to resolution [77/123](#) of 12 December 2022, by which it extended the mandate of the Agency, and any further resolutions extending the mandate, calls upon the Agency to fully implement its high-level action plan for the implementation of the 50 recommendations of the Independent Review of Mechanisms and Procedures to Ensure Adherence by UNRWA to the Humanitarian Principle of Neutrality (Colonna Report), and welcomes the commitment affirmed by the Secretary-General and the Agency that they will fully implement the recommendations;

6. *Reiterates its call* to all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination;

7. *Calls upon* Israel to uphold and comply with its obligations not to impede the Palestinian people from exercising its right to self-determination, including by rescinding any measures that obstruct the provision of basic services and humanitarian and development assistance to the Palestinian people;

8. *Also calls upon* Israel to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in order to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations, the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of its facilities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, at all times, as well as not to impede or impair the work of third States in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to avoid actions that could weaken the critical role of the United Nations in conflict resolution and to support initiatives that contribute to a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and achievement of the two-State solution, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions, and the attainment of comprehensive and lasting peace and stability in the Middle East, and expresses its firm support for the role of the Secretary-General in this regard;

10. *Decides*, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, on a priority basis and with the utmost urgency, to render an advisory opinion on the following question, considering the rules and principles of international law, as regards in particular the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law, international human rights law, privileges and immunities applicable under international law for international organizations and States, relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, the advisory opinion of the Court of 9 July 2004, and the advisory opinion of the Court of 19 July 2024, in which the Court reaffirmed the duty of an occupying Power to administer occupied territory for the benefit of the local population and affirmed that Israel is not entitled to sovereignty over or to exercise sovereign powers in any part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory on account of its occupation:

What are the obligations of Israel, as an occupying Power and as a member of the United Nations, in relation to the presence and activities of the United Nations, including its agencies and bodies, other international organizations and third States, in and in relation to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including to ensure and facilitate the unhindered provision of urgently needed supplies essential to the survival of the Palestinian civilian population as well as of basic services and humanitarian and development assistance, for the benefit of the Palestinian civilian population, and in support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination?

RESOLUTION 79/233

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.21](#), sponsored by: Armenia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

79/233. Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034

The General Assembly

Adopts the Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034, as contained in the annex to the present resolution, and calls upon all relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action.

Annex

Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034

Introduction

In quest of sustainable and resilient development in landlocked developing countries to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

1. We are at a defining moment in history where the decisions we make now will determine the future of the 32 landlocked developing countries situated in Africa, Asia, Europe and South America, with a population of about 570 million, which continue to face a highly challenging pathway to sustainable development. Their inherent geographical and structural constraints related to the lack of direct territorial access to the sea, obstacles to transport and communication, long distances from major markets, cumbersome transit procedures and inadequate infrastructure are further exacerbated by unprecedented global challenges and crises, including the lingering effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, geopolitical tensions and conflicts, food and energy crises, high transportation and trade costs, high interest rates, inflation, high indebtedness, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and pollution.

2. The years of cascading challenges, in which a health and socioeconomic crisis has shaken everyone, individually and collectively, threaten the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁶⁶ and all the Sustainable Development Goals. The world is plagued by growing poverty, hunger and malnutrition, inequalities, human rights violations, digital divides within countries and between developed and developing countries, vaccine inequity, complex humanitarian emergencies and armed conflict, insecurity, pandemics, environmental degradation, climate change and disasters. The situation for landlocked developing countries is particularly bleak. The situation demands urgent mobilization of our collective resources, decisive actions by all and innovative solutions to the unprecedented challenges. In this context, we strongly reaffirm our unwavering commitment to work tirelessly for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in a balanced and integrated manner in its three dimensions, including by taking tangible steps and calling for greater action and extraordinary measures by all countries; and strengthened international and multilateral cooperation to support the landlocked developing countries in this endeavour and to reach the furthest behind first.

3. We are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴⁶⁷ international human rights treaties, the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁴⁶⁸ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.⁴⁶⁹ It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development.⁴⁷⁰ We recognize the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

4. We further reaffirm our commitment to enhancing our efforts for the full and timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁴⁷¹ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁷² and

⁴⁶⁶ Resolution 70/1.

⁴⁶⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴⁶⁸ Resolution 55/2.

⁴⁶⁹ Resolution 60/1.

⁴⁷⁰ Resolution 41/128, annex.

⁴⁷¹ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁴⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

the Paris Agreement⁴⁷³ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴⁷⁴ particularly with regard to the special development needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries.

5. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁴⁷⁵ including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

6. We note that mixed progress was made in the implementation of the six priority areas of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024.⁴⁷⁶ The combined effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions and conflict, and climate change, affected progress. We note with concern that the severe financing deficit, in particular for infrastructure, limited data and technical capacity constraints also undermined progress. Additionally, adverse global economic conditions characterized by tepid growth, surging inflation, increased pressure on energy, food and finance, supply chain disruptions and elevated trade costs continue to affect the recovery efforts of landlocked developing countries. Furthermore, landlocked developing countries were significantly affected by disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, biodiversity loss and disasters, such as desertification, recurrent droughts, melting glaciers, floods and glacier lake outburst floods.

7. We recognize the limited progress that has been made during the implementation period of the Vienna Programme of Action. Considerable efforts have contributed to the realization of meaningful outcomes, including in facilitating trade, fostering regional integration, accession of landlocked developing and transit countries to international conventions for the promotion of transit and trade, and completing missing links and improving the quality of infrastructure for increased connectivity.

8. However, we note with concern that progress fell short of the goals and targets set out in the Vienna Programme of Action. Economic growth across the landlocked developing countries was modest and insufficient to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, particularly among women, children and people in vulnerable situations, as well as people working in informal sectors.

9. We are concerned that landlocked developing countries have made very limited progress towards achieving structural transformation. We also note with concern that the economic structure of the landlocked developing countries continues to be characterized by a low level of diversification, with exports concentrated in a limited number of products, which tend to have low value addition and to be greatly susceptible to current and possible future external shocks and hazards. Road, rail, water and air transport infrastructure, and connecting river ports and seaports, remain insufficiently funded and underdeveloped, with huge missing links and inadequate maintenance.

10. We note with concern that the share of global merchandise exports of landlocked developing countries remains marginal, at only 1.1 per cent of the total global share in 2022. There was a growing interest in regional integration and cooperation among landlocked developing countries. The number of regional trade agreements that each landlocked developing country is a party to has increased, on average, from 3.3 in 2014 to 4.3 in 2023.

11. We express our concern that, while there was some progress in the allocation of official development assistance and aid for trade to landlocked developing countries, foreign direct investment flows declined and have largely been concentrated in natural resources. Furthermore, a large number of landlocked developing countries are either in debt distress or at a high risk of it.

12. We note that technology is rapidly changing the global economic landscape. It is reshaping work processes, production and distribution methods and consumption patterns. It is driving new innovations and fostering growth opportunities. It can also bridge the existing digital divides, including the growing gender digital divide, and accelerate progress for inclusive and sustainable development. Despite extraordinary opportunities, landlocked developing countries are not able to fully harness its potentials. This is due to a number of constraints, including infrastructure gaps, the relatively high cost of information and communications technology services, low digital literacy rates, insufficient regulatory frameworks and the high cost of accessing submarine cables.

⁴⁷³ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁴⁷⁴ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁴⁷⁵ *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.

⁴⁷⁶ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

13. We recognize that, during the implementation period, there was significant development of regional, subregional and multilateral initiatives to support transit. Progress was also made in ratifying the relevant legal agreements. Tools were developed to improve transit, such as the World Customs Organization transit guidelines, electronic consignment note and electronic TIR. Some progress was made in some corridors on the specific objective of the Vienna Programme of Action of reducing travel time along corridors.

14. We also note that some progress was made in completing missing links and generally improving the quality of infrastructure for increased connectivity of landlocked developing countries, but challenges remain. Several highway networks and railway lines were commissioned in those countries during the implementation period, but many more are needed.

15. We recognize the challenges that hampered the full implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, including the persisting insufficiency and inadequacy of means of implementation, a lack of capacity in formulating financially viable infrastructure projects, low flows of official development assistance, the concentration of investment inflows towards natural resources, high debt vulnerabilities and multiple international crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, that have had a disproportionately severe impact on the landlocked developing countries.

16. We reaffirm the importance of promoting unfettered, efficient and cost-effective access to and from the sea by all means of transport, on the basis of the freedom of transit, and other related measures, in accordance with applicable rules of international law. We reaffirm the need to reduce trade transaction costs and transport costs, and to develop adequate transit transport infrastructure networks. We recognize the continued importance of structural transformation, value addition, industrialization and diversification.

17. We recognize that increased participation in international trade, anchored in a strengthened multilateral trading system that is equitable and fair, is critical to the economic growth of landlocked developing countries and the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. We recognize the crucial role of transport corridors as the backbone of transportation networks, linking major gateways and hubs, to enhance landlocked developing countries' connectivity to markets, achieve efficient transit and reduce transport costs.

18. We also recognize the importance of investment in supporting human capital development through inclusive, equitable, quality education and skills training for all, including for those in vulnerable situations. We acknowledge the importance of quality science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and institutional capacity development in landlocked developing countries in order to accelerate poverty reduction and effective sustainable development measures.

19. We recognize that landlocked developing countries require greater technical assistance and capacity-development support in several areas, including the effective accession to and ratification and implementation of relevant regional agreements, developing bankable projects, implementing effective, targeted industrial policies, the industrialization of agriculture and diversification of their production and export base, promoting innovation and the greater use and adaptation of technology, strengthening domestic resource mobilization and substantially reducing illicit financial flows, and strengthening the enabling environment for investments.

20. We express concern that the gender gap persists across all areas, including with respect to assets, inputs and services. We reaffirm that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets in landlocked developing countries. We underline the urgent need to invest in and strengthen efforts to support the empowerment of all women and girls, including by removing all legal, social and economic barriers to achieving gender equality.

21. We further recognize that strong bilateral, multilateral and multi-stakeholder partnerships are critical and commit to working in collaboration with academia, civil society and the private sector to drive innovation that will identify solutions to pressing development challenges and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Programme of Action, including through transparent, effective and accountable public-private partnerships.

22. We recognize that landlocked developing countries, due to their structural constraints, in addition to their landlockedness, require additional efforts, including additional borrowing, to stimulate their development, which affects their fiscal space and in turn impacts the policy space they require to support their sustainable development. This situation creates a bottleneck in financing for development and demands responses and solutions tailored to the specificities of these countries.

23. With this in mind, the present Programme of Action determines a renewed and strengthened commitment by the landlocked developing countries, transit countries, development partners, the United Nations system and international, regional and subregional organizations, multilateral and regional development banks and the international community as a whole. It is grounded in the overarching goals of addressing the special development needs, vulnerabilities and challenges of landlocked developing countries arising from their landlockedness, remoteness and geographical constraints in a more coherent manner to contribute to an enhanced rate of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, effective participation in international trade and the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty. This will be achieved through a reinvigorated global partnership for sustainable development based on scaled-up and ambitious means of implementation and diverse support for the landlocked developing countries through forging the widest possible coalition of multi-stakeholder partnerships. We will also promote a disaster risk-informed approach to sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels and accelerate progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels.

24. We emphasize that the present Programme of Action is based on a comprehensive, results-oriented, quantifiable, forward-looking, coherent, renewed and strengthened global partnership for landlocked developing countries that is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement, between landlocked developing countries and the transit countries and their development partners, as well as with the relevant international and regional organizations, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

25. We therefore emphasize that the theme of the Conference, “Driving progress through partnerships”, articulates the most practical and reliable way for landlocked developing countries to achieve the goals and targets set in the present Programme of Action.

26. We invite the landlocked developing countries, transit countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to implement the relevant actions, agreed upon in the present Programme of Action in its five priority areas, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner consistent with national priorities. We also call upon relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and invite international organizations and relevant regional and subregional organizations, to integrate the Programme of Action into their programmes of work, as appropriate, within their respective mandates.

27. We emphasize that partnerships between landlocked developing countries and transit countries are mutually beneficial for the improvement and constant maintenance of their infrastructure connectivity and of technical and administrative arrangements in their transport, customs and logistics systems. Efficient transit transport systems, strong collaborative efforts in multimodal transport infrastructure development and interlinkage, the promotion of an enabling legal environment and institutional arrangements and strong national leadership on cooperative arrangements between landlocked developing countries and transit countries are also crucial for achieving structural transformation and sustainable economic growth and development.

28. We underscore that the ownership, leadership and primary responsibility for development in landlocked developing countries lies with the landlocked developing countries themselves as articulated through their own national economic and development policies and strategies. We nevertheless emphasize that the development of the landlocked developing countries rests not only upon themselves but with the collective efforts and essential support, cooperation and development assistance of the international community.

29. We reaffirm that renewed and strengthened partnerships with development partners will be crucial for the full and timely implementation of the present Programme of Action. The international community, including financial and development institutions, multilateral organizations and agencies and donor countries, is urged to provide adequate financial and technical support to advance the specific objectives listed herein. Regional and subregional cooperation or integration should also play an important role in successfully addressing the specific problems of landlocked developing countries.

30. We further welcome and re-emphasize the role of international development cooperation, particularly North-South cooperation, which remains a fundamental catalyst for sustainable development, in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South and triangular cooperation, which is an important complement to, and not a substitute for, North-South cooperation.

31. We note the importance of economic, political and cultural ties at various levels as contributors to long-term regional prosperity, stability and peace.

32. We recognize that people, especially the large proportion of youth and working-age population in landlocked developing countries, are critical assets for their development. It is estimated that, between 2024 and 2034, the population in the landlocked developing countries will increase by 135 million, to 726 million people. Young people constitute a tremendous and essential asset worth investing in, opening the door to an unparalleled multiplier effect.

33. We affirm that Governments play a very important role in articulating and implementing the policies and programmes that will support a sustainable future that leaves no one behind. National parliaments have a great role to play in enacting legislation and allocating funds that serve all in order to leave no one behind.

34. The present Programme of Action will have five priority areas for action, as follows:

Priority area 1: Structural transformation and science, technology and innovation

Priority area 2: Trade, trade facilitation and regional integration

Priority area 3: Transit, transport and connectivity

Priority area 4: Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change and disasters

Priority area 5: Means of implementation.

35. The fulfilment of commitments in these areas will be supported through additional dedicated actions on implementation, follow-up and monitoring.

Priority area 1: Structural transformation and science, technology and innovation

36. We recognize that the landlocked developing countries face major structural impediments to their sustainable development, including weak productive and supply capacities and lack of advancement in science, technology and innovation.

37. We are concerned that many landlocked developing countries have achieved limited economic diversification, remained dependent on a few commodities, and continued to be positioned at the lower ends of regional and global value chains.

38. We note with concern that the landlocked developing countries have been among the worst affected by multiple and interlinked global crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic and its lingering effects, climate change, and geopolitical tensions and conflicts in different parts of the world, which have derailed their progress toward structural transformation and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

39. We recognize that structural transformation that prioritizes economic diversification, especially by promoting value addition and industrialization, and leveraging the power of science, technology and innovation, is critical to support the landlocked developing countries to overcome their unique challenges, build resilience against current and possible future shocks and hazards, and achieve their development ambitions.

I. Productive capacity development

40. We recognize that many landlocked developing countries have weak productive capacities that constrain their ability to foster technology spillovers across sectors, to produce efficiently and effectively, to diversify their economies, and to create productive and sustainable employment.

41. We emphasize that sustainable agricultural production, food security, nutrition and food safety are key elements for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions.

42. We also recognize that agriculture remains crucial to the economies of the landlocked developing countries, accounting on average for 17 per cent of their gross domestic product and the employment of approximately 55 per cent of their workforce, and note that the sector struggles with low productivity, vulnerability, high informality, due to limited access to quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, underdeveloped supply chain systems, limited value addition and a lack of access to and utilization of modern technologies.

43. We are also concerned that the services sector of the landlocked developing countries remains concentrated in lower value-added activities and with limited knowledge-intensive services.

44. We recognize the importance of further development of human capital as a critical factor in the utilization of all other productive capacities. The landlocked developing countries need more support to increase the access of their people, particularly women and the youth, to quality education and training to improve labour productivity and meet evolving skills needs.

45. We recognize that the landlocked developing countries need enhanced support from development partners to further develop their productive capacities, including through support for science, technology and innovation, labour productivity and entrepreneurial capabilities, the specialization of sectors, enterprises and farms, and capital and resource accumulation.

46. We also recognize the importance of the creative economy in implementing the 2030 Agenda for all countries, including for landlocked developing countries, and the need for supporting actions undertaken nationally and internationally to secure the recognition of the true value of creative economy.

47. Acknowledging that pursuing circular economy approaches as a pathway to achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns, and encouraging approaches such as the circular economy, life cycle and other approaches, as well as zero-waste initiatives, can contribute to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation and the impact of water scarcity, pollution and the impact thereof on human health, thus contributing to the achievement of related goals under the 2030 Agenda and other internationally agreed environmental goals.

Targets:

- Increase labour productivity and decent employment opportunities across all productive sectors of the landlocked developing countries, including manufacturing, services and agriculture, with a particular focus on women and youth, by 50 per cent by 2034.
- Double the output of services sectors in landlocked developing countries by 2034, especially tourism and high-productivity, knowledge-intensive sectors, with a view to increasing their contribution to the economies of the landlocked developing countries.
- Establish regional agriculture research hubs to support the efforts of landlocked developing countries in promoting sustainable agriculture sectors to be financed exclusively by voluntary contributions.
- Ensure increased access to inclusive, equitable and quality education, training and skills development, including science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, with a particular focus on bridging the digital divides, including the gender digital divide.
- Promote targeted technological and financial support and capacity-building for landlocked developing countries to facilitate a smooth digital transformation for sustainable development.

We commit to taking the following actions:

48. We commit to promoting and supporting the formulation of national strategies for structural transformation, decent employment, diversification, value addition, and efficiency and competitiveness in the manufacturing, agriculture and services sectors, and call for enhancing financial and technical support from all stakeholders.

49. We call for increased public and private investment, including through international cooperation, in education and training, to reap demographic dividends, bridge technology gaps, bolster human capacity and skills and drive structural transformation.

50. We commit to taking necessary measures to harmonize skills development and training programmes at the national and regional levels. We will utilize regional and global networking platforms to enhance collaboration in this regard among Governments, businesses, educational institutions and others.

51. We commit to enhancing support to the landlocked developing countries for greater investment in rural infrastructure and research and development, accelerated adoption of modern sustainable agricultural practices, more effective use of inputs and the facilitation of better access to credit and insurance mechanisms.

52. We call for greater efforts to sustainably enhance the agricultural production capacities, productivity and food security of landlocked developing countries.

53. We commit to improving access to agricultural research and sustainable innovation practices for landlocked developing countries, including through agroecological and other innovative approaches and sustainable technologies.

54. We commit to exploring the establishment of regional agricultural research hubs for landlocked developing countries with a view to addressing structural impediments, enhancing agricultural productivity, promoting value addition, supporting capacity-building and facilitating improved agricultural practices. We request the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of such network hubs and report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

55. We encourage landlocked developing countries to create conducive policy environments for industrial diversification and value addition, including by building institutional and human capacities and supporting knowledge development. We support improving high-quality, timely and reliable data collection, including disaggregated data, to better understand productivity levels and trends and better inform policies to drive productivity shifts.

56. We encourage innovative solutions, entrepreneurship and the use of modern, sustainable, cost-effective technologies and practices, with an emphasis on the manufacturing, agriculture and services sectors, including tourism, information and communications technologies and finance.

57. We encourage the promotion of the inclusion and mainstreaming of the creative economy into economic policy, as well as in national and international development plans and strategies, and will assess, examine and explore the opportunities for new and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, to promote sustainable development in its three dimensions in and through the creative economy, as well as address their risks and challenges.

58. We call upon the landlocked developing countries to integrate circular economy approaches into national and regional strategies and action plans, taking into account national circumstances and capacities, enhancing circular economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production.

59. We call upon the landlocked developing countries to implement science-based, evidence-based and data-driven agricultural practices that increase resilience and sustainable productivity, help to maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, improve food security and reduce malnutrition in all its forms.

60. We commit to promoting fair market opportunities and full and equal access to financial services and products for landlocked developing countries to create sustainable growth and decent jobs, including for women and young people, through their beneficial integration into national, regional and global value chains.

61. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries through facilitating and contributing to responsible and sustainable investments to achieve deeper value chain integration and industrialization for critical materials in order to address their needs and competitiveness and become important links in production and distribution chains.

62. We commit to promoting collaboration throughout the minerals value chain, including critical minerals, and innovative approaches within the mining industry and local value addition of raw material to accelerate sustainable and inclusive development, including in line with Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 9 in the context of poverty eradication.

63. We commit to designing and providing support to landlocked developing countries for designing and implementing programmes in adopting clean technologies and in building their adaptation and mitigation capabilities in relation to the impact of climate change and disasters.

II. Private sector development

64. We recognize that a dynamic and environmentally and socially responsible private sector can invaluablely contribute to achieving structural transformation and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, and in this regard stress the importance of developing the necessary policies and regulatory frameworks and of strengthening enabling environments.

65. We note that a large proportion of enterprises in landlocked developing countries are micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, which have specific needs and challenges.

66. We note that structural constraints, such as high operating and trading costs, limited access to finance, skill shortages, inadequate regulatory frameworks, limited institutional capacity and insufficient infrastructure, hinder dynamic entrepreneurship and private sector growth in these countries.

67. We recognize that the landlocked developing countries need increased support for private sector development and that science, technology and innovation can help start-ups and enterprises to enhance their productivity and competitiveness, and move up the value chain ladder in agriculture, industry and the services sector, and increase to their trade potential.

Targets:

- Enhance business ecosystems conducive to private sector development in landlocked developing countries.
- Broaden and diversify the entrepreneurial base of landlocked developing countries to better include women and the youth and accelerate their inclusive development, including through targeted technical support.
- Provide landlocked developing countries with financial and technical support, as appropriate, to develop and manage special economic zones, industrial parks, innovation hubs or other innovative initiatives to foster economic productivity.
- Provide necessary technical support and capacity development for contract negotiations for extractive industries in landlocked developing countries.
- Expand support for policy formulation and international tax cooperation in landlocked developing countries.

We commit to taking the following actions:

68. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries to create entrepreneurship policies, institutional frameworks, export strategies and optimal national business climates, to facilitate the growth of start-ups and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including women-owned micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. We also commit to supporting landlocked developing countries in the development of policy measures to develop sustainable digital infrastructures, including those related to enhancing financial inclusion and enabling the private sector to take full advantage of the opportunities created by e-commerce and the digital economy in an equitable manner, including micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.

69. We commit to supporting the establishment of special economic zones, industrial parks, technology incubators, innovation hubs or other innovative initiatives in landlocked developing countries by mobilizing multi-stakeholder support, including for policy formulation, targeted investments, infrastructure development and conducive business ecosystems for the growth and sustainability of such initiatives.

70. We also commit to supporting the landlocked developing countries to establish regulatory frameworks and guidelines, including with provisions on local content, labour and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms in order to improve responsibility and accountability of multinational corporations.

71. We commit to promoting the development of intellectual property rights that reward innovation.

72. We commit to developing inclusive and competitive value chains by further strengthening backward and forward linkages, economic diversification and leveraging the demographic dividend, with a view to creating full employment and decent jobs in landlocked developing countries.

73. We commit to fostering cross-sectoral linkages between tourism, agriculture and the creative or cultural sectors. We will also promote collaboration and partnership between start-ups, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and larger enterprises to foster national and regional value chains, strengthen domestic supply capacities and open up more opportunities for start-ups and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.

74. We commit to supporting a multi-stakeholder approach for private sector development in landlocked developing countries, including by establishing measures to enhance cooperation between government, the private sector and academic institutions and research centres.

75. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries with strengthening and simplifying transfer pricing protections, improving tax treaty practices.

76. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries in implementing targeted policy actions to reduce profit shifting with the aim of limiting tax revenue losses.

77. We will support landlocked developing countries, upon their request, for project preparation and contract negotiation, and review of existing contracts in extractive industries, in particular those related to critical minerals.

78. We also encourage landlocked developing countries to strengthen data collection, including disaggregated data, to generate better insights for the promotion of sustainable entrepreneurship and to monitor and evaluate progress.

III. Science, technology and innovation

79. We note that the surge of digitalization and a “fourth industrial revolution” have brought renewed emphasis on access to and capacity to develop and use modern and digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, machine learning, robotics and big data, as key drivers of industrialization, structural transformation and sustainable development.

80. We note with concern that the benefits of digital technologies have not been evenly spread across and within landlocked developing countries, which are still struggling to leverage the power of science, technology and innovation due to stark gaps in the areas of infrastructure, regulations, policies, enforcement capabilities and institutions, and digital skills.

81. We are concerned that the proportion of individuals using the Internet in landlocked developing countries was only 32.3 per cent in 2021, compared to the world average of 66 per cent, and that substantially more progress is required to achieve universal information and communications technology connectivity in landlocked developing countries.

82. We are also concerned that Internet use among women is 9 per cent lower than among men in landlocked developing countries as of 2023.

83. We are further concerned that the share of research and development expenditure in the gross domestic product of the landlocked developing countries was stagnant at 0.2 per cent, markedly below the world average of 1.8 per cent, and that annual patent applications filed by residents of landlocked developing countries declined significantly, from 2,764 to 929, between 2014 and 2021.

84. We note that the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated some trends, such as the growing relevance of e-governance and e-commerce, underscoring the pressing need for the landlocked developing countries to elevate the application of science, technology and innovation and digital solutions at both policy and operational levels.

85. We recognize the efforts for further investments in digital ecosystems in the landlocked developing countries to enable their integration into regional and global markets.

86. We recognize the need to promote safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems in the non-military domain to accelerate progress towards the full realization of the 2030 Agenda, further bridging the artificial intelligence and other digital divides between and within countries. We stress the need for the standard of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems to promote, not hinder, digital transformation and equitable access to their benefits in order to achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – and address other shared global challenges, particularly for developing countries, and we further recognize that artificial intelligence can contribute to the long-term development aspirations of the landlocked developing countries.

Targets:

- Substantially increase investment from all sources in research and development, and in building accessible, reliable and affordable digital infrastructure, including for e-learning, e-governance and e-commerce in landlocked developing countries.
- Promote the development of effective, balanced, open, inclusive and enabling ecosystems for research, innovation and creativity.

- Establish regional digital platforms for peer-to-peer level learning, trainings and capacity-building.
- Support landlocked developing countries in accessing technologies and in conducting technology needs assessments, including using existing science, technology and innovation mechanisms and facilities.
- Strengthen or establish centres of science, technology and innovation, especially on research and development to promote local innovations, research, design and development, including in emerging technologies, and enhance digital literacy and proficiency, including in advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, and automation technologies, to harness opportunities and optimize the use of new and emerging technology.
- Increase action to bridge the artificial intelligence and other digital divides between and within countries.

We commit to taking the following actions:

87. We will take action to enhance the ability of landlocked developing countries to benefit from science, technology and innovation and address the major structural impediments to accessing new and emerging technologies, including through scaling up the use of open science, affordable and open-source technology, research and development, including through strengthened partnerships.

88. We commit to expanding participation of landlocked developing countries in the digital economy, including by enhancing their digital infrastructure connectivity, building their capacities and access to technological innovations through stronger partnerships and improving digital literacy and skills.

89. We commit to supporting the landlocked developing countries to leverage the power of science, technology and innovation to increase value addition and productivity in the manufacturing, agricultural and services sectors, with the aim of achieving equitable, inclusive and sustainable growth.

90. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries to develop national research and innovation funds to support joint research and development projects between private businesses and public entities. We also commit to supporting the landlocked developing countries in establishing national research centres and enhancing the capacities of their existing national research centres and of knowledge hubs.

91. We recognize the need to adopt science, technology and innovation strategies for landlocked developing countries as integral elements of national sustainable development plans and strategies that help to strengthen knowledge-sharing and collaboration, scale up investment in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, and enhance technical, vocational and tertiary education and training, including in a gender-responsive manner.

92. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries by exploring complementarities with existing open digital platforms and to develop tools with a regional focus for peer-to-peer level learning, trainings and capacity-building.

93. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries in the development of digital governance frameworks such as e-governance, digital public infrastructures and public regulatory capacities to promote comprehensive digital strategies that utilize and strengthen open-source approaches, build resilience, bridge digital divides, including the gender digital divide, promote equitable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and create jobs in the digital sector.

94. We commit to strengthened intraregional and international cooperation for support to landlocked developing countries, including with relevant United Nations agencies, to harness the benefits of science, technology and innovation for structural transformation, including through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and by promoting financial investments from all sources.

95. We recognize the challenges of landlocked developing countries and commit to supporting them in accessing technologies and underline the need to support them in conducting technology needs assessments; building their scientific and technological capacities; promoting knowledge-sharing and networking; fostering entrepreneurship, technology exchange and innovation; facilitating policy development and implementation; and strengthening an innovative ecosystem. We also underline the need to prioritize supporting landlocked developing countries through the existing mechanisms and facilities, including the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, as appropriate.

96. We call upon development partners to support technological upgrading and improvements to the science, technology and innovation ecosystem in landlocked developing countries, and to promote technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, including by building local technological capability sufficient to adopt and assimilate new and frontier technologies, including artificial intelligence, robotics, big data, machine learning and networks.

97. We call upon development partners, as well as all relevant stakeholders, to take action to help to bridge the artificial intelligence and other digital divides in landlocked developing countries.

98. We commit to support landlocked developing countries in developing and strengthening national digital strategies, meaningful digital connectivity, skills development, national regulatory frameworks and a conducive regional and global environment.

IV. Industrialization

99. We recognize that industrialization is a crucial driver of economic growth, job creation and value addition in landlocked developing countries, with spillover effects on agriculture, rural economies and on fostering demand for high value-added goods and services. We also acknowledge the contribution of science, technology and innovation to industrial development in landlocked developing countries and as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition. We note with concern that most of the landlocked developing countries have been unable to sufficiently industrialize and integrate into regional and global markets. We also note that the manufacturing value added remained stagnant at between 12 and 13 per cent of gross domestic product and that medium and high-tech industries accounted for an average of only 14.5 per cent of manufacturing value added in landlocked developing countries during the period of implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

100. We recognize that the stagnant economic performance of the landlocked developing countries highlights the pressing need for strategic interventions to boost industrial development in these countries. The landlocked developing countries need country-specific industrial policies to ensure that their industrial development goes hand in hand with rural and agricultural development, and growth in the manufacturing and services sectors.

Targets:

- Double the contribution of manufacturing value added to the gross domestic product of the landlocked developing countries by 2034.
- Double the share of medium and high-tech manufacturing in the total value added in manufacturing of the landlocked developing countries by 2034.
- Provide adequate support to landlocked developing countries to adopt proactive, equitable, inclusive and sustainable industrial policies, in support of their national priorities.

We commit to taking the following actions:

101. We encourage the landlocked developing countries to adopt proactive industrial policy frameworks, considering the changing nature of production and sectoral interdependencies, and to enhance productive capacities and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, with a particular focus on rural industrialization, and progressive formalization of the informal sectors and mainstreaming a gender perspective in industrial development cooperation and entrepreneurship.

102. We urge development partners to support the landlocked developing countries in strengthening strategic coherence between trade and investment policies, and industrial policy objectives.

103. We urge development partners to provide enhanced financial and technical assistance and capacity-development support to landlocked developing countries for targeted industrial development programmes and projects and investment in the manufacturing sector to promote value addition, diversification of their production and export base, innovation and greater use and adaptation of technology.

Priority area 2: Trade, trade facilitation and regional integration

I. International trade

104. We recognize that international trade offers extraordinary opportunities for achieving economic growth, job creation and sustainable development. However, landlocked developing countries are not able to harness their

potential of international trade owing in particular to a lack of territorial access to the sea, remoteness from world markets and high transit costs and risks. These factors have severely constrained the ability of landlocked developing countries to benefit from the gains of trade to enhance their socioeconomic development.

105. We recognize that international trade is critically important for the landlocked developing countries, accounting for a higher share of their gross domestic product than the world average. We therefore seek to seize the transformative potential of trade for sustainable economic growth by significantly increasing the participation of landlocked developing countries in global trade.

106. We are concerned that the landlocked developing countries' share in global merchandise exports was just 1.1 per cent of global trade in 2022, despite the landlocked developing countries representing 7 per cent of the world's population.

107. We are concerned that the export structure of many landlocked developing countries is characterized by a limited number of products, which often have low value addition and are greatly affected by external shocks and hazards, noting that primary commodities accounted for 83 per cent of the exports of the landlocked developing countries in 2022.

108. We recognize that trade in services, digital trade and e-commerce have great potential for overcoming the geographical constraints to trade in landlocked developing countries. We are therefore concerned that the landlocked developing countries' share of global exports of services reached only 0.7 per cent in 2022, while their share of digitally deliverable services reached only 0.3 per cent in 2022.

109. We recognize that continued support from the international community is critical to assist the efforts of the landlocked developing countries to extract, add value to and export their abundant resources of critical minerals.

110. We acknowledge a need for trade capacity-building for landlocked developing countries, including in the areas of trade policy formulation and trade negotiation skills.

111. We underline the importance of the promotion of a rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system for landlocked developing countries, with the World Trade Organization at its core, as well as meaningful trade liberalization.

112. We note that 26 out of 32 landlocked developing countries are World Trade Organization members. Meanwhile, six landlocked developing countries are at different stages of the accession process.

113. We acknowledge the importance of dedicated sessions on transit at the Committee on Trade Facilitation. We welcome that the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization instructed the Committee on Trade and Development to hold focused sessions, to assess trade-related challenges identified for the fuller integration of landlocked developing countries into the multilateral trading system.

114. We recognize that landlocked developing countries need assistance from development partners to further scale up their legal and technical capacity to comply with sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade, including for goods in transit.

Targets:

- Support landlocked developing countries to significantly increase participation in world trade with a view to at least doubling their global merchandise exports by 2034.
- Support landlocked developing countries to substantially diversify trade by increasing the value added and manufactured component of their exports and expanding their exports of services and e-commerce.
- Support landlocked developing countries to substantially increase exports of services with a view to at least doubling their exports of trade in services by 2034.
- Address non-tariff measures and reduce or eliminate arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers, that is, those that are not in conformity with the rules of the World Trade Organization.
- Be transparent in taking sanitary and phytosanitary measures on goods in transit in accordance with World Trade Organization rules.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

- Offer appropriate technical assistance and capacity-building to landlocked developing countries to complete the process of their accession to the World Trade Organization, fulfil their commitments and integrate into the multilateral trading system.
- Take note of landlocked developing countries' ambition to establish a work programme under the World Trade Organization.

We commit to taking the following actions:

115. We commit to supporting the implementation of national trade strategies, policies and measures in the landlocked developing countries, including through investments in non-traditional sectors and strengthening efforts towards the increased provision of development assistance and Aid for Trade, with a view to significantly increasing value addition and diversification in the exports of the landlocked developing countries.

116. We commit to promoting policies to improve the business environment and assist national firms, especially micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through support to women-owned micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, to participate better in international trade, including by, where appropriate, strengthening institutions that support trade, fostering access to credit and trade competitiveness, building spaces for private-public dialogue, fostering technical and vocational education and training and capacity-building, and creating market linkages through business-to-business platforms.

117. We support the efforts of commodity-dependent landlocked developing countries to address the factors that create structural barriers to international trade and impede diversification and encourage their beneficiation of primary commodities.

118. We invite development partners to support landlocked developing countries through capacity-building, to be able to comply with sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical standards, including, as appropriate, through the Standards and Trade Development Facility.

119. We commit to supporting the landlocked developing countries in their efforts to harness the benefits of trade in services and services-facilitated trade.

120. We encourage development partners and all other relevant stakeholders to work with landlocked developing countries to further facilitate trade in services in those sectors of interest to the landlocked developing countries.

121. We commit to supporting favourable conditions for the development of digital trade and e-commerce in landlocked developing countries by addressing the fundamental challenges of inadequate digital infrastructures, underdeveloped legal and regulatory frameworks and limited digital skills, by considering the specific needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries in relevant international trade negotiations and by improving their capacity to effectively participate in negotiations in these areas.

122. We commit to export-led growth in the developing countries through, inter alia, preferential trade access for developing countries, targeted special and differential treatment that responds to the development needs of individual countries, in particular least developed countries, and the elimination of trade barriers that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization agreements.

123. We will address non-tariff measures and reduce or eliminate arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers, that is, those that are not in conformity with the rules of the World Trade Organization.

124. We urge development partners to enhance trade-related technical assistance to and capacity-building of landlocked developing countries to support their accession to the World Trade Organization, active participation in trade negotiations, structured dialogues and the resolution of disputes, and integration into the multilateral trading system.

125. We underline the landlocked developing countries' interest to have a work programme on their special needs under the auspices of the World Trade Organization and look forward to the outcome of the focused sessions of the Committee on Trade and Development.

126. We encourage all countries to consider the specific needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries in all international trade negotiations.

127. We urge all relevant organizations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Trade Centre, to provide specific support commensurate with their relative competencies to the landlocked and transit developing countries, including for export promotion, trade fairs, trade facilitation, e-commerce and the design and implementation of inclusive trade policies with specific consideration of the interests of women, youth and people in vulnerable situations.

128. We call upon States to ensure the normal functioning of open markets, global supply chain connectivity and cross-border travel for essential purposes, and to enhance the sustainability and resilience of supply chains, in order to help landlocked developing countries to address current and potential future shocks, hazards, disasters, pandemics and emergencies.

129. We encourage the development and the implementation of inclusive trade policies that can contribute to advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment, which has a positive impact on economic growth and helps to reduce poverty.

II. Trade facilitation

130. We recognize that trade facilitation has an important role to play in reducing trade costs for the landlocked developing countries, noting that trade costs are estimated to be 30 per cent higher for landlocked than for coastal developing countries, owing in part to the barriers and burdens of trading across a greater multitude of borders.

131. We are concerned that the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the closing of borders and the introduction of stringent border measures, as well as current geopolitical tensions and conflicts, demonstrates the fragility of international supply chains and the challenges of ensuring unfettered, efficient and cost-effective access for landlocked developing countries to and from world markets in times of crises.

132. We therefore strive to leverage trade facilitation for enhanced, predictable and resilient access to international markets, not just for the competitiveness of landlocked developing countries but also to ensure access to critical goods necessary for equitable socioeconomic outcomes.

133. We emphasize the specific importance of the freedom of transit for landlocked developing countries, in accordance with applicable rules of international law, as an essential condition for their connection to global and regional supply chains.

134. We recognize transport corridors as an effective tool for easing trade bottlenecks for the landlocked developing countries by fostering collaboration along transit routes that are also climate-resilient, and the development of facilities such as smart one stop border posts, including through the development of interconnected and interoperable transit procedures, standards and systems, and the design and financing of strategically connected multimodal transport and logistics infrastructures.

135. We note that, while the current implementation rate of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation stands at 81.1 per cent for all developing countries, the implementation rate for landlocked developing countries was only 61.8 per cent as of November 2023.

136. We recognize the need to continue to support landlocked developing countries with capacity-building in the areas of movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit.

137. We welcome the decision of the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization for the Trade Facilitation Committee to hold a dedicated session on transit issues annually until the next review of the Trade Facilitation Agreement is completed and call for the strengthening and continuation of these sessions.

Targets:

- Encourage simplification and streamlining of documentation and border crossing procedures with the aim of substantially reducing port and border delays and costs.
- Make tangible contributions to overcoming the burden of landlockedness to international trade by improving transit facilities and their efficiency with the aim of reducing the time taken and the cost of clearing goods between and through transit countries.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

- Support the active participation of landlocked developing countries in standards-setting organizations involved in trade facilitation.
- Promote acceleration of full and effective implementation of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation in all landlocked developing countries and transit countries.
- Support landlocked and transit developing countries in the area of trade facilitation, in accordance with the Agreement on Trade Facilitation.
- Substantially increase the implementation rate of the measures under the United Nations Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation.

We commit to taking the following actions:

138. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries and transit countries to improve their trade facilitation, including by harmonizing, simplifying and standardizing their transit rules, documentation requirements, border crossing processes and customs procedures, in line with existing international standards and best practices for customs, transit and the safety and security of transport chains, including through single windows and customs digitalization.

139. We reaffirm our commitment to unfettered, efficient and cost-effective access to and from the sea by all means of transport, on the basis of the freedom of transit, and other related measures, in accordance with applicable rules of international law.

140. We encourage landlocked developing countries and transit countries to develop and strengthen transport corridors, including through streamlined border procedures, the implementation of legal frameworks and transit rule policies, coordination on the alignment of transport infrastructure with corridor routes, improved data collection and the sharing of best practices between corridors, as appropriate.

141. We encourage stronger collaboration between the landlocked developing countries and their neighbouring transit countries to collect data to monitor and address cross-border trade and transit challenges effectively.

142. We encourage sharing best practices with landlocked developing countries in customs administration and border and corridor management and in the implementation of trade facilitation policies at the global, regional and subregional levels, including in close cooperation with the private sector.

143. We will support the digitalization of trade and customs procedures to establish interconnectivity and ensure the fast and secure exchange of data and information concerning cargo and means of transport, based on international standards and instruments, while safeguarding data protection, and call for these systems to be interconnected and interoperable so as to cover the full transit operation.

144. We encourage the development of multi-country customs transit guarantee schemes and recognize that such systems require close collaboration and commitment among participating countries.

145. We will strive to provide capacity-building support to landlocked developing countries and transit developing countries to assist them in the implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, consistent with the Agreement.

146. We commit to strengthening support for capacity-building for landlocked developing countries and transit countries in the ratification and effective implementation of international conventions on trade and transport facilitation.

III. Regional integration and cooperation

147. We recognize that the inclusive, equitable and affordable connectivity of landlocked developing countries has an inevitable regional dimension, with much of their trade necessarily flowing from and through their regional partners and regional value chains.

148. We note that the cost of reaching international markets for landlocked developing countries does not depend only on their geography, policies, infrastructure and administrative procedures, but also on those of neighbouring and transit countries.

149. We therefore seek to harness regional integration as one of the principal tools for increasing the participation of the landlocked developing countries in international trade.

150. We recognize the significant potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development in landlocked developing countries and reiterate our commitment to strengthening regional cooperation and regional trade agreements.

151. We welcome the considerable progress made in the negotiation and implementation of regional and subregional trade agreements since the Vienna Programme of Action, including the African Continental Free Trade Area, the Eurasian Economic Union and the Regional and Comprehensive Economic Partnership, as well as initiatives such as the Single African Air Transport Market and the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific. We recognize such initiatives as vehicles for integrating landlocked developing countries into regional and global value chains.

152. We emphasize the need for regional integration to encompass cooperation among countries in a broader range of areas than just trade and trade facilitation, to include investment, research and development, and policies aimed at accelerating regional industrial development and inclusive, equitable and affordable regional connectivity.

Targets:

- Increase regional and subregional trade with a view to seizing regional integration as a tool for addressing the challenges of being landlocked and unlocking trade potentials of landlocked developing countries.
- Substantially increase the share of landlocked developing countries in intraregional trade.
- Create provisions on transit trade within regional trade agreements.
- Support the exchange of best practices and knowledge between regional and subregional trade agreements with the participation of landlocked developing countries, with a view to deepening regional integration processes and accelerating integration of landlocked developing countries into the global economy.

We commit to taking the following actions:

153. We commit to supporting the strengthening and deepening of regional and subregional integration arrangements, and their effective implementation, including through joint projects on transport, communication, digital and energy networks, the harmonization of regional policies and the sharing of best practices, and to supporting the alignment of development assistance, and in particular regional Aid for Trade.

154. We will support the deepening of regional and subregional integration, in the areas of trade, transport and transit facilitation, through enhancing infrastructure connectivity and facilitating the movement of cargo across borders.

155. We call for the specific treatment of trade transit and connectivity issues within regional and subregional trade frameworks and the strengthened participation of landlocked developing countries in such arrangements.

156. We call for the development of regional value chains, including by urging the international community to align its preferential trade schemes and initiatives to encourage regional cumulation.

157. We will further strengthen, technical and financial assistance and capacity-building to the landlocked developing countries and transit countries to support the landlocked developing countries in advancing their regional integration efforts, including to help them to formulate and implement bankable regional infrastructure development projects, in cooperation with transit countries and partners.

158. We encourage the promotion of regional and South-South cooperation in drawing lessons and technological catch-up, raising resources and the systematic exchange of knowledge and experiences for regional infrastructure development and integration.

Priority area 3: Transit, transport and connectivity

I. Transit transport connectivity

159. We recognize that landlocked developing countries face special challenges associated with their lack of direct territorial access to the sea and isolation from world markets, and that their connectivity challenges are exacerbated by inadequate transport infrastructure with missing links, poor logistics, dependence on their transit neighbours, and cumbersome transit and border requirements.

160. We emphasize the significance of declaring the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Transport for the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2026, in particular for landlocked developing countries and transit countries, and look forward to an implementation plan for the Decade.

161. We are concerned that, despite improvements in transport infrastructure, inadequate physical infrastructure persists as a major obstacle to viable and predictable transit transport systems in landlocked developing countries, with transport infrastructure remaining largely unconnected to regional networks, resulting in high transport, trade and travel costs for both goods and services.

162. We note that road networks are an important mode of transport for both freight and passengers to and from landlocked developing countries and so are concerned that the road networks in landlocked developing countries fall short of the global average for paved road density by nearly 200,000 kilometres.

163. We recognize that rail transport offers shorter, faster and more reliable advantages over road transport, yet is undermined by missing links, ageing tracks and inadequate maintenance, and that an estimated 46,000 kilometres of railways would need to be constructed for landlocked developing countries to reach the global average in railway density.

164. We express concern that, during the period of implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, four African landlocked developing countries were reported to have no railways and that the African railway network, which is mostly situated in North and Southern Africa, has over 26,362 kilometres of missing links. In this connection, we further regret that the infrastructure deficit and high cost of logistics constitute major constraints to the economic growth of landlocked developing countries and to the full realization of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

165. We recognize the potential of air transport for circumventing the impediments inherent in surface transport in landlocked developing countries, especially for tourism, which is one of the key sectors for economic growth in landlocked developing countries, and are therefore concerned that their air transport connectivity falls short of the world average due to a lack of investment and the limited expansion of affordable air transport services.

166. We are concerned that some challenges persist in the application of international law with respect to waterways, especially in relation to port infrastructure and national regulations, and note the need for coordination between landlocked developing countries and transit countries.

167. We underline that transit corridors should be considered as economic development corridors and as an important means for expediting the movement of goods and people across international borders by connecting key freight transport points in landlocked developing countries and transit countries, as well as other countries in the region.

168. We recognize that transit transport corridors link hard infrastructure, including roads, rails, waterways, ports, airports and border posts, and soft infrastructure, such as institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks, standards, operational and logistics services and the use of technology, to improve connectivity for landlocked developing countries. We note with concern that some landlocked developing countries have transit corridors that lack established corridor management institutions and the necessary legal frameworks to address institutional arrangements and implement harmonized and simplified procedures.

169. We recognize the importance of transport and transit corridors in promoting urban-rural, intra- and inter-country connectivity in order to boost economic growth at the local and regional levels, promote interconnections between cities, peoples and resources and facilitate intraregional and interregional trade.

170. We note that dry ports can improve the logistics performance of landlocked developing countries by increasing the efficiency of transport and logistics and by enabling a modal shift from roads to rail or inland waterways.

171. We acknowledge the concerns of landlocked developing countries that little progress has been achieved in the implementation of Part X of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁴⁷⁷ on the right of access of landlocked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit, and article V of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 and section I, article 11, of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation, on freedom of transit, in which the right of access of landlocked States, including landlocked developing countries, to and from the sea and freedom of transit is recognized.

⁴⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

Targets:

- Achieve unfettered, efficient and cost-effective access to and from the sea by all means of transport, on the basis of the freedom of transit in accordance with applicable rules of international law, especially Part X of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and section I, article 11, of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation.
- Develop resilient, sustainable, safe and smart transit infrastructure to fulfil Sustainable Development Goal targets 9.1.2, 9.a and 3.9.
- Establish a high-level panel of experts with a view to identifying ways and means to ensure seamless access for the landlocked developing countries to and from the sea.
- Significantly expand, upgrade and maintain access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport infrastructure and national and cross-boundary connectivity, including through multimodal systems and closing the missing links in regional infrastructure, while strengthening institutional capacities to manage transport services.
- Develop standardized cross-border transport infrastructure and transit requirements between landlocked developing countries and transit countries.
- Explore the establishment of an infrastructure investment finance facility for landlocked developing countries.
- Aim to establish and strengthen the air transport system in landlocked developing countries with the purpose of developing efficient transit systems, enhancing competitiveness, strengthening regional cooperation and expanding international trade.

We commit to taking the following actions:

172. We will strive to help landlocked developing countries to establish or maintain safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems, for example in the areas of rail transport, road transport, air transport, dry ports, waterways, pipelines and transboundary power lines, to reduce transport costs, facilitate trade, link to regional and international markets and enhance competitiveness.

173. We urge landlocked developing countries to develop and implement comprehensive national and local policies for safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport infrastructure development and maintenance, encompassing all modes of transportation that take into account the needs of women and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons and those in vulnerable situations.

174. We encourage landlocked developing countries and transit countries to pursue connectivity-related bilateral agreements in line with regional and international legal instruments, including those related to corridor development and management.

175. We call upon landlocked developing countries and transit countries to strengthen collaboration towards the implementation of best practices in developing transit infrastructure, including adopting international standards for the development of transit infrastructure and the harmonization of gauges to facilitate transit and enhance connectivity.

176. We commit to enhancing support to landlocked developing countries and transit countries to develop corridors along transit highways, upgrade and maintain existing ones, including by closing missing links, and encourage the use of information and communications technologies to increase the productivity of these corridors, improve safety and facilitate the sharing of information among corridor member countries.

177. We request the Secretary-General to establish, within six months of the adoption of the present Programme of Action by the General Assembly, a high-level panel of experts comprising Member States, relevant international organizations, the private sector, academia and independent experts, to examine the application of the existing international laws and agreements, identify constraints, and make recommendations on the freedom of transit for landlocked developing countries in accordance with applicable rules of international law. We also request the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the panel, along with its recommendations, to the Member States during the eighty-first session of the General Assembly for its consideration.

178. We commit to exploring the feasibility of establishing a dedicated infrastructure investment finance facility, building on the available financing facilities in this area, and we request the Secretary-General to elaborate on its feasibility and possible modalities and submit a report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session for its consideration.

179. We urge the regional development banks, the World Bank Group and relevant United Nations system organizations to provide additional financial and technical support to landlocked developing countries to facilitate the growth of ancillary industries and small businesses around the corridors.

180. We further call upon the international community to support measures to improve air transport connectivity in landlocked developing countries, including for boosting trade, tourism industry and job creation.

181. We request the International Civil Aviation Organization to build on its existing technical support and capacity-building programmes as well as financial assistance, as appropriate, to help landlocked developing countries to meet their identified aviation needs.

182. We commit to assisting landlocked developing countries to develop and maintain railway networks, especially those landlocked developing countries that do not have any railway infrastructure.

183. We commit to supporting the development and strengthening of the necessary institutional and legal frameworks for the establishment, management and maintenance of transport corridors, including harmonized and seamless logistics as well as standardizing vehicle loading, pavements design, signage and regulations across corridor members.

184. We encourage landlocked developing countries to develop and maintain sustainable revenue generation mechanisms, including adopting toll systems, to raise revenue for the maintenance of infrastructure and services along corridors.

185. We encourage landlocked developing countries and their development partners to promote increased participation of the private sector to enhance the prospects of creating more efficient, quality, resilient, reliable and sustainable transit transport infrastructure.

186. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries in strengthening their infrastructure financing capacity, including through development banks, development finance institutions and tools and mechanisms such as public-private partnerships and blended finance.

187. We also commit to strengthening the capacity of landlocked developing countries and transit countries to develop bankable transit and transport projects that are financially viable, environmentally friendly and accepted by the local communities, utilizing, among others, regional integration and approaches to attract funding and enhance project viability and the existing multilateral mechanisms.

188. We commit to promoting the transfer of knowledge on infrastructure finance, project preparation and implementation support, in the form of regional platforms, and open dialogues with project-related organizations and other stakeholders on how to develop bankable infrastructure projects and access innovative financing mechanisms.

189. We encourage landlocked developing countries and transit countries to develop multimodal transport networks in order to ease logistical challenges and reduce their overreliance on roads.

190. We note that cross-country and transboundary pipelines can be an energy-efficient and economical way to transport energy, including hydrocarbons and sustainable forms of energy, over long distances. We commit to continued international cooperation in promoting reliable and stable energy connectivity at the national, regional and global levels to advance economic integration and sustainable development in landlocked developing countries, in particular, to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7, on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. We also encourage efforts for resilient and secure cross-border energy infrastructure and energy connectivity.

191. We commit to helping landlocked developing countries to establish dry ports in order to enhance their interconnectivity, which will also catalyse flows of goods and services and help to reduce transportation costs and total transit time, and further stimulate their economic growth.

II. Digital connectivity

192. We acknowledge that information and communications technologies, including high-speed broadband, promote economic development and recognize that overcoming the digital divides, both between and within countries and including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, will help those living in landlocked developing countries to leverage economic opportunities in a world that is increasingly online.

193. We are concerned that the dependence of the landlocked developing countries on land links through their neighbouring and costal countries for access to submarine cables and international Internet bandwidth raises the cost and reduces the quality of their Internet access.

194. We reaffirm that improving fair negotiation and competition can help to address the challenges that hinder the access of landlocked developing countries to submarine cables and the high costs of their Internet.

195. We note that there are generally no harmonized regional regulations that establish fair interconnection and termination arrangements between countries, resulting in bilateral negotiations between transit operators and landlocked developing country operators, which can result in significantly high costs.

Targets:

- Significantly increase access to information and communications technologies and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in landlocked developing countries.
- Achieve universal access to the Internet by 2030 by expanding access to both submarine cables and other available sources, including satellite-based Internet connectivity.
- Substantially increase investments from all sources in digital as well as human and institutional capacity-building with a view to improving digital transit and transport infrastructure within an international enabling environment.
- Expand connectivity and digital transformation in landlocked developing countries with a focus on but not limited to hardest-to-connect communities, including through the Partner2Connect initiative.

We commit to taking the following actions:

196. We encourage landlocked developing countries to strengthen and implement national broadband policies with a view to improving access to international high-capacity fibre-optic cables and high-bandwidth backbone networks to facilitate affordable, accessible and high-quality telecommunications services with the overarching goals of universal and affordable access to information and communications technologies.

197. We commit to developing and expanding the necessary information and communications technologies, including high-speed broadband, and digital infrastructure as well as capacity-building for the use of modern and affordable communications technology, including by utilizing programmes such as Partner2Connect.

198. We commit to strengthening regulatory harmonization and the implementation and coordination of regional agreements to establish fair interconnection and termination arrangements between countries and the implementation of standardized connectivity systems.

199. We urge development partners to support landlocked developing countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in their efforts towards achieving universal access to the Internet, leveraging all available and cost-effective means, including through submarine cables and satellite-based Internet connectivity.

200. We commit to enhancing the capacity of landlocked developing countries to mitigate threats and to ensure enhanced protection of their national critical infrastructure, including critical information and communications technology infrastructure, thereby increasing its resilience and making it more secure, including for women and children, so that it can serve national priorities and maximize socioeconomic benefits. We underline that the human rights that people have offline must be protected online.

201. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries to increase investments in digital infrastructure and the expansion of their data centre capacity, including through innovative and emerging technologies, such as satellite technologies, as well as innovative approaches such as community networks to ensuring meaningful connectivity.

III. Energy

202. We recognize that affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy infrastructure, including cross-border infrastructure as well as energy transit and connectivity infrastructure, is vital for achieving structural transformation and building the productive capacities of landlocked developing countries and welcome the progress made by landlocked developing countries towards increased access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy in recent years.

203. We recognize that the transitions to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all should be just, inclusive, equitable and secure, in line with national circumstances.

204. We recognize the role that natural gas can play in supporting transitions towards lower-emission energy systems and call upon Governments to enhance and collaborate on energy security, including through the sharing of best practices and knowledge for the security of gas supply and demand, in the broader context of the transition towards lower-emission energy systems.

205. We note that, while progress has been made towards access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy in recent years, 215 million people in landlocked developing countries still live without reliable energy, equivalent to about 40 per cent of the population. The share of modern renewables in total final energy consumption in the landlocked developing countries has progressed slowly and stood at 12 per cent in 2021.

206. We are further concerned by the large gap in access to electricity between urban areas and rural areas in landlocked developing countries, with 88 per cent and 46 per cent having access to electricity in 2020, respectively.

Targets:

- By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services for all.
- Enhance technology development and transfer, on mutually agreed terms, to landlocked developing countries to accelerate just, inclusive, equitable and secure energy transitions in line with national circumstances.
- Recognize that transitional fuels can play a role in facilitating the energy transition while ensuring energy security.
- Achieve universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services for all in landlocked developing countries by 2030.
- Develop regional pooled energy systems and clear and measurable standards to harmonize electricity planning and operation of pooled energy systems in landlocked developing countries.
- Scale up finance and targeted support for clean and renewable energy and enhance capacities in energy production, trade and distribution in the landlocked developing countries.
- Achieve universal clean cooking access by 2030, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 7.

We commit to taking the following actions:

207. We call upon landlocked developing countries to strengthen and adapt their national energy policies to promote affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, with a view to significantly enhancing capacities in production, trade and distribution and ensuring access to energy for all and the transformation of their economies.

208. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries to strengthen their capacities for planning, implementing and monitoring clean and renewable energy policies and for developing bankable projects to leverage funding for energy projects.

209. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries to maintain existing infrastructure, and expand and upgrade, as appropriate, for the supply, transmission and distribution of affordable, reliable and modern services for all in rural and urban areas.

210. We aim to provide financial and technical support to landlocked developing countries to assist them in their objective to double the per capita generation of electricity in landlocked developing countries by 2030 and increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix.

211. We call upon landlocked developing countries to prioritize the development and implementation of innovative energy projects by leveraging bilateral and regional cooperation and coordination for the development of energy superhighways and encourage the landlocked developing countries and transit countries to enhance their collaboration in promoting cross-border energy trade and energy transit.

212. We commit to developing energy connectivity in landlocked developing countries through pooled power systems and cross-border power grid connectivity to enhance electricity efficiency and access, promote innovation and facilitate financing, and in this regard encourage the harmonization of operational, planning, regulatory and financial procedures and the sharing of best practices.

213. We commit to supporting the efforts of landlocked developing countries in enhancing funding for developing innovative solutions relevant to the local context and in response to those countries' energy challenges in support of clean and renewable energy and capacities in energy production, trade and distribution, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 7.

214. We commit to creating enabling environments, including appropriate regulatory frameworks and policy reforms, to facilitate private sector investments, particularly in clean and renewable energy and capacities in energy production, trade and distribution.

215. We invite development partners, multilateral development banks and other international and regional organizations to substantially increase their investments for infrastructure development in landlocked developing countries, including by strengthening energy systems through cross-border grid connections, as appropriate, and giving consideration to incorporating decentralized clean and renewable energy solutions in energy planning, and recognizing that the energy transition will take different pathways in different parts of the world.

216. We commit to prioritizing access to clean cooking, overcoming infrastructure barriers, such as lack of access to electricity and clean fuels, and income barriers such as unaffordability, while addressing gender equality and relevant behavioural and cultural factors.

Priority area 4: Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change and disasters

217. We recognize that, while the total greenhouse gas emissions of the 32 landlocked developing countries add up to only 1.9 per cent of global emissions, those countries are vulnerable to and remain negatively affected by the adverse impacts of climate change, including desertification, deforestation, land degradation, droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, floods, melting mountain glaciers, glacier lake outburst floods and landslides. Approximately 54 per cent of landlocked developing countries' land is classified as dryland and 60 per cent of the population in those countries are located in these drylands. In addition, many of the landlocked developing countries are mountainous countries, making them more vulnerable to the impact of climate change and environmental degradation that is also exacerbated by climate change. However, landlocked developing countries have limited institutional, technical and financial capacities to tackle the challenges arising from the adverse impacts of climate change.

218. We are concerned that climate change and natural hazards have a severe impact on landlocked developing countries, particularly on their lives and livelihoods, economy, infrastructure, settlements and other assets. These impacts often come in succession and trigger secondary effects such as famine and disease outbreaks and can exacerbate biodiversity loss. In arid and semi-arid areas, climate impacts on agricultural productivity may be compounded by limited water availability.

219. We encourage partnerships to strengthen the understanding of disaster risk, including the impacts of climate change and, more broadly, systemic risk and its application in decision-making in landlocked developing countries, including through disaster risk reduction education, comprehensive risk management, building academic and scientific capacity, the utilization of frontier technologies and supporting traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge and practices.

220. We note with concern that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country parties, welcome the recent pledges made by many developed countries to increase their provision of climate finance to support adaptation in developing countries in response to their growing needs, including contributions made to the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Green Climate Fund, which represent significant progress compared with previous efforts, and recall

that the Glasgow Climate Pact urged developed countries to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing countries from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, emphasized the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country parties, and in that regard recognized the importance of the global goal on adaptation for effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

221. We note the interest and commitment of the landlocked developing countries to develop a dedicated work programme on landlocked developing countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

222. We note the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction.⁴⁷⁸

223. We emphasize that landlocked developing countries are also home to certain minerals critical for just, sustainable and inclusive transitions and the opportunity that these minerals offer to support economic diversification and inclusive economic growth, structural transformation and industrialization, and poverty and inequality reduction, while minimizing negative environmental and social impacts of minerals development in mineral-exporting landlocked developing countries.

224. We express appreciation that all parties to the Paris Agreement, including all landlocked developing countries, have communicated nationally determined contributions that demonstrate progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, most of which provided the information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding.

225. We emphasize the need for accelerated implementation of domestic mitigation measures, including in landlocked developing countries, in line with the Paris Agreement.

226. We also emphasize the urgent need to strengthen integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches in accordance with article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate.

227. We recognize that enhanced access to international climate finance is important to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and also recognize the ongoing efforts in this regard.

I. Adaptation

228. We emphasize that it is essential to scale up support to landlocked developing countries and increase its effectiveness, to build resilience and strengthen adaptation planning and implementation to address the worsening impacts of climate change, safeguard progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and support the achievement of the other priority areas of the new Programme of Action.

Targets:

- Landlocked developing countries that have not yet done so to have in place national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030.
- Strengthen the support for the implementation of adaptation projects and programmes in landlocked developing countries, in line with the global goal on adaptation and the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, as appropriate.

We commit to taking the following actions:

229. We commit to support landlocked developing countries in their preparation and implementation of national adaptation strategies to address their priorities, including through the formulation of national adaptation plans and the

⁴⁷⁸ [A/CONF.232/2023/4](#).

subsequent implementation of the policies, programmes and projects therein, in line with the global goal on adaptation and the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, as appropriate.

230. We reaffirm our commitment to scale up support to landlocked developing countries for the preparation and implementation of adaptation projects and the development of climate-resilient critical infrastructure such as transport, energy, health and educational facilities, water, electricity and information and communications technologies.

II. Disaster risk reduction

231. We note with concern that climate change is making natural hazards even more frequent and intense. Landlocked developing countries are increasingly affected by floods, heatwaves, storms, droughts and glacial lake outburst floods. A number of landlocked developing countries are located in seismically active regions, with a high risk of earthquakes and secondary hazards, such as landslides, which cause widescale damage to infrastructure, property, health and sanitation, and loss of life. Landlocked developing countries suffer disproportionately high human and economic losses from disasters, which further compound the socioeconomic impacts of the recent COVID-19 pandemic and other crises. Disasters, among other factors, impact ecosystems, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss.

232. We note with concern that, between 2013 and 2022, disaster mortality rates averaged 2.12 deaths annually per 100,000 population in reporting landlocked developing countries, significantly higher than the global average of 1.15 per 100,000 population. Landlocked developing countries also accounted for 4.14 per cent of globally reported economic losses between 2015 and 2022, while having only 1.05 per cent of the gross domestic product of reporting countries. We recognize that in 2022 only 59 per cent of the landlocked developing countries reported having multi-hazard early warning systems in place, which are among the most effective ways of reducing mortality and economic losses from natural hazards.

233. We reaffirm the importance of strong early warning systems for landlocked developing countries' preparedness for disasters and the need for support in strengthening early warning systems as well as the promotion of early action. To ensure that everyone on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water or climate events through life-saving early warning systems, as called for in the Early Warnings for All initiative, special attention will need to be given to landlocked developing countries due to their notable lack of early warning systems. We also underline the need for the development, strengthening and implementation of local, national and regional strategies and platforms, to take action to achieve the priorities and targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

234. We are deeply concerned that coverage of and accessibility to multi-hazard early warning systems, in particular for people in vulnerable situations, remains inadequate and emphasize the need to urgently extend the reach of multi-hazard early warning systems in landlocked developing countries, in particular by strengthening the means of implementation.

235. We recognize the need to increase investments in disaster risk reduction and preparedness in landlocked developing countries for the protection of lives and livelihoods and ensure that integrated national financing frameworks are comprehensive; and encourage the allocation of more resources to ex-ante instruments for building resilience, including new financing approaches which incentivize disaster risk reduction and sustainable reduction of landlocked developing countries' vulnerabilities to disasters.

Targets:

- Reduce disaster risk in landlocked developing countries through urgent and full implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, including the call to action contained in the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework.⁴⁷⁹
- Embed disaster risk reduction at the core of development policies and investments for structural economic transformation in landlocked developing countries.
- Develop and strengthen local, national and regional strategies and platforms for disaster risk reduction to achieve the priorities for action and targets of the Sendai Framework.

⁴⁷⁹ Resolution 77/289, annex.

- Support and reinforce, as appropriate, the existing comprehensive multi-hazard early warning systems and comprehensive multi-hazard crisis mitigation and resilience-building measures for landlocked developing countries.

We commit to taking the following actions:

236. We commit to embedding disaster risk reduction at the core of development policies and investments for structural economic transformation in landlocked developing countries in all areas of the Programme of Action.

237. We commit to the strengthening of early warning systems to help landlocked developing countries' preparedness for disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, and ensuring that landlocked developing countries are not left behind among the priority countries of the Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All initiative.

238. We commit to carrying out multidimensional and comprehensive risk assessments, recognizing that implementation of the Sendai Framework can address drivers of vulnerability and exposure to build resilience and reduce humanitarian impacts and needs.

239. We call upon development partners to support the provision of adequate, sustainable and timely means of implementation through capacity-building, financial and technical assistance and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to landlocked developing countries, to enhance the collection, analysis and dissemination of disaster-related data and strengthen the role of national statistical and planning offices.

240. We invite the private sector and insurance markets to support landlocked developing countries to develop risk financing mechanisms and innovative and sustainable financing solutions, which increase the volume, efficiency and effectiveness of financial flows towards risk prevention at the local, national, and regional levels.

241. We invite the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Group and other multilateral and regional development banks to consider vulnerability and climate change impacts in landlocked developing countries in their decision-making and debt sustainability analysis.

242. We request development partners, relevant entities of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and development banks, as well as the private sector and foundations, to continue to support landlocked developing countries in formulating and implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies to reduce risk and build resilience.

III. Climate finance

243. We note that, while support and funding has been provided for climate change adaptation and mitigation in landlocked developing countries, including from the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund, there remain financing needs.

244. We recognize that the Technology Mechanism composed of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, is critical in promoting and facilitating enhanced action in technology development and transfer to address climate change.

245. We recognize the role of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building as a means to address gaps and needs in implementing and further enhancing capacity-building in countries in special situations, including the landlocked developing countries, for addressing climate action.

Targets:

- Mobilize an increased amount of adaptation finance to landlocked developing countries.
- Scale up capacity-building and technology transfer to landlocked developing countries to address climate change.

We commit to taking the following actions:

246. We recall that article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement provides that developed country parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.

247. We also recall that article 9, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement provides that other parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.

248. We further recall that article 9, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement provides that, as part of a global effort, developed country parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.

249. We reaffirm our commitment to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to landlocked developing countries in line with the Paris Agreement.

250. We commit to continuing and striving for increased support, such as for capacity-building for adaptation planning and implementation in landlocked developing countries, in order to address medium- and long-term adaptation needs through the formulation of national adaptation plans and subsequent implementation of the policies, programmes and projects identified by them.

251. We commit to continue supporting the Climate Technology Centre and Network Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy for 2023–2027 to address the climate change-related technology needs of developing countries, including landlocked developing countries.

252. We urge relevant United Nations system organizations and other international and regional development and financial institutions to provide capacity-building support to landlocked developing countries to enhance investment in projects that contribute to climate action in all sectors.

IV. Resilient infrastructure development

253. We note that disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, weaken infrastructure, including railroads, roads, hydroelectric plants and other energy infrastructure, housing, schools, hospitals and other health facilities and public buildings; impact communication routes, such as international waterways, which are essential for trade, energy and transportation; and impose a direct cost on transit trade, which consequently limits the sustainable development efforts in landlocked developing countries and their ability to compete in global markets.

254. We note that quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure has the potential to promote sustainable development in landlocked developing countries and avoid regresses through damages and disruptions caused by disasters. This is in line with the targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 9, on resilient infrastructure.

Targets:

- Strengthen disaster and climate risk analysis as an integral part of resilient infrastructure development and maintenance policies, plans and programmes.
- Continue to provide financial and technical assistance to landlocked developing countries for building and maintaining nationally and regionally integrated, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient as well as climate- and disaster-resilient infrastructure in sectors such as transport, energy and information and communications technology.

We commit to taking the following actions:

255. We commit to strengthening analysis on disaster risks, including the impacts of climate change, as an integral part of sustainable and resilient infrastructure development, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, maintenance policies, plans and programmes. We also commit to implementing appropriate monitoring systems to facilitate compliance of projects with guidelines and requirements.

256. We commit further to developing regionally integrated, sustainable, climate- and disaster-resilient transport, energy and information and communications technology infrastructure. We encourage development partners, including multilateral development banks, to provide resources to landlocked developing countries for building and maintaining climate- and disaster-resilient infrastructure, which is increasingly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change.

V. Loss and damage

257. We are concerned that the adverse impacts of climate change that go beyond what can be mitigated or adapted to are significant for landlocked developing countries, due to their vulnerabilities stemming from geographical, socioeconomic and development factors, and addressing them requires global solidarity and cooperation.

258. We welcome the decision adopted at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Target:

- Promote consideration of the needs, priorities and vulnerabilities of the landlocked developing countries in the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage.

We commit to taking the following actions:

259. We acknowledge the urgent and immediate need for new, additional, predictable and adequate financial resources to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage. We commit to the prompt implementation of the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement with regard to the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage, so that parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change may promptly access the fund, taking into account the needs and concerns of landlocked developing countries.

VI. Biodiversity loss

260. We note that many landlocked developing countries are both biodiversity-rich and also have significant natural resources. We recognize that the economies of the landlocked developing countries are highly dependent on the flow of goods and services that nature generates. Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems provide essential resources that directly support a range of economic activities, food security and nutrition and social services. It is a matter of concern that landlocked developing countries experience important ecosystem and biodiversity losses. For instance, in landlocked developing countries, land covered by forests has declined from 17.0 per cent in 2015 to 16.6 per cent in 2020, while the world average has remained constant.

261. We affirm that the landlocked developing countries' rich biodiversity and natural resource endowment should be conserved and harnessed only in a sustainable, fair and equitable manner to advance economic prosperity and human well-being, in fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁸⁰ and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.⁴⁸¹ Strategies for sustainable development can help landlocked developing countries to transform and add value to primary products, while addressing their structural vulnerabilities and limited productive capacities.

262. We welcome the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity at its fifteenth meeting⁴⁸² requesting the Global Environment Facility to establish a special trust fund to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to complement existing support and scale up financing to ensure its timely implementation, taking into account the need for adequacy, predictability and timely flow of funds. We also stress the importance of engaging all relevant stakeholders to support the implementation of the Framework.

Targets:

- Significantly enhance support to halt and reverse biodiversity loss in the landlocked developing countries, including through the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

⁴⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴⁸¹ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

⁴⁸² *Ibid.*, decision 15/7.

- Ensure the effective restoration by 2030 of degraded terrestrial and inland water ecosystems in landlocked developing countries, in order to enhance their biodiversity and ecosystem functions, ecological integrity and connectivity.

We commit to taking the following actions:

263. We reaffirm the commitment of the parties to the Convention on Biodiversity to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in an equitable manner in order to address the needs of landlocked developing countries and to halt and reverse biodiversity loss in those countries by 2030.

264. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries in revising or updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including by promoting investments in alignment with the new Framework, mobilizing all sectors for increased policy coherence and action, strengthening monitoring, and improving resource mobilization strategies.

265. We reaffirm the commitment of parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with article 20 of the Convention, capacity-building, as well as technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology in the context of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention so that landlocked developing countries are able to fully implement their commitments.

Priority area 5: Means of implementation

266. We acknowledge that available resources – domestic, external, public and private – have not been sufficient to meet the growing investment and spending needs of landlocked developing countries, despite the benefit of external resources, including international public finance, including official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other private flows, such as remittances and portfolio investment.

267. We therefore recognize that it is essential that landlocked developing countries, transit countries and their partners take transformative action to realize the full implementation of the Programme of Action, including through substantially increasing resources from all sources.

I. Domestic resource mobilization

268. We recognize that domestic resource mobilization is a critical aspect of economic development for all countries, including landlocked developing countries. A number of factors, such as narrow economic base, subsistence economies, inadequate tax administration and collection facilities, tax avoidance and evasion are constraining the mobilization of domestic resources in landlocked developing countries. An efficient and effective tax administration and strengthened institutional capacity of the landlocked developing countries can contribute to increasing their domestic resource mobilization.

269. Gross domestic savings as a share of gross domestic product in landlocked developing countries reached 24.1 per cent in 2021. However, this figure was much lower than the world average of 28 per cent, suggesting persistent development finance deficits in landlocked developing countries.

Targets:

- Progressively increase tax revenue as a proportion of gross domestic product in all landlocked developing countries as appropriate.
- Enhance international cooperation for the recovery of stolen assets and their return to their countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁴⁸³ and other applicable instruments.
- Enhance intergovernmental coordination to prevent and combat illicit financial flows.

⁴⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

We commit to taking the following actions:

270. We call upon landlocked developing countries to diversify revenue sources beyond traditional sectors, through promoting sectors such as manufacturing, services and technology to reduce dependency on a few commodities.

271. We commit to enhancing international tax cooperation and efforts to close international tax loopholes, all of which are aimed at avoiding base erosion and profit shifting. We commit to supporting landlocked developing countries in taking advantage of international standards in tax transparency and the exchange of information, such as by implementing the new international standards of automatic exchange of information.

272. We call upon landlocked developing countries to manage extracted resources sustainably through sovereign transparent and accountable governance frameworks and ensuring that extractive industries contribute a fair share to public revenue, as well as reviewing existing tax and financial incentives with a view to maximizing public revenue from extractive industries.

273. We call upon landlocked developing countries to foster domestic financial deepening to augment domestic resources and attract savings from the diaspora, including through diaspora bonds, foreign currency-denominated deposits and syndicated loans using remittances as collateral where appropriate.

274. We call for innovative financial instruments that harness the potential of digital technologies for financing for national sustainable development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level, including digital finance platforms, innovative digital services, digitalization of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and public resources mobilization.

275. We call for the mobilization of financing mechanisms, in particular existing ones, to provide catalytic financing for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including those owned by women, in landlocked developing countries to mobilize sustainable private investment flows that promote the Sustainable Development Goals, build resilience to current and possible future crises and shocks, and help to mitigate their impacts.

276. We recommit to preventing and combating illicit financial flows and strengthening international cooperation and good practices on assets return and recovery to help landlocked developing countries to mobilize resources. We reaffirm our commitment to strive to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows. We will implement our obligations to prevent and combat corruption, bribery and money-laundering in all their forms enshrined in the existing international architecture, in particular in those prescribed in the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.⁴⁸⁴

II. Official development assistance and other sources of external finance

277. We recognize that the provision of official development assistance remains a critical complement to domestic resources in landlocked developing countries and acknowledge that those countries depend on official development assistance to promote their economic development.

278. We note that official development assistance flows continue to be concentrated in a few landlocked developing countries and many landlocked developing countries receive less official development assistance compared to other developing countries.

279. We recognize that the volume of development finance in support of landlocked developing countries through traditional and innovative sources needs to be substantially increased, including through concessional finance and the mobilization of the private sector for, inter alia, developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects.

Targets:

- Substantially increase the volume of development finance in support of landlocked developing countries through traditional and innovative sources of finance.

⁴⁸⁴ Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

- Enhance the capacity of landlocked developing countries to develop bankable projects and secure financing to effectively address their needs and challenges in a manner that has the greatest social, economic and environmental benefits.

We commit to taking the following actions:

280. We urge development partners, including the developed countries, to honour their respective official development assistance commitments fully and in time and to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance to landlocked developing countries, recognizing the specific needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries, in order to effectively implement the present Programme of Action, recognizing that grant finance and highly concessional finance are of great importance to them.

281. We urge international action to address the adverse effects of the increasingly financialized commodity markets, including through the establishment of rules to limit speculation, and new countercyclical financing facilities that can mitigate price shocks.

282. We commit to scaling up innovative finance to landlocked developing countries, to complement and better leverage already established financing mechanisms through innovative tools such as blended finance, and to enhance transparency and accountability in the use of official development assistance for landlocked developing countries, to ensure that funds are effectively and efficiently utilized for sustainable development.

283. We acknowledge the need to accelerate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on mutually agreed terms to developing countries, including landlocked developing countries. We urge countries to consider ways to provide landlocked developing countries with greater access to global climate funds, and we will explore the mobilization of additional resources through the issuance of green bonds and other instruments.

284. We will continue efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including by aligning the support with the national priorities of landlocked developing countries, reducing fragmentation and accelerating the untying of aid.

285. We urge multilateral development banks to bring forward actions to mobilize and provide additional financing within their mandates, to support landlocked developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and deliver the scale of finance needed for infrastructure investments, to improve landlocked developing countries' connectivity.

286. We acknowledge the role of multilateral development banks in catalysing private investment and encourage the provision of increased concessional finance for infrastructure development to landlocked developing countries. We encourage multilateral development banks to enhance access to digital trade finance to help to narrow the trade finance gap, recognizing their important role in providing trade finance.

287. We welcome the special drawing rights allocation of the equivalent of 650 billion United States dollars of 23 August 2021, and commend the achievement of the target of 100 billion dollars in pledges for rechanneling special drawing rights or equivalent contributions, recommend the exploration of further voluntary options related to special drawing rights that could serve the needs of developing member countries of the International Monetary Fund, call for the urgent voluntary rechanneling of special drawing rights for countries most in need, including landlocked developing countries, including through multilateral development banks, and the International Monetary Fund Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust and the Resilience and Sustainability Trust, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of special drawing rights, and will explore ways for future allocations of special drawing rights to benefit those countries most in need, including landlocked developing countries.

288. We resolve to strengthen technical, financial and capacity-building support to enable landlocked developing countries to advance their sustainable development efforts and access innovative financing mechanisms, including to formulate and implement bankable infrastructure development projects.

III. Foreign direct investment

289. We recognize that foreign direct investment can help landlocked developing countries to address their challenges by providing access to capital, technology and markets, and note the importance of both attracting foreign direct investment and ensuring that it aligns with their national development priorities.

290. We are concerned that, while inflows of foreign direct investment towards landlocked developing countries had recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, this recovery was below both the global and the developing country average. We note that factors leading to the decline in foreign direct investment flows to landlocked developing countries have included their weak integration into global and regional trade networks, higher competition for investment flows, low productive capacities and uncompetitive investment regulations.

291. We recognize that increased foreign direct investment in landlocked developing countries is needed, especially in infrastructure development to boost economic diversification and create decent employment.

Targets:

- Substantially increase foreign direct investment flows to the landlocked developing countries.
- Mobilize all existing investment promotion platforms to support the attraction of investments to landlocked developing countries, including through peer learning and capacity-building among investment promotion agencies, investment policy reviews, and engagement with Tax Inspectors without Borders to ensure fair and transparent revenue collection.

We commit to taking the following actions:

292. We aim to increase foreign direct investment to landlocked developing countries, especially towards developing essential infrastructure, including transportation networks, such as roads, railways and ports in landlocked developing countries, as well as multimodal systems.

293. We commit to promoting foreign direct investment towards sectors that have export potential and can diversify landlocked developing countries' economies, raise their foreign exchange earnings, increase economic growth and promote the growth of medium and high technology value sectors and their integration into global value chains.

294. We call upon landlocked developing countries to establish clear and stable investment policies and a conducive business environment to attract foreign direct investment, including by addressing issues related to property rights, contract enforcement and dispute resolution.

295. We urge the international community to take measures to ensure that foreign direct investment is directed toward sectors and projects that align with the Sustainable Development Goals and have positive spillover effects on the economy.

296. We commit to developing mechanisms to facilitate investment guarantees to promote foreign direct investment to landlocked developing countries.

297. We commit to the mobilization of all existing investment promotion platforms to attract additional investment for landlocked developing countries, including through peer learning and capacity-building among investment promotion agencies. We further commit to strengthening the capacity of Governments of landlocked developing countries to facilitate investment, including for the promotion of foreign direct investment, domestic investment promotion, investment facilitation, tourism promotion, export promotion, and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprise development, and to enable them to attract foreign direct investment.

IV. Remittances

298. We recognize that remittances are crucial for landlocked developing countries' economic growth and social development as a private flow that complements other sources of income and note that remittances also have the potential to spur entrepreneurship.

299. We underline the crucial role of remittances, to fight poverty and inequalities and achieve gender equality, considering their countercyclical role in times of crisis.

300. We recognize the crucial role of implementing innovative ways to take advantage of technological breakthroughs, including digital solutions, that improve access to and the use and quality of financial services to promote faster, safer and cheaper remittances.

301. We note that remittances can help to start or grow small firms, boosting the small and medium-sized enterprise sector, and recognize that this entrepreneurial effort boosts grass-roots economic development, job creation and revenue.

302. We recognize that remittance flows to landlocked developing countries increased by 43 per cent between 2014 and 2022 but note that the distribution of remittances across those countries is uneven.

Targets:

- By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrants' remittances.
- Eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.
- Ensure that financial services related to remittances are equally accessible for both women and men.

We commit to taking the following actions:

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

304. We encourage landlocked developing countries to foster the investment of remittances in education and healthcare, leading to human capital development and better employment prospects for recipients.

305. We call upon the relevant stakeholders to address the issue of high transaction fee costs on remittances due to geographical factors and limited access to financial services.

306. We commit to expanding financial inclusion and improving access to banking services, particularly for women, to help to lower remittance costs and encourage more people to use formal channels for sending and receiving remittances.

307. We invite the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries to assist in improving the collection and analysis of data on remittances to understand their economic impact and to formulate appropriate policies and strategies.

308. We commit to creating incentive programmes to encourage the use of remittances for long-term investments, such as providing microloans or supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, including those run and owned by women entrepreneurs.

309. We encourage landlocked developing countries to establish clear and supportive policies and regulations to facilitate remittances, promote financial inclusion and ensure the security of remittance transactions.

V. Debt relief and concessional financing

310. We recognize that external borrowing is an important source of financing for landlocked developing countries and note with concern that high and rising interest rates pose significant debt sustainability risks to several landlocked developing countries with large external debt burdens.

311. We recommend assisting landlocked developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate, to enhance the ability of countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

312. We note with concern that, of the 22 landlocked developing countries for which a debt distress analysis is available, 7 have a high risk of distress and 4 are already in distress.

313. We recognize the importance of a holistic approach that combines, as appropriate, debt relief, sound debt management, concessional financing, good governance and strategic investments to improve debt sustainability and drive sustainable development in landlocked developing countries.

Target:

- Address the debt problems of landlocked developing countries that are in debt distress or in high risk of it and keep the external debt of all landlocked developing countries within a sustainable level.

We commit to taking the following actions:

314. We recognize the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention, management and resolution tools, while also recognizing the development needs of landlocked developing countries.

315. We support landlocked developing countries in seeking to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help to mitigate the adverse impacts of a debt crisis and stabilize macroeconomic developments.

316. We invite creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate and on a mutually agreed, transparent and case-by-case basis, the use of new and improved debt instruments such as debt swaps, including debt for equity in Sustainable Development Goal projects, as well as debt indexation instruments in the landlocked developing countries.

317. We urge international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund and regional development banks to increase support, including financial and technical assistance, for institutional capacity-building in landlocked developing countries to enhance sustainable upstream and downstream debt management as an integral part of national development strategies, including by promoting comprehensive, transparent and accountable debt management systems and negotiation and renegotiation capacities and by supporting legal advice in relation to addressing external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between creditors and debtors, notably through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, so that debt sustainability may be achieved and maintained.

Implementation, follow-up and monitoring

318. We emphasize that efficient follow-up and monitoring mechanisms adapted at the national, subregional, regional and global levels are crucial for the successful implementation of the present Programme of Action and their full alignment with existing frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals. We reaffirm that national, regional and global mechanisms should be mutually complementary and reinforcing.

319. We underscore that national leadership and ownership of development strategies and policies of landlocked developing countries, transit countries and development partners must be ensured during the whole process of implementation, follow-up and monitoring.

320. We stress that implementation, follow-up and review undertaken at the national, subregional, regional and global levels should be a continuous process, coupled with close coordination and cooperation with transit countries and development partners as well as all other relevant stakeholders, and the process should be aimed at delivering on their commitments, reinforcing partnerships and mutual accountability at all levels and by all actors.

I. National reviews

321. We encourage regular and inclusive reviews of progress on the Programme of Action at the national level that are country-led and country-driven with the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

322. At the national level, each landlocked developing country Government should develop an ambitious national implementation strategy and integrate the provisions of the Programme of Action into its national development policies and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

323. We emphasize that existing country-level review and reporting mechanisms, including those for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, nationally determined contributions and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, should be broadened to cover the review of the Programme of Action and extended to all landlocked developing countries.

II. Regional reviews

324. Follow-up and review at the regional and subregional levels is particularly important as cooperation for transit transport is inherently implemented at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels. We urge in this respect the cooperation of regional and subregional commissions and organizations.

325. We call for inclusive regional processes to draw on national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

326. We stress the need for fully functioning and effective regional coordination mechanisms within the framework of the regional commissions to support successful implementation of the Programme of Action.

327. We encourage the regional commissions to undertake biennial regional reviews on the implementation of the new Programme of Action, in close coordination and cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations, and to submit analytical reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action. The relevant regional and subregional organizations and the private sector should be actively involved in the sessions of the regional commissions in that regard.

328. We note that inclusive regional processes will draw on national reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level. The relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies should continue to ensure that the needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries are addressed as part of their ongoing work.

III. Global-level implementation

329. We recognize that the implementation and monitoring mechanisms established at the global level should be strengthened and improved with a view to ensuring timely and effective follow-up of the implementation of the Programme of Action, including through better stocktaking of policies and measures at the national, regional and sectoral levels; improved substantive support for the implementation of the Programme of Action at the global level; systematic monitoring of relevant developments in other intergovernmental processes and action by the United Nations system organizations and inter-agency processes; and structured support for follow-up from the landlocked developing countries themselves.

330. We call for strengthening the science-policy interface to provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support the implementation of the present Programme of Action in all its priority areas.

331. We invite the General Assembly to continue to monitor the implementation of the Programme of Action on an annual basis under the specific item on its agenda. Follow-up and review at the global level will be informed by an annual progress report to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system on the basis of the data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level and from the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

332. Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences, processes and frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework.

IV. Mainstreaming the Programme of Action

333. We call upon landlocked developing countries, transit countries, development partners and United Nations system entities to mainstream the Programme of Action into their respective national and sectoral development strategies, development cooperation frameworks and strategic plans for its effective implementation where appropriate. Landlocked developing countries and transit developing countries are encouraged to establish national coordination mechanisms, where appropriate.

334. We invite regional and subregional organizations, including regional economic communities and regional development banks, to mainstream the implementation of the Programme of Action into their relevant programmes.

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

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

V. Full mobilization of the United Nations system

337. The Secretary-General is requested to ensure the full mobilization of all relevant parts of the United Nations system to facilitate coordinated implementation and coherence in the follow-up to and monitoring of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.

338. The available coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, should be broadly utilized and we call for the existing high-level United Nations coordination mechanisms to generate momentum and support for the Programme of Action in the system.

339. We acknowledge with appreciation the work of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group for Landlocked Developing Countries, led by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, and call for its further strengthening.

340. We call for closer coordination between the Office of the High Representative and United Nations country teams in landlocked developing countries, as an important tool for follow-up to and review of the implementation of provisions of the Programme of Action. We also stress the critical importance of the more proactive role of United Nations agencies, including through the United Nations resident coordinators and country teams, in mobilizing all stakeholders to help Governments of landlocked developing countries to address the challenges caused by those countries' structural constraints.

VI. Role of the Board of Advisers to the President of the General Assembly on Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the Group of Friends of Landlocked Developing Countries

341. We recall the Board of Advisers to the President of the General Assembly on Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and call for leveraging the mechanism to share experiences and mobilize resources for landlocked developing countries.

342. We underscore the important role of the Group of Friends of Landlocked Developing Countries and call for its active participation and support in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

VII. Preparation of a comprehensive road map and implementation and monitoring framework

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

VIII. Network of national focal points

344. We note the network of national focal points of landlocked developing countries established by the Office of the High Representative and the convening of meetings of the national focal points on a regular basis. We also note that the national focal points designated by landlocked developing countries are heavily involved in the localization of the Vienna Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as their national implementation, monitoring, review and reporting of the Programme of Action. We invite the Office of the High Representative to further strengthen the network of national focal points of landlocked developing countries and convene annual meetings of the focal points to share experiences and best practices on mainstreaming the new Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals into national development processes, as well as their implementation and follow-up; network among peers; and better understand existing means of implementation, including viable financing and business models.

345. We commit to ensuring synergy and coherence between the implementation of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda and other ongoing and upcoming processes.

IX. Strengthening national statistical capacity

346. We recognize that high-quality, timely, relevant, disaggregated and reliable data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data are key to decision-making.

347. We note that national statistical institutions in landlocked developing countries remain underresourced, both financially and technically. The resulting scarcity of data and weak frameworks for monitoring and evaluation constrain the capacity for effective implementation and monitoring. The absence of robust reliable data also constrains the advocacy work to address the special circumstances of landlocked developing countries.

348. We commit to enhancing capacity-building support to developing countries, including for landlocked developing countries, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

X. Undertaking thematic review and analytical work

349. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States is requested to undertake thematic reviews of the progress on the Programme of Action, including cross-cutting issues, as and when appropriate.

350. The Office of the High Representative will continue to be responsible for coordinated substantive support to the global review of the Programme of Action, including through the following:

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

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

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

(d) Assisting the Secretary-General in his efforts in support of landlocked developing countries;

(e) Supporting follow-up by landlocked developing countries at the global and sectoral levels;

(f) Maintaining close collaboration and coordination with the regional coordinators system to ensure their full involvement in the implementation, mainstreaming follow-up and monitoring of the Programme of Action.

351. The Office of the High Representative will continue to monitor international policy developments of relevance to landlocked developing countries, including the outcomes of major global conferences, and carry out relevant advocacy efforts aimed at the effective and timely implementation of the Programme of Action.

352. The governing bodies of organizations in the United Nations system should conduct sectoral and thematic reviews of the Programme of Action, where appropriate, within their respective mandates.

353. We call for strengthening the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries and for sharing experiences and know-how, and undertaking research and analytical works in the thematic priority areas of the Programme of Action.

XI. Role of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

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

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

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

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

(d) Undertake research and analytical works to provide substantive support to landlocked developing countries in group consultations and in their participation in other intergovernmental meetings and conferences, in order to facilitate science- and evidence-based decisions in favour of landlocked developing countries, taking into account new and emerging challenges and opportunities; to support the work of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination as it relates to landlocked developing countries; and to foster debate and innovative thinking, promote consensus on ways forward and coordinate efforts to achieve the implementation of the Programme of Action.

355. With a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the functions of the Office of the High Representative and strengthening its capabilities and effectiveness to support landlocked developing countries, as well as the effectiveness of the United Nations system support provided to landlocked developing countries, we request the Secretary-General to prepare a report, in consultation with Member States and the relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, taking into account the work done by the United Nations system, and to submit it with recommendations to the General Assembly for its consideration at its eightieth session.

XII. Midterm review and the Fourth United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

356. The General Assembly is invited to consider conducting a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Programme of Action in 2029. The Assembly, towards the end of the decade, is also invited to consider holding, in 2034, a Fourth United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries in order to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and to decide on subsequent action.

RESOLUTION 79/244

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/79/L.26](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine

79/244. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [1759 \(XVII\)](#) of 26 October 1962, [69/246](#) of 29 December 2014, [70/11](#) of 19 November 2015, [71/260](#) of 23 December 2016, [72/252](#) of 24 December 2017, [74/248](#) of 27 December 2019 and [77/252](#) of 30 December 2022,

Underlining the shared responsibility to pursue the full truth concerning the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him,

Recognizing that a further inquiry or investigation would be necessary to finally establish the facts of the matter,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Expressing appreciation for the continuing commitment of the Secretary-General to the search for the truth in this regard,

Welcoming the report of the Eminent Person appointed pursuant to General Assembly resolution 77/252,⁴⁸⁵ and recognizing the contributions to his work by Member States, in particular those that have appointed independent and high-ranking officials, as well as by individuals and voluntary researchers,

Acknowledging the letter dated 9 September 2024 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly, transmitting the report of the Eminent Person, together with his assessment of the way forward,⁴⁸⁶

Noting, in particular, the conclusion drawn by the Eminent Person that it remains plausible that an external attack or threat may have been the cause of the crash, whether by way of a direct attack causing flight SE-BDY to crash or by distracting the pilots,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reappoint the Eminent Person appointed pursuant to General Assembly resolution 77/252 to continue to review the information received and possible new information made available by Member States, including by individuals and private entities, to assess its probative value and to draw conclusions from the investigations already conducted;

2. *Urges* all Member States, in particular those referred to in the report, to release any relevant records in their possession and to provide to the Eminent Person and the Secretary-General relevant information related to the death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him, and to ensure that they have conducted a full review of their archives and records;

3. *Calls upon* those Member States referred to in the report to cooperate with and assist the Eminent Person fully, including by appointing without delay independent and high-ranking officials to determine whether relevant information exists within their security, intelligence and defence archives, and encourages the Eminent Person to remain engaged with all high-ranking officials, including those who have concluded their work;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, as may be appropriate, to make assistance available to the Eminent Person and those voluntarily assisting the Eminent Person on a voluntary basis to assist in specific tasks that require completion at the request of the Eminent Person;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to encourage individuals and private entities to ensure that any relevant records related to the death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him are made available for review by the Eminent Person;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to work towards making key documents of the Dag Hammarskjöld investigation, as identified by the Eminent Person, publicly available through a dedicated online collection;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly before the end of its eightieth session on progress made;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him”.

⁴⁸⁵ See A/78/1006.

⁴⁸⁶ Ibid.

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RESOLUTION 79/15

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/401, para. 7)¹

79/15. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/53 of 10 December 1996 and 56/17 of 29 November 2001 and all its other relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Organization of African Unity and of the African Union,

Recalling also the signing of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) in Cairo on 11 April 1996,²

Recalling further the Cairo Declaration adopted on that occasion,³ in which it was emphasized that nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East, enhance global and regional peace and security,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members of the Council on 12 April 1996,⁴ in which the Council affirmed that the signature of the Treaty constituted an important contribution by the African countries to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in the Middle East, would enhance the security of Africa and the viability of the African nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Recalls with satisfaction* the entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) on 15 July 2009;

2. *Calls upon* African States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible;

3. *Recalls* the convening of the first Conference of States Parties to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), on 4 November 2010, the second Conference of States Parties, on 12 and 13 November 2012, the third Conference of States Parties, on 29 and 30 May 2014, the fourth Conference of States Parties, on 14 and 15 March 2018, and the fifth Conference of States Parties, on 17 and 18 May 2022, all held in Addis Ababa;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the nuclear-weapon States that have signed the Protocols to the Treaty⁵ that concern them, and calls upon those that have not yet ratified the Protocols that concern them to do so as soon as possible;

5. *Calls upon* the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Treaty that have not yet done so to take all measures necessary to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they are, de jure or de facto, internationally responsible and which lie within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty;

6. *Calls upon* the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁶ that have not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Treaty, thereby satisfying the requirements of article 9 (b) and annex II to the Treaty of Pelindaba, and encourages them to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the model protocol approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997;

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Australia, Austria, Chile, Ecuador, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Thailand and Türkiye.

² A/50/426, annex.

³ A/51/113-S/1996/276, annex.

⁴ S/PRST/1996/17; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1996* (S/INF/52).

⁵ See A/50/426, annex.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

7. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the diligence with which they have rendered effective assistance to the signatories to the Treaty;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty”.

RESOLUTION 79/16

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 176 to 1, with 3 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/404](#), para. 7)⁷

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Argentina, Cameroon, United States of America

79/16. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [3263 \(XXIX\)](#) of 9 December 1974, [3474 \(XXX\)](#) of 11 December 1975, [31/71](#) of 10 December 1976, [32/82](#) of 12 December 1977, [33/64](#) of 14 December 1978, [34/77](#) of 11 December 1979, [35/147](#) of 12 December 1980, [36/87](#) A and B of 9 December 1981, [37/75](#) of 9 December 1982, [38/64](#) of 15 December 1983, [39/54](#) of 12 December 1984, [40/82](#) of 12 December 1985, [41/48](#) of 3 December 1986, [42/28](#) of 30 November 1987, [43/65](#) of 7 December 1988, [44/108](#) of 15 December 1989, [45/52](#) of 4 December 1990, [46/30](#) of 6 December 1991, [47/48](#) of 9 December 1992, [48/71](#) of 16 December 1993, [49/71](#) of 15 December 1994, [50/66](#) of 12 December 1995, [51/41](#) of 10 December 1996, [52/34](#) of 9 December 1997, [53/74](#) of 4 December 1998, [54/51](#) of 1 December 1999, [55/30](#) of 20 November 2000, [56/21](#) of 29 November 2001, [57/55](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/34](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/63](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/52](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/56](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/18](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/38](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/26](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/42](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/25](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/28](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/27](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/29](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/24](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/29](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/24](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/28](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/30](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/33](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/20](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/38](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/17](#) of 4 December 2023 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁸

⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Egypt.

⁸ Resolution [S-10/2](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, in which all parties directly concerned are called upon to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Noting the peace negotiations in the Middle East, which should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region,

Recognizing the importance of credible regional security, including the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 78/17,⁹

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to seriously consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;¹⁰

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not yet done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Takes note* of resolution GC(68)/RES/14, adopted on 19 September 2024 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its sixty-eighth regular session, concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East;

4. *Notes* the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

5. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

⁹ A/79/139 (Part I).

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

6. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;
7. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;
8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 78/17;
9. *Invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to the report of the Secretary-General of 10 October 1990¹¹ or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;
11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East”.

RESOLUTION 79/17

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 62 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/405, para. 7)¹²

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

¹¹ A/45/435.

¹² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Bangladesh, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

79/17. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to humankind and to the survival of civilization,

Noting that the renewed interest in nuclear disarmament should be translated into concrete actions for the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined to abide strictly by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures and arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,¹³ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament¹⁴ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,¹⁵ and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament,¹⁶ as well as the report of the Conference on its 1992 session,¹⁷

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it is stated, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁸ with a view to reaching agreement on this question,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under the item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the relevant decision of the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kuala Lumpur on 24 and 25 February 2003,¹⁹ which was reiterated at the Seventeenth

¹³ Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁴ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2)*, sect. III.C.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2)*, sect. III.F.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27)*, sect. III.F.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27)*, sect. III.E.

¹⁹ See A/57/759-S/2003/332, annex I.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held on Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, from 13 to 18 September 2016, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all the nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Taking note of Security Council resolution [984 \(1995\)](#) of 11 April 1995 and the views expressed on it,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolutions [45/54](#) of 4 December 1990, [46/32](#) of 6 December 1991, [47/50](#) of 9 December 1992, [48/73](#) of 16 December 1993, [49/73](#) of 15 December 1994, [50/68](#) of 12 December 1995, [51/43](#) of 10 December 1996, [52/36](#) of 9 December 1997, [53/75](#) of 4 December 1998, [54/52](#) of 1 December 1999, [55/31](#) of 20 November 2000, [56/22](#) of 29 November 2001, [57/56](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/35](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/64](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/53](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/57](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/19](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/39](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/27](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/43](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/26](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/29](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/28](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/30](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/25](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/30](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/25](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/29](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/31](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/34](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/21](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/39](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/18](#) of 4 December 2023,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties with regard to evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Also recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”.

RESOLUTION 79/18

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 167 to 4, with 6 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/406, para. 20)²⁰

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Lebanon, Nicaragua

79/18. Weapons of mass destruction in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1884 (XVIII) of 17 October 1963, 1962 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963, 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, 62/217 of 22 December 2007, 68/50 of 5 December 2013, 74/82 of 13 December 2019, 77/40 and 77/41 of 7 December 2022, 77/250 of 30 December 2022, 78/19, 78/20 and 78/21 of 4 December 2023 and 78/238 of 22 December 2023,

Emphasizing the common interest of all humankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the indispensable role of the relevant entities of the United Nations in these efforts,

Underscoring the importance of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies²¹ (the Outer Space Treaty) as the cornerstone of the international legal regime governing outer space activities, containing the fundamental principles of international space law and providing an indispensable framework for the conduct of outer space activities and in preserving a peaceful, secure, safe, stable and sustainable outer space environment,

Recalling that in article I of the Outer Space Treaty it is stated that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all humankind,²²

Convinced that space science and technology and their applications, including satellite communications, Earth observation systems and satellite navigation technologies, provide indispensable tools for viable long-term solutions

²⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

²² Article I also provides that "Outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies. There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international cooperation in such investigation."

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

for sustainable development and can contribute effectively to efforts to promote the development of all countries and regions of the world, and in this regard recalling that the safe and sustainable use of space plays a critical role in the achievement of General Assembly resolution [76/3](#) of 25 October 2021, entitled “The ‘Space 2030’ Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development”;

Reaffirming the applicability of international law, including the Charter and the obligations of all States contained therein with respect to the threat or use of force in their international relations, including in their outer space activities,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Reaffirming the need for all States parties to fully comply with their obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,²³

Bearing in mind that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought”, and that Member States must make every effort to avert the danger of such a war,

Reaffirming the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger for, and is in the interest of maintaining, international peace and security,

Recalling that article IV of the Outer Space Treaty, inter alia,²⁴ obligates States parties not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Recalling also that article IX of the Outer Space Treaty, inter alia, provides that States parties shall be guided by the principle of cooperation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States parties,

Reaffirming paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,²⁵ and convinced that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Outer Space Treaty, and in that regard taking note of the proposals submitted to the relevant organs of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament,

Reaffirming also that negotiations for the conclusion of an international agreement or agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space remain a priority task of the Conference on Disarmament,

Welcoming the discussions of the Group of Governmental Experts on Further Practical Measures for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space established pursuant to resolution [77/250](#) and of the open-ended working group on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours established pursuant to resolution [76/231](#) of 24 December 2021, and taking note of the adoption of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts²⁶ on 16 August 2024,

Recognizing the importance of the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women and men in discussions on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Urges* that all Member States carrying out activities in the exploration and use of outer space do so in full compliance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and fostering international cooperation, collaboration and understanding;

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

²⁴ Article IV also provides that “The Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the Moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.”

²⁵ Resolution [S-10/2](#).

²⁶ [A/79/364](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

3. *Emphasizes* the urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, including, inter alia, the weaponization of outer space, and calls upon all States to advance further measures and with appropriate and effective provisions for verification, as early as possible, consistent with the provisions of the Outer Space Treaty, and with the engagement of all relevant stakeholders, which could involve a combination of legally binding obligations and political commitments, and could relate to, inter alia, the threat or use of force against outer space objects, prohibiting the placement of weapons in outer space, preventing the possibility of the extension of armed conflict into outer space, as well as measures and efforts to reduce the risk of tensions arising from misperceptions and miscalculations;

4. *Affirms* the obligation of all States parties to fully comply with the Outer Space Treaty, including not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner;

5. *Emphasizes with concern* the grave consequences, including but not limited to the negative repercussions for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities and, in turn, on sustainable development, on the environment and on the provision of civilian services, including social services and economic activities, which could result from a detonation of a nuclear weapon in outer space;

6. *Recalls* the obligations of States parties under multilateral treaties related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, including those pertaining to testing, and urges Member States, taking into account article IV of the Outer Space Treaty, not to develop nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction specifically designed to be placed in orbit around the Earth, to be installed on celestial bodies, or to be stationed in outer space in any other manner;

7. *Urges* the promotion of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all peoples, including through renewed efforts to uphold and promote universal accession to and compliance with the Outer Space Treaty, and calls upon all Member States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Outer Space Treaty without delay.

RESOLUTION 79/19

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/406, para. 20)²⁷

79/19. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all humankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

Reaffirming also the provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,²⁸

²⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia and State of Palestine.

²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,²⁹ in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this issue, the most recent of which is resolution 78/19 of 4 December 2023, and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger for international peace and security,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Noting also that there were no objections in principle in the Conference on Disarmament to the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee, subject to re-examination of the mandate contained in the decision of the Conference on Disarmament of 13 February 1992,³⁰

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from those efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, including the weaponization of outer space,

Stressing that the growing use of outer space increases the need for greater transparency and better information on the part of the international community,

Recalling, in this context, its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990, 47/51 of 9 December 1992 and 48/74 A of 16 December 1993, in which, inter alia, it reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as a means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Conscious of the benefits of confidence- and security-building measures in the military field,

Recognizing that negotiations for the conclusion of an international agreement or agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space remain a priority task of the Conference on Disarmament and that the concrete proposals on confidence-building measures could form an integral part of such agreements,

Welcoming the adoption by consensus in 2023 by the Disarmament Commission of the recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space,³¹

²⁹ Resolution S-10/2.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27)*, para. 76.

³¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/78/42)*, annex.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Noting with satisfaction the constructive, structured and focused debate on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the Conference on Disarmament each year from 2009 to 2021,

Noting the introduction by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament of the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects in 2008 and the submission of its updated version in 2014,³²

Recalling the comprehensive and substantive discussions of the Group of Governmental Experts that was convened in 2018 and 2019 pursuant to its resolution [72/250](#) of 24 December 2017,

Welcoming the adoption by consensus by the Group of Governmental Experts on Further Practical Measures for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution [77/250](#) of 30 December 2022, of its report on 16 August 2024,³³

Taking note of the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to establish for its 2009 session a working group to discuss, substantially, without limitation, all issues related to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and the decision to establish for its 2021 session a subsidiary body on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. *Reaffirms its recognition*, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that the regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness and that it is important to comply strictly with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Invites* the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under its agenda item entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space” as early as possible;

7. *Recognizes*, in this respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space, without prejudice to efforts towards the conclusion of an effective and verifiable multilateral agreement or agreements on the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

8. *Urges* States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”.

³² See [CD/1839](#) and [CD/1985](#).

³³ [A/79/364](#).

RESOLUTION 79/20

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 129 to 53, with 7 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/406, para. 20)³⁴

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Switzerland

79/20. No first placement of weapons in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 69/32 of 2 December 2014, 70/27 of 7 December 2015, 71/32 of 5 December 2016, 72/27 of 4 December 2017, 73/31 of 5 December 2018, 74/33 of 12 December 2019, 75/37 of 7 December 2020, 76/23 of 6 December 2021, 77/42 of 7 December 2022 and 78/21 of 4 December 2023, and its resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 and 48/74 B of 16 December 1993, which, inter alia, confirm the importance of transparency and confidence-building measures as a means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all humankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space and of outer space turning into an arena for military confrontation, and bearing in mind the importance of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,³⁵

Conscious that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that practical measures should be examined and taken in the search for agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space in a common effort towards a community of shared future for humankind,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with the existing legal regime providing for the peaceful use of outer space,

Reaffirming its recognition that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee prevention of an arms race in outer space and that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime,

³⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

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Convinced that such measures could critically improve conditions for efficiently addressing the threat of an arms race in outer space, including the placement of weapons in outer space,

Welcoming, in this regard, the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects, introduced by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament in 2008,³⁶ and the submission of its updated version in 2014,³⁷

Considering that transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities are an integral part of the draft treaty referred to above,

Welcoming the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established under resolution 77/250 of 30 December 2022, entitled “Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space”, which was tasked with considering and making recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space, and emphasizing that the work of the Group has constituted an important contribution to international efforts to conclude the above-mentioned international legally binding instrument, as well as to outer space security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming also the substantive report³⁸ adopted by consensus by the Group of Governmental Experts that could serve as a reference document for further measures and appropriate international negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space,

Welcoming further the establishment for the period 2024–2028 of an open-ended working group, which is tasked with continuing to build on the work of the Group of Governmental Experts to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space, as well as with considering various aspects of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in the context of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Stressing the importance of the political statements made by a number of States³⁹ that they would not be the first to place weapons in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space and the willingness of States to contribute to reaching this common goal;

2. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating forum on this subject,⁴⁰ has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement, or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

3. *Urges* an early commencement of substantive work based on the updated draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects, introduced by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament in 2008, under the agenda item entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”;

4. *Stresses* that, while such an agreement is not yet concluded, other measures may contribute to ensuring that weapons are not placed in outer space;

5. *Supports* the efforts aimed at globalizing the international initiative not to be the first to place weapons of any kind in outer space;

³⁶ See [CD/1839](#).

³⁷ See [CD/1985](#).

³⁸ [A/79/364](#).

³⁹ Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

⁴⁰ See resolution [S-10/2](#).

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6. *Encourages* all States, especially spacefaring nations, to consider the possibility of upholding, as appropriate, a political commitment not to be the first to place weapons in outer space;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”, the sub-item entitled “No first placement of weapons in outer space”.

RESOLUTION 79/21

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 128 to 50, with 8 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/406, para. 20)⁴¹

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Argentina, Fiji, Georgia, Liberia, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Switzerland

79/21. Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 71/31 and 71/32 of 5 December 2016, 71/90 of 6 December 2016, 72/250 of 24 December 2017, 73/6 of 26 October 2018, 73/91 of 7 December 2018, 74/34 of 12 December 2019, 76/230 of 24 December 2021, 77/250 of 30 December 2022 and 78/238 of 22 December 2023, and its decisions 73/512 of 5 December 2018 and 75/514 of 7 December 2020, as well as its other resolutions and decisions on this subject,

Expressing grave alarm over the threat of an arms race in outer space, which would impair the prospects for limiting and reducing armaments in general and erect insurmountable barriers to international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space,

Recognizing the catastrophic consequences of an arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful and creative purposes, or any military conflicts in outer space and that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger for international peace and security,

Emphasizing the importance of article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁴²

Bearing in mind that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to promoting and strengthening international cooperation in

⁴¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe.

⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, with the objective of shaping a community of shared future for humankind,

Recognizing that, while the existing international treaties related to outer space and the legal regime provided for therein play a positive role in regulating outer space activities, they are unable to fully prevent an arms race in outer space, the placement of weapons in outer space and the threat or use of force in outer space, from space against Earth and from Earth against objects in outer space, and preserve outer space for peaceful purposes, and that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce this regime,

Expressing serious concern over the plans declared by certain States that include placement of weapons, in particular strike combat systems, in outer space, the threat or use of force in outer space, from space against Earth and from Earth against objects in outer space and the use of outer space for combat operations,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space and preserve outer space for peaceful purposes,

Welcoming, in this regard, the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects, introduced by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament in 2008,⁴³ and the submission of its updated version in 2014,⁴⁴

Stressing the importance of the political statements made by a number of States⁴⁵ that they would not be the first to place weapons in outer space,

Recognizing the primary role and responsibility of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Taking into account the work done by the Group of Governmental Experts on Further Practical Measures for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space in 2018 and 2019 in the search for further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in particular in the course of future negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament on the international legally binding instrument in this regard,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁶

1. *Proclaims* it a historic responsibility of all States to ensure that the exploration of outer space is carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind;

2. *Declares* that the exclusion of outer space from the sphere of the arms race and the preservation of outer space for peaceful purposes should become a mandatory norm of State policy and a generally recognized international obligation;

3. *Calls upon* all States, and above all those with major space capabilities, to this end:

(a) To take urgent measures to prevent for all time the placement of weapons in outer space and the threat or use of force in outer space, from space against Earth and from Earth against objects in outer space;

(b) To seek through negotiations the early elaboration of appropriate reliably verifiable legally binding multilateral agreements;

4. *Expresses its deep regret* over the years of stalemate in the work of the Conference on Disarmament, and looks forward to the Conference again fulfilling its mandate as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum;

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to agree on and implement at its earliest opportunity a balanced and comprehensive programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including on the prevention

⁴³ See [CD/1839](#).

⁴⁴ See [CD/1985](#).

⁴⁵ Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

⁴⁶ [A/77/80](#).

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of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force in outer space, from space against Earth and from Earth against objects in outer space;

6. *Acknowledges* that the guaranteed prevention of an arms race in outer space will provide an opportunity for the peaceful exploration of outer space and its use in solving acute major problems relating to economic, social and cultural development facing mankind today, as well as in consolidating the efforts of States of the world in this domain;

7. *Welcomes* the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution [77/250](#), entitled “Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space”, which was tasked with considering and making recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space, and emphasizes that the work of the Group of Governmental Experts has constituted an important contribution to international efforts to conclude the international legally binding instrument, as well as to outer space security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

8. *Also welcomes* the substantive report adopted by consensus by the Group of Governmental Experts,⁴⁷ which could serve as a reference document for further measures and appropriate international negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to the Conference on Disarmament prior to its 2025 session, the Disarmament Commission and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for consideration and use in their work in accordance with their competence;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to all other relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system and make it available to all Member States, the Conference on Disarmament, any body or process established pursuant to a decision of the General Assembly and the public in order that they may assist in implementing the considerations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;

11. *Recommends* that Member States fully examine the report of the Group of Governmental Experts and consider its contents in any future deliberations or negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

12. *Encourages* relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to coordinate, as appropriate, on matters related to the considerations, conclusions and recommendations contained in the report;

13. *Recommends* further consideration of substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space;

14. *Welcomes* the establishment for the period 2024–2028 of an open-ended working group which is tasked to continue, building on the work of the Group of Governmental Experts to consider and to make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space, as well as to consider various aspects of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in the context of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”, the sub-item entitled “Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space”.

⁴⁷ [A/79/364](#).

RESOLUTION 79/22

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 169 to 8, with 5 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/406, para. 20)⁴⁸

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against: Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe

79/22. Reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 75/36 of 7 December 2020, 76/231 of 24 December 2021, 78/20 of 4 December 2023 and 78/238 of 22 December 2023,

Reaffirming the applicability of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, to outer space activities and the right of all States to explore and use outer space without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with such law, and emphasizing the importance of full compliance with such law,

Reaffirming also the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁴⁹ and the obligations therein to explore and use outer space for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, to be guided by the principle of cooperation and mutual assistance and to conduct all activities in outer space with due regard for the corresponding interests of all States parties to the Treaty,

Emphasizing the need to maintain outer space as a peaceful, safe, stable, secure and sustainable environment for the benefit of all and the significant contribution of outer space activities to social, economic, scientific and technological development, as well as to international peace and security,

Urging all States, when developing, planning and executing their space activities, to remain committed to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space and to refrain from conducting activities contrary to their obligations under international law, including those that could threaten the ability of all States to freely use and explore outer space, now and in the future,

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and reaffirming that the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects would avert a grave danger for international peace and security, as well

⁴⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

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as being an essential condition for the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Stressing that the deliberate destruction of space systems increases the amount of long-lived orbital debris, the risk of in-orbit collisions and the potential for misunderstanding and miscalculations that could lead to conflict, and welcoming the commitment of many States not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests,

Noting the rapid advances of technologies in space systems, the uses of which are diverse and could have positive or negative effects on international security, and encouraging further discussion among States of the impact of these developments,

Recognizing the need for States to seek to avoid and mitigate the potential impact on peace and security arising from accidents, miscommunication or a lack of transparency, which could lead to miscalculations and the escalation of tensions and contribute to an arms race,

Acknowledging the importance of space systems in the provision of services critical to civilians, and concerned at the risk of harm arising from threats to these systems,

Recalling paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁵⁰ in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Convinced that possible solutions to outer space security, including norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours, can involve a combination of legally binding obligations and political commitments and that work in both of these areas can be further pursued in a progressive, sustained and complementary manner, without undermining existing legal obligations,

Recognizing that efforts to prevent an arms race and to prevent conflict from beginning in or extending into outer space must include consideration of the use of all potential technologies and means, whether on Earth or in outer space,

Noting that efforts and approaches to elaborate measures on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including on capabilities, activities and behaviours, should continue to take into account the evolving space activities and threats,

Reiterating the common objective of preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects and the consequent need for all States to work together to reduce threats to space systems through the further development and implementation of norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours, including an appropriate combination of both political commitments and legally binding instruments, with the aim of preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects and of maintaining a peaceful, safe, stable, secure and sustainable outer space environment,

Reaffirming that verification is one of the essential components of legally binding arms control instruments, and encouraging further consideration of effective verification regarding space systems,

Recalling the primary role of the Conference on Disarmament on questions relating to the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, including the weaponization of outer space and threats from capabilities on Earth, and the relevant responsibilities of the First Committee of the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission,

Welcoming the ongoing work by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the implementation of the 21 Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities,⁵¹ which may have a positive effect on international peace and security,

Welcoming also the recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-

⁵⁰ Resolution S-10/2.

⁵¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/74/20), annex II.

Building Measures in Outer Space Activities adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session of 2023,⁵²

Recognizing the importance of the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women and men in discussions on reducing space threats through responsible behaviours and the need to address the possible differentiated impacts of such threats,

1. *Reaffirms* that all States must conduct their activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, urges Member States to ensure that their space policies comply with their obligations, and encourages those States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the exploration and use of outer space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to them in accordance with their national law;

2. *Welcomes* the deliberations held in 2022 and 2023 by the open-ended working group on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours established by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/231](#), which, together with the working papers and presentations submitted to the Assembly, constitute an important contribution to outer space security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

3. *Encourages* all States to give further consideration to norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours, including but not limited to the areas of intentional damage to and destruction of space systems, threats to the safe operation of space objects, rendezvous operations and proximity operations that could increase the risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation, and protecting critical space-based services to civilians as well as services that support humanitarian operations, and associated measures on capacity-building, space situational awareness and inter-State coordination and consultation, that could contribute to the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

4. *Also encourages* all States to give further consideration to how the implementation of norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours could be monitored and verified, including through the provision of capacity-building, cooperation on space situational awareness and the possible establishment of a mechanism for inter-State coordination and consultation on matters pertaining to space activity, and how they would contribute to the negotiation of legally binding instruments, including on the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

5. *Welcomes* the discussions held by the Group of Governmental Experts on Further Practical Measures for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution [77/250](#) of 30 December 2022, takes note of the Group's conclusions and recommendations,⁵³ and affirms that the Group's recommendation for further consideration of measures on the prevention of an arms race in outer space should include efforts to develop norms, rules and principles of responsible space behaviours;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", the sub-item entitled "Reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours".

RESOLUTION 79/23

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/407](#), para. 7)⁵⁴

⁵² Ibid., *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42* ([A/78/42](#)), annex.

⁵³ See [A/79/364](#).

⁵⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Croatia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tuvalu, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

79/23. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Underlining the keen interest of the international community to keep abreast of the latest developments in science and technology of relevance to international security and disarmament and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Mindful of the need to regulate the transfer of technologies for peaceful uses, in accordance with relevant international obligations, to address the risk of proliferation by States or non-State actors,

Acknowledging the need to continue the exchange of technologies for peaceful uses, including in accordance with relevant international obligations,

Mindful of the rights of States, reflected in relevant international agreements, regarding the development, production, transfer and use of technologies for peaceful purposes, in accordance with relevant international obligations, as well as the need for all Member States to fulfil their obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament and to prevent proliferation in all its aspects of all weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery,

Cognizant of the discussions on developments in science and technology at the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the decision of the Ninth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to develop with a view to establishing a mechanism to review and assess scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention⁵⁵ and to provide States parties with relevant advice,⁵⁶

Cognizant also of the discussions in the Conference on Disarmament in 2023,

Mindful of the discussions in other forums, such as the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in the United Nations disarmament machinery,

Noting the discussions on various dimensions of emerging technologies under the framework of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,⁵⁷ and recalling the discussions and progress made by the Group of Governmental Experts on lethal autonomous weapons systems during its sessions,

Noting also the discussions within the United Nations and the specialized agencies on developments in the field of information and communications technologies, including in the context of international security,

Acknowledging that the accelerating pace of technological change necessitates a system-wide assessment of the potential impact of developments in science and technology on international security and disarmament, with due regard to avoiding duplication and complementing efforts already under way in United Nations entities and in the framework of the relevant international conventions,

Noting the discussions on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts in the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,

1. *Invites* Member States to continue efforts to apply developments in science and technology for disarmament-related purposes, including the verification of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation instruments, and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

⁵⁶ [BWC/CONF.IX/9](#), sect. II.E.

⁵⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

2. *Calls upon* Member States to remain vigilant in understanding new and emerging developments in science and technology that could imperil international security, and underlines the importance of Member States engaging with experts from industry, the research community and civil society in addressing this challenge;
3. *Takes note* of the updated report of the Secretary-General on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts;⁵⁸
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session an updated report on the matter;
5. *Encourages* the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters to continue its discussions on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts;
6. *Encourages* Member States to organize events such as conferences, seminars, workshops and exhibitions, at the national, regional and international levels, on the role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament, in order to facilitate multilateral dialogue, as well as dialogue among relevant stakeholders, on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts;
7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament”.

RESOLUTION 79/24

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁵⁹

79/24. Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/49 of 8 December 2010, 67/31 of 3 December 2012, 69/36 of 2 December 2014, 71/65 of 5 December 2016, 73/58 of 5 December 2018, 75/67 of 7 December 2020 and 77/70 of 7 December 2022,

Recalling also the declaration of the territory of the Central Asian countries by its resolution 76/299 of 28 July 2022 as the zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia,

Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes to the achievement of general and complete disarmament, and emphasizing the importance of internationally recognized treaties on the establishment of such zones in different regions of the world in the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime,

Considering that the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,⁶⁰ on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region,⁶¹ constitutes an important step towards strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and ensuring regional and international peace and security,

Considering also that the Treaty is an effective contribution to combating international terrorism and preventing nuclear materials and technologies from falling into the hands of non-State actors, primarily terrorists,

Reaffirming the universally recognized role of the United Nations in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

⁵⁸ A/79/224.

⁵⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Comoros, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

⁶¹ Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Emphasizing the role of the Treaty in promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the environmental rehabilitation of territories affected by radioactive contamination, and the importance of stepping up efforts to ensure the safe and reliable storage of radioactive waste in the Central Asian States,

Recognizing the importance of the Treaty, and emphasizing its significance in the attainment of peace and security,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives of the countries of Central Asia in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, in particular the proclamations of the International Day against Nuclear Tests on 29 August and the International Day for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Awareness on 5 March,

1. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 21 March 2009 of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia;

2. *Also welcomes* the signing of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia⁶² on 6 May 2014 by nuclear-weapon States and the ratification of this instrument by four of them, and calls for early completion of the ratification process;

3. *Further welcomes* the submission at the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of two working papers, on the Treaty and on the environmental consequences of uranium mining;

4. *Welcomes* the convening of consultative meetings of States parties to the Treaty, on 15 October 2009 in Ashgabat, 15 March 2011 in Tashkent, 12 June 2012 in Astana, 27 June 2013 in Astana, 25 July 2014 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, 27 February 2015 in Bishkek and 11 April 2019 in Nur-Sultan, which identified joint activities by the Central Asian States to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations set out in the Treaty and to develop cooperation on disarmament issues with international bodies, as well as the adoption of an action plan of the States parties to the Treaty to strengthen nuclear security, prevent the proliferation of nuclear materials and counter nuclear terrorism in Central Asia;

5. *Also welcomes* the convening of the fifteenth anniversary meeting of States parties to the Treaty in Ashgabat in the last quarter of 2024, with the focus on enhancing cooperation between existing nuclear-weapon-free zones to promote global and regional peace and security by strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia”.

RESOLUTION 79/25

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁶³

79/25. Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990, 46/36 I of 6 December 1991, 47/52 J of 9 December 1992, 48/75 I of 16 December 1993, 49/75 N of 15 December 1994, 50/70 K of 12 December 1995, 51/45 K of 10 December 1996, 52/38 P of 9 December 1997, 53/77 O of 4 December 1998, 54/54 N of 1 December 1999, 55/33 O of 20 November 2000, 56/24 H of 29 November 2001, 57/76 of 22 November 2002, 58/38 of 8 December 2003, 59/89 of 3 December 2004, 60/63 of 8 December 2005, 61/80 of 6 December 2006, 62/38 of 5 December 2007, 63/43 of 2 December 2008, 64/41 of 2 December 2009, 65/45 of 8 December 2010, 66/36 of 2 December 2011, 67/57 of 3 December 2012, 68/54 of 5 December 2013, 69/45 of 2 December 2014, 70/43 of 7 December 2015, 71/40 of 5 December 2016, 72/34 of 4 December 2017, 73/33 of 5 December 2018, 74/37 of 12 December 2019, 75/49 of

⁶² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

⁶³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Türkiye.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

7 December 2020, [76/41](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/59](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/36](#) of 4 December 2023 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,⁶⁴

Recalling the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session,⁶⁵

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of all States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Regional disarmament”.

RESOLUTION 79/26

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 187 to 1, with 1 abstention,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/408](#) and [A/79/408/Corr.1](#), para. 114)⁶⁶

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican

⁶⁴ Resolution [S-10/2](#).

⁶⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42)*, annex II.

⁶⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Bangladesh, Belarus, Pakistan and Syrian Arab Republic.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: India

Abstaining: Israel

79/26. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [48/75](#) J of 16 December 1993, [49/75](#) O of 15 December 1994, [50/70](#) L of 12 December 1995, [51/45](#) Q of 10 December 1996, [52/38](#) Q of 9 December 1997, [53/77](#) P of 4 December 1998, [54/54](#) M of 1 December 1999, [55/33](#) P of 20 November 2000, [56/24](#) I of 29 November 2001, [57/77](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/39](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/88](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/75](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/82](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/44](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/44](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/42](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/46](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/37](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/62](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/56](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/47](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/44](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/41](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/35](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/34](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/38](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/50](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/42](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/61](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/37](#) of 4 December 2023,

Recognizing the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

Recognizing also the importance of equitable representation of women in arms control discussions and negotiations,

Convinced that conventional arms control needs to be pursued primarily in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

Desirous of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

Noting with particular interest the initiatives taken in this regard in different regions of the world, in particular the consultations among a number of Latin American countries and the proposals for conventional arms control made in the context of South Asia, and recognizing, in the context of this subject, the relevance and value of conventional arms control in regional security,

Believing that militarily significant States and States with larger military capabilities have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

Believing also that an important objective of conventional arms control in regions of tension should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise and to avoid aggression,

1. *Decides* to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels”.

RESOLUTION 79/27

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁶⁷

79/27. Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolutions 58/43 of 8 December 2003, 59/87 of 3 December 2004, 60/64 of 8 December 2005, 61/81 of 6 December 2006, 62/45 of 5 December 2007, 63/45 of 2 December 2008, 64/43 of 2 December 2009, 65/47 of 8 December 2010, 66/38 of 2 December 2011, 67/61 of 3 December 2012, 68/55 of 5 December 2013, 69/46 of 2 December 2014, 70/42 of 7 December 2015, 71/39 of 5 December 2016, 72/33 of 4 December 2017, 73/35 of 5 December 2018, 74/39 of 12 December 2019, 75/51 of 7 December 2020, 76/43 of 6 December 2021, 77/60 of 7 December 2022 and 78/38 of 4 December 2023 on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context,

Recalling also its resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict, in which the General Assembly calls upon Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means, as set out in Chapter VI of the Charter, inter alia, by any procedures adopted by the parties,

Recalling further the resolutions and guidelines adopted by consensus by the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission relating to confidence-building measures and their implementation at the global, regional and subregional levels,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the agreement of all States concerned, and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, since such measures can contribute to regional stability,

Convinced that resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries,

Recognizing the need for meaningful dialogue among States concerned to avert conflict,

Welcoming the peace processes already initiated by States concerned to resolve their disputes through peaceful means bilaterally or through mediation, inter alia, by third parties, regional organizations or the United Nations,

Recognizing that States in some regions have already taken steps towards confidence-building measures at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels in the political and military fields, including arms control and disarmament, and noting that such confidence-building measures have improved peace and security in those regions and contributed to progress in the socioeconomic conditions of their people,

Concerned that the continuation of disputes among States, particularly in the absence of an effective mechanism to resolve them through peaceful means, may contribute to the arms race and endanger the maintenance of

⁶⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

international peace and security and the efforts of the international community to promote arms control and disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter, in particular Article 33, which provides for a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means chosen by the parties;

3. *Reaffirms* the ways and means regarding confidence- and security-building measures set out in the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1993 session;⁶⁸

4. *Calls upon* Member States to pursue these ways and means through sustained consultations and dialogue, while at the same time avoiding actions that may hinder or impair such a dialogue;

5. *Urges* States to comply strictly with all bilateral, regional and international agreements, including arms control and disarmament agreements, to which they are party;

6. *Emphasizes* that the objective of confidence-building measures should be to help to strengthen international peace and security and to be consistent with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments;

7. *Encourages* the promotion of bilateral and regional confidence-building measures, with the consent and participation of the parties concerned, to avoid conflict and prevent the unintended and accidental outbreak of hostilities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context”.

RESOLUTION 79/28

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁶⁹

79/28. United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/33 E of 20 November 2000, 57/60 of 22 November 2002, 59/93 of 3 December 2004, 61/73 of 6 December 2006, 63/70 of 2 December 2008, 65/77 of 8 December 2010, 67/47 of 3 December 2012, 69/65 of 2 December 2014, 71/57 of 5 December 2016, 73/59 of 5 December 2018, 75/61 of 7 December 2020 and 77/52 of 7 December 2022,

Recalling also that 2024 marks the twenty-fourth anniversary of resolution 55/33 E for the development of the study on disarmament and non-proliferation education,

Recalling further its resolution 78/31 of 4 December 2023 on youth, disarmament and non-proliferation,

⁶⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42)*, annex II, sect. III.A.

⁶⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and State of Palestine.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on disarmament and non-proliferation education,⁷⁰ in which the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education,⁷¹ and further recalling with appreciation that 2024 marks the twenty-second anniversary of that report,

Noting the highest number of submissions by Member States since the first such report in 2004,

Recognizing the usefulness of the disarmament and non-proliferation education website and online resources, which are updated on a regular basis by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, including to provide online courses and dynamic information on diverse disarmament issues, and encouraging the use of the advances in new information and communications technologies and social media for the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation education,

Emphasizing that efforts need to be continued to implement the recommendations of the study, leveraging the opportunities offered by new digital technologies, and follow the good examples of how they are being implemented to stimulate even further long-term results, including the assistance of Member States to academia and civil society in their important disarmament and non-proliferation pedagogical activities,

Desirous of stressing the urgency of promoting concerted international efforts at disarmament and non-proliferation, in particular in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, with a view to strengthening international security, confidence-building, and enhancing sustainable development,

Conscious of the need to combat the negative effects of cultures of violence and complacency in the face of current dangers in this field through long-term programmes of education and training,

Remaining convinced that the need for disarmament and non-proliferation education and critical thinking skills, particularly among youth, has never been greater, not only on the subject of weapons of mass destruction but also in the field of small arms and light weapons, terrorism and other challenges, including those posed by emerging technologies, to international security and the process of disarmament, as well as on the relevance of implementing the recommendations contained in the United Nations study,

Recognizing the importance of the participation of civil society, including academic and non-governmental organizations, which plays an active role in the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation education, as well as in promoting the engagement of young people in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Member States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, civil society and academic and non-governmental organizations, which, within their purview, implemented the recommendations made in the United Nations study, as discussed in the report of the Secretary-General reviewing the implementation of the recommendations, and encourages them once again to continue to apply and advance those recommendations and report to the Secretary-General on steps taken to implement them;

2. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations, relevant specialized agencies and regional and subregional organizations to continue considering developing and implementing policies and educational programmes for young people to increase and facilitate their constructive engagement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;

4. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, and notes the proposed actions therein to further advance disarmament and non-proliferation education, as well as those actions championed and supported by Member States, and further notes the disarmament education strategy published by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in December 2022;

⁷⁰ [A/79/114](#).

⁷¹ [A/57/124](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

5. *Reiterates* the request to the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means to the fullest extent possible in the dissemination, in as many official languages as feasible, of information related to his report and any other information that the Office for Disarmament Affairs gathers on an ongoing basis with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study;

6. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General to maintain and update the disarmament education online resources, including e-learning tools and related resources as efficient and effective tools to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, supported by voluntary contributions, to further strengthen access to and impact of disarmament and non-proliferation education at the global, regional and subregional levels, including through promoting networks of disarmament education experts, tailored training initiatives and educate-the-educator tools, among others, and further encourages Member States to support such efforts;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Disarmament and non-proliferation education”.

RESOLUTION 79/29

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 172 to 2, with 10 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁷²

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation

Abstaining: Algeria, China, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates

79/29. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the increasing regional and global security challenges caused, inter alia, by the ongoing proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its role and responsibility in the field of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

⁷² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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Emphasizing the significance of regional and international efforts to prevent and curb comprehensively the proliferation of ballistic missile systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, as a contribution to international peace and security,

Welcoming the adoption of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation on 25 November 2002 at The Hague,⁷³ and convinced that the Code of Conduct will contribute to enhancing transparency and confidence among States,

Recalling its resolutions 59/91 of 3 December 2004, 60/62 of 8 December 2005, 63/64 of 2 December 2008, 65/73 of 8 December 2010, 67/42 of 3 December 2012, 69/44 of 2 December 2014, 71/33 of 5 December 2016, 73/49 of 5 December 2018, 75/60 of 7 December 2020 and 77/58 of 7 December 2022, entitled “The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”,

Recalling also that the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, as recognized by the Security Council in its resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004 and subsequent resolutions, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Confirming its commitment to the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries, as contained in the annex to its resolution 51/122 of 13 December 1996,

Recognizing that States should not be excluded from utilizing the benefits of space for peaceful purposes, but that in reaping such benefits and in conducting related cooperation they must not contribute to the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of carrying weapons of mass destruction,

Noting the continuous efforts of subscribing States to raise awareness of the Code of Conduct,

Mindful of the need to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that 145 States have so far subscribed to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation as a practical step against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

2. *Also welcomes* the advancement of the universalization process of the Code of Conduct, and underscores the importance of further advancing, at both the regional and the international levels, the universalization of the Code;

3. *Invites* all States that have not yet subscribed to the Code of Conduct, in particular those possessing space launch vehicle and ballistic missile capabilities and those developing corresponding national programmes, to do so, bearing in mind the right to use space for peaceful purposes;

4. *Encourages* States that have already subscribed to the Code of Conduct to make efforts to increase participation in the Code and to further improve its implementation;

5. *Notes* progress in the implementation of the Code of Conduct, which contributes to enhancing transparency and building confidence among States through the submission of pre-launch notifications and annual declarations on space launch vehicle and ballistic missile policies, and underlines the importance of further steps in this direction;

6. *Encourages* the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, to take the measures necessary to avoid contributing to such delivery systems, and to continue to deepen the relationship between the Code of Conduct and the United Nations;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”.

⁷³ A/57/724, enclosure.

RESOLUTION 79/30

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁷⁴

79/30. Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/77 D of 4 December 1998, 55/33 S of 20 November 2000, 57/67 of 22 November 2002, 59/73 of 3 December 2004, 61/87 of 6 December 2006, 63/56 of 2 December 2008, 65/70 of 8 December 2010, 67/52 of 3 December 2012, 69/63 of 2 December 2014, 71/43 of 5 December 2016, 73/44 of 5 December 2018, 75/41 of 7 December 2020 and 77/56 of 7 December 2022,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁷⁵

Bearing in mind its resolution 49/31 of 9 December 1994 on the protection and security of small States,

Proceeding from the fact that nuclear-weapon-free status is one of the means of ensuring the national security of States,

Convinced that the internationally recognized status of Mongolia contributes to enhancing stability and confidence-building in the region and promotes Mongolia's security by strengthening its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders and the preservation of its ecological balance,

Welcoming the declaration by Mongolia regarding its nuclear-weapon-free status of 17 September 2012,⁷⁶

Welcoming also the joint declaration of the five nuclear-weapon States on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status of 17 September 2012,⁷⁷

Noting that the declarations referred to above have been transmitted to the Security Council,

Welcoming the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status⁷⁸ as a concrete step towards promoting the aims of nuclear non-proliferation,

Bearing in mind the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States on security assurances to Mongolia in connection with its nuclear-weapon-free status⁷⁹ as a contribution to the implementation of resolution 53/77 D, as well as their commitment to Mongolia to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Mindful of the support expressed for Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status by the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries at the Thirteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kuala Lumpur on 24 and 25 February 2003,⁸⁰ the Fourteenth Conference, held in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2006,⁸¹ the Fifteenth Summit Conference, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from

⁷⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

⁷⁵ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁷⁶ A/67/517-S/2012/760, annex.

⁷⁷ A/67/393-S/2012/721, annex.

⁷⁸ See A/55/56-S/2000/160.

⁷⁹ A/55/530-S/2000/1052, annex.

⁸⁰ See A/57/759-S/2003/332, annex I.

⁸¹ See A/61/472-S/2006/780, annex I.

11 to 16 July 2009,⁸² the Sixteenth Conference, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012,⁸³ the Seventeenth Conference, held on Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, from 13 to 18 September 2016, the Eighteenth Summit, held in Baku on 25 and 26 October 2019,⁸⁴ and the Nineteenth Summit, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, and by Ministers at the Fifteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran on 29 and 30 July 2008,⁸⁵ the Sixteenth Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting, held in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 23 to 27 May 2011,⁸⁶ the Seventeenth Ministerial Conference, held in Algiers from 26 to 29 May 2014, and the Eighteenth Ministerial Conference, held in Baku on 5 and 6 April 2018,

Noting that the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco,⁸⁷ Rarotonga,⁸⁸ Bangkok⁸⁹ and Pelindaba⁹⁰ expressed their recognition and full support for Mongolia's international nuclear-weapon-free status at the first Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Tlatelolco, Mexico, from 26 to 28 April 2005,⁹¹

Noting also that the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia⁹² expressed support for Mongolia's policy at the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010, and at the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 24 April 2015,

Noting further other measures taken to implement resolution 77/56 at the national and international levels,

Welcoming Mongolia's active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and other States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁹³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts to implement resolution 77/56;⁹⁴
3. *Welcomes* the declarations of 17 September 2012 by Mongolia and the five nuclear-weapon States on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status as a concrete contribution to nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the enhancement of confidence and predictability in the region;
4. *Welcomes and supports* the measures taken by Mongolia to consolidate and strengthen this status;
5. *Endorses and supports* Mongolia's good-neighbourly and balanced relationship with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability;
6. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Member States to cooperate with Mongolia in implementing resolution 77/56, as well as the progress made in consolidating Mongolia's international security;
7. *Invites* Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the measures necessary to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its

⁸² See A/63/965-S/2009/514, annex.

⁸³ See A/67/506-S/2012/752, annex I.

⁸⁴ See A/74/548, annex.

⁸⁵ See A/62/929, annex I.

⁸⁶ A/65/896-S/2011/407, annex V.

⁸⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

⁸⁸ *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

⁸⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

⁹⁰ A/50/426, annex.

⁹¹ See A/60/121, annex III.

⁹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

⁹³ A/79/148.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. III.

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borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status;

8. *Appeals* to the Member States of the Asia-Pacific region to support Mongolia's efforts to join the relevant regional security and economic arrangements;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia in taking the necessary measures mentioned in paragraph 7 above;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status".

RESOLUTION 79/31

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁹⁵

79/31. Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/54 of 4 December 2023,

Deeply concerned by the magnitude of human casualty and suffering, especially among children, caused by the illicit proliferation and use of small arms and light weapons,

Concerned by the negative impact that the illicit proliferation and use of those weapons continue to have on the efforts of States in the Sahelo-Saharan subregion in the areas of poverty eradication, sustainable development and the maintenance of peace, security and stability,

Bearing in mind the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons, adopted in Bamako on 1 December 2000,⁹⁶

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all",⁹⁷ in which he emphasized that States must strive just as hard to eliminate the threat of small arms and light weapons as they do to eliminate the threat of weapons of mass destruction,

Recalling also the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, adopted on 8 December 2005,⁹⁸

Recalling further the expression of support in the 2005 World Summit Outcome for the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,⁹⁹

⁹⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Economic Community of West African States), Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

⁹⁶ A/CONF.192/PC/23, annex.

⁹⁷ A/59/2005.

⁹⁸ See decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

⁹⁹ Resolution 60/1, para. 94.

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Recalling the adoption, on 14 June 2006 in Abuja at the thirtieth ordinary summit of the Economic Community of West African States, of the Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials, in replacement of the moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of small arms and light weapons in West Africa,

Recalling also the entry into force of the Convention on 29 September 2009,

Recalling further the decision taken by the Economic Community to establish the Small Arms Unit, responsible for advocating appropriate policies and developing and implementing programmes, as well as the establishment of the Economic Community's Small Arms Control Programme, launched on 6 June 2006 in Bamako, in replacement of the Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development,

Taking note of the latest report of the Secretary-General on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them,¹⁰⁰

Recalling, in that regard, the decision of the European Union to significantly support the Economic Community in its efforts to combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing the important role that civil society organizations play, by raising public awareness, in efforts to curb the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons,

Recalling the report of the Eighth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 27 June to 1 July 2022,¹⁰¹

Recalling also the report of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 18 to 28 June 2024,¹⁰²

Welcoming the inclusion of small arms and light weapons in the scope of the Arms Trade Treaty,¹⁰³ as well as the inclusion of international assistance in its provisions,

1. *Commends* the United Nations and international, regional and other organizations for their assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;
2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/75 G of 15 December 1994 and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the African Union;
3. *Encourages* the international community to support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials;
4. *Encourages* the countries of the Sahelo-Saharan subregion to facilitate the effective functioning of national commissions to combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and in that regard invites the international community to lend its support wherever possible;
5. *Encourages* the collaboration of civil society organizations and associations in the efforts of the national commissions to combat the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁰ A/79/77.

¹⁰¹ A/CONF.192/BMS/2022/1.

¹⁰² A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3.

¹⁰³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

¹⁰⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

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6. *Encourages* cooperation among State organs, international organizations and civil society in support of programmes and projects aimed at combating the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;
7. *Calls upon* the international community to provide technical and financial support to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to take action to help to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;
8. *Invites* the Secretary-General and those States and organizations that are in a position to do so to continue to provide assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them”.

RESOLUTION 79/32

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 135 to 35, with 15 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹⁰⁵

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Iceland, India, Japan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Pakistan, Serbia

79/32. Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 K of 15 December 1994, 51/45 M of 10 December 1996, 52/38 O of 9 December 1997, 53/77 W of 4 December 1998, 54/54 Q of 1 December 1999, 55/33 X of 20 November 2000, 56/24 S of 29 November 2001, 57/85 of 22 November 2002, 58/46 of 8 December 2003, 59/83 of 3 December 2004, 60/76 of 8 December 2005, 61/83 of 6 December 2006, 62/39 of 5 December 2007, 63/49 of 2 December 2008, 64/55 of 2 December 2009, 65/76 of 8 December 2010, 66/46 of 2 December 2011, 67/33 of 3 December 2012, 68/42 of 5 December 2013, 69/43 of 2 December 2014, 70/56 of 7 December 2015, 71/58 of 5 December 2016, 72/58 of

¹⁰⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine.

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4 December 2017, [73/64](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/59](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/66](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/53](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/57](#) of 7 December 2022 and 78/33 of 4 December 2023,

Convinced that the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to humanity and all life on Earth, and recognizing that the only defence against a nuclear catastrophe is the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the certainty that they will never be produced again,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the realization of the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world through the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁰⁶ in particular the obligations undertaken in article VI of the Treaty, to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁰⁷ the unequivocal commitment of nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, agreed at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁰⁸ and the action points agreed at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as part of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions on nuclear disarmament,¹⁰⁹

Expressing concern at the consecutive failure of the 2015 and 2020 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to reach consensus on a substantive outcome document,

Sharing deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirming the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law,

Calling upon all nuclear-weapon States to undertake concrete disarmament efforts, and stressing that all States need to make special efforts to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons,

Recalling the 2008 five-point proposal for nuclear disarmament of the Secretary-General, in which he proposed, inter alia, the consideration of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or agreement on a framework of separate mutually reinforcing instruments, backed by a strong system of verification,

Noting continued efforts towards realizing nuclear disarmament, including through the Secretary-General's disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*,

Recalling the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in its resolution [50/245](#) of 10 September 1996, and expressing its satisfaction at the increasing number of States that have signed and ratified the Treaty,

Recognizing with satisfaction that the Antarctic Treaty,¹¹⁰ the Treaties of Tlatelolco,¹¹¹ Rarotonga,¹¹² Bangkok¹¹³ and Pelindaba¹¹⁴ and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,¹¹⁵ as well as Mongolia's

¹⁰⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

¹⁰⁷ 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex, decision 2.

¹⁰⁸ See 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, section entitled "Article VI and eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs", para. 15.

¹⁰⁹ See 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I.

¹¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

¹¹² *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

¹¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

¹¹⁴ [A/50/426](#), annex.

¹¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

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nuclear-weapon-free status, are gradually freeing the entire southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those Treaties from nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the need for a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the central role of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum,

Emphasizing the need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

Stressing the urgent need for the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate concrete progress on the 13 practical steps to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons leading to nuclear disarmament, contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference,

Recalling the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention submitted to the Secretary-General by Costa Rica and Malaysia in 2007 and circulated by the Secretary-General,¹¹⁶

Recalling also the adoption on 7 July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,¹¹⁷ and welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty on 22 January 2021 and the successful convening of the first and second Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty, in 2022 and 2023, respectively, which have contributed to achieving the objective of a legally binding prohibition of the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, threat or use of nuclear weapons and their destruction under effective international control,

Recalling further the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,¹¹⁸

1. *Underlines once again* the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control;

2. *Calls once again upon* all States to immediately engage in multilateral negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control, including under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;

3. *Requests* all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures which they have taken with respect to the implementation of the present resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to apprise the General Assembly of that information at its eightieth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons”.

RESOLUTION 79/33

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 124 to 50, with 11 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹¹⁹

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran

¹¹⁶ A/62/650, annex.

¹¹⁷ A/CONF.229/2017/8.

¹¹⁸ A/51/218, annex.

¹¹⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Palau, Sri Lanka, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

(Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Belarus, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Japan, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Serbia, Zimbabwe

79/33. Reducing nuclear danger

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to humankind and to the survival of civilization,

Reaffirming that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Considering that, until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the nuclear-weapon States to adopt measures that assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering also that the hair-trigger alert of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons, which would have catastrophic consequences for all humankind,

Emphasizing the need to adopt measures to avoid accidental, unauthorized or unexplained incidents arising from computer anomalies or other technical malfunctions,

Conscious that limited steps relating to de-alerting and de-targeting have been taken by the nuclear-weapon States and that further practical, realistic and mutually reinforcing steps are necessary to contribute to the improvement in the international climate for negotiations leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Mindful that a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in the security policies of nuclear-weapon States would have a positive impact on international peace and security and improve the conditions for the further reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly¹²⁰ and by the international community,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons¹²¹ that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recalling also the call, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹²² to seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction and the resolve to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction,

¹²⁰ Resolution [S-10/2](#).

¹²¹ [A/51/218](#), annex.

¹²² Resolution [55/2](#).

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particularly nuclear weapons, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

1. *Calls for* a review of nuclear doctrines and, in this context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons, including through de-alerting and de-targeting nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests* the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 above;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to take the measures necessary to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of its resolution [78/44](#) of 4 December 2023;¹²³

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute to the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war,¹²⁴ and also to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Reducing nuclear danger”.

RESOLUTION 79/34

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 173 to 1, with 14 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/408](#) and [A/79/408/Corr.1](#), para. 114)¹²⁵

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Russian Federation

Abstaining: Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

¹²³ [A/79/137](#).

¹²⁴ [A/56/400](#), para. 3.

¹²⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Cambodia, Germany and Japan.

79/34. Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/54 B of 1 December 1999, 55/33 V of 20 November 2000, 56/24 M of 29 November 2001, 57/74 of 22 November 2002, 58/53 of 8 December 2003, 59/84 of 3 December 2004, 60/80 of 8 December 2005, 61/84 of 6 December 2006, 62/41 of 5 December 2007, 63/42 of 2 December 2008, 64/56 of 2 December 2009, 65/48 of 8 December 2010, 66/29 of 2 December 2011, 67/32 of 3 December 2012, 68/30 of 5 December 2013, 69/34 of 2 December 2014, 70/55 of 7 December 2015, 71/34 of 5 December 2016, 72/53 of 4 December 2017, 73/61 of 5 December 2018, 74/61 of 12 December 2019, 75/52 of 7 December 2020, 76/26 of 6 December 2021, 77/63 of 7 December 2022 and 78/45 of 4 December 2023,

Reaffirming its determination to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, which kill or injure thousands of people – women, girls, boys and men – every year, and which place people living in affected areas at risk and hinder the development of their communities,

Believing it necessary to do the utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to facing the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world and to assure their destruction,

Wishing to do the utmost to ensure assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration, of mine victims,

Noting with satisfaction the work undertaken to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction¹²⁶ and the substantial progress made towards addressing the global anti-personnel landmine problem,

Recalling the First to Twenty-first Meetings of the States Parties to the Convention, held in Maputo (1999), Geneva (2000), Managua (2001), Geneva (2002), Bangkok (2003), Zagreb (2005), Geneva (2006), the Dead Sea (2007), Geneva (2008 and 2010), Phnom Penh (2011), Geneva (2012, 2013 and 2015), Santiago (2016), Vienna (2017), Geneva (2018 and 2020), The Hague (2021) and Geneva (2022 and 2023), and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences of the States Parties to the Convention, held in Nairobi (2004), Cartagena, Colombia (2009), Maputo (2014) and Oslo (2019),

Recalling also that, at the Fourth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, the international community reviewed the implementation of the Convention, and the States parties adopted a declaration and an action plan for the period 2020–2024 to support the enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention,

Underlining the importance of cooperation and assistance in the implementation of the Convention, including through the so-called individualized approach, which offers mine-affected countries a platform for presenting their challenges,

Stressing the need to take into account gender aspects in mine action,

Noting with satisfaction that 164 States have ratified or acceded to the Convention and have formally accepted the obligations of the Convention,

Emphasizing the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to the Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization and norms,

Noting with deep regret that anti-personnel mines continue to be used in some conflicts around the world, causing human suffering and impeding post-conflict development,

1. *Invites* all States that have not signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction to accede to it without delay;
2. *Urges* the one remaining State that has signed but has not ratified the Convention to ratify it without delay;

¹²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2056, No. 35597.

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3. *Stresses* the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the continued implementation of the action plans under the Convention;
4. *Expresses strong concern* regarding the use of anti-personnel mines in various parts of the world, including use highlighted in recent allegations, reports and documented evidence;
5. *Urges* all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information as required under article 7 of the Convention in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention;
6. *Invites* all States that have not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to make global mine action efforts more effective;
7. *Renews its call upon* all States and other relevant parties to work together to promote, support and advance the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims, mine risk education and reduction programmes and the removal and destruction of anti-personnel mines placed or stockpiled throughout the world;
8. *Urges* all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level and, where in a position to do so, to promote adherence to the Convention through bilateral, subregional, regional and multilateral contacts, outreach, seminars and other means, in particular in the light of the upcoming Fifth Review Conference;
9. *Invites and encourages* all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the Fifth Review Conference of the Convention, to be held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, from 25 to 29 November 2024, and to participate in the future programme of meetings of the States parties to the Convention;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Twenty-second Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention and, on behalf of the States parties and in accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations, to attend the Twenty-second Meeting of the States Parties as observers;
11. *Calls upon* States parties and States participating in meetings to address issues arising from outstanding dues and to proceed promptly with the payment of their share of the estimated costs;
12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction”.

RESOLUTION 79/35

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 137 to 35, with 15 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹²⁷

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago,

¹²⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Austria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ireland, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, San Marino, South Africa, Thailand and State of Palestine.

Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Croatia, Georgia, Greece, Japan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia

79/35. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946 and resolution 78/42 of 4 December 2023,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,¹²⁸ in particular the reiteration by the Secretary-General of the commitment to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and the disarmament recommendations of policy brief 9, entitled “A New Agenda for Peace”,¹²⁹ presented by the Secretary-General on 20 July 2023, in particular the recognition that the existential threat that nuclear weapons pose to humanity must motivate us to work towards their total elimination and the recommendation to States to recommit urgently to the pursuit of a world free of nuclear weapons and reverse the erosion of international norms against the spread and use of nuclear weapons, and recalling further the importance of the Secretary-General’s disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*,

Welcoming the Pact for the Future,¹³⁰ namely actions 25 and 26, in which Member States recommit to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and seek to accelerate the full and effective implementation of respective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments,

Deeply concerned about the continued global peace and security challenges currently taking hold and the increased prominence being given by some States to nuclear weapons in their security doctrines, the expansion of nuclear stockpiles, national plans by the nuclear-weapon States to expand, modernize and qualitatively improve nuclear arsenals, the disregard of negative security assurances, as well as plans by the nuclear-weapon States and States under extended nuclear security guarantees to maintain or increase the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines, including with regard to the placement of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear-weapon States, all of which contribute to the erosion of the disarmament and non-proliferation regime and undermine the achievement of a nuclear-weapon free world,

Alarmed further that recent international tensions have taken an increasing nuclear dimension, particularly with regard to threats to use nuclear weapons and increasingly strident nuclear rhetoric,

Deeply concerned about continuous actions that weaken the disarmament and non-proliferation architecture and undermine key norms, such as the dismantling of core agreements among the nuclear-weapon States, including the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, the Treaty on Open Skies, and the suspension of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START Treaty), and encouraging both parties to ensure its full and effective implementation and to negotiate a successor agreement,

Recalling the joint statement on preventing nuclear war and avoiding arms races issued by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on 3 January 2022, affirming that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought”, and the statement by the New Agenda Coalition issued on 25 January 2022,¹³¹ calling for the five nuclear-weapon States to pursue tangible steps towards the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their obligations under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹³²

¹²⁸ A/75/982.

¹²⁹ A/77/CRP.1/Add.8.

¹³⁰ Resolution 79/1.

¹³¹ CD/2226, annex.

¹³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

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Recalling also the decisions and the resolution adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹³³ the basis upon which the Treaty was indefinitely extended, and the Final Documents of the 2000¹³⁴ and the 2010¹³⁵ Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament, in accordance with commitments made under article VI of the Treaty,

Ever mindful that, to preserve the credibility and strength of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, nuclear-weapon States must implement their respective obligations and commitments under the Treaty and therefore redress the imbalance in implementation with regard to non-nuclear-weapon States,

Deeply concerned by the successive failures of the two previous Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty, and dismayed that States parties to the Treaty were again unable to agree on actions that would strengthen the Treaty regime, enhance progress towards its full implementation and universality, or monitor implementation of the commitments made at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences,

Noting with concern that the working group on further strengthening the review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons could not agree on substantive outcomes and recommendations,

Noting the widespread support in the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for the view that enhanced accountability and transparency, including improving the process of reporting by nuclear-weapon States on their implementation of the nuclear disarmament commitments and obligations under the Treaty, would contribute to strengthening the review process, and that this fact was recognized by a majority of States parties during the two first meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference,

Recalling that the total elimination of nuclear weapons, backed by legally binding assurances to ensure its verifiability and irreversibility, is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and reiterating the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding negative security assurances from nuclear-weapon States pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, according to clear benchmarks and within an agreed time frame,

Reiterating the expression of deep concern by the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and its resolve to seek a safer world for all and to achieve the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons,¹³⁶

Reiterating its grave concern at the danger to humanity posed by nuclear weapons, highlighting that these concerns should underpin the need for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Welcoming the attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and inherent risks of nuclear weapons in multilateral disarmament forums since 2010, including in the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, the most recent of which was held in Vienna on 20 June 2022,

Recognizing the highly disproportionate and gendered impact of exposure to ionizing radiation for women and girls, and the need to further integrate a gender perspective into all aspects of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation decision-making processes, inter alia by including the commitment to ensure the equal, full and effective participation and leadership of both women and men, including in the implementation and review of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

¹³³ See 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex.

¹³⁴ 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II), NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part III) and NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part IV)).

¹³⁵ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. II) and NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. III)).

¹³⁶ Ibid., vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions.

Underscoring the important contribution made by nuclear-weapon-free zones to enhancing international peace and security, to a strengthened nuclear non-proliferation regime and as a practical contribution towards nuclear disarmament,

Urging States to strengthen all existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, inter alia, through the ratification of existing treaties and relevant protocols and the withdrawal or revision of any reservations or interpretative declarations contrary to the object and purpose of the treaties establishing such zones,

Recalling the encouragement expressed at the 2010 Review Conference for the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, reaffirming the expectation that this will be followed by concerted international efforts to create such zones in areas where they do not currently exist, especially in the Middle East, and in this context noting with deep disappointment the non-fulfilment of the agreement at the 2010 Review Conference on practical steps to fully implement the 1995 resolution on the Middle East,

Encouraged by the successful organization in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its decision 73/546 of 22 December 2018, of the sessions of a conference aimed at elaborating a treaty on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region,

Underlining the importance of multilateralism in relation to nuclear disarmament, while recognizing the value of unilateral, bilateral and regional initiatives and the importance of compliance with the terms of these initiatives,

Recalling the twenty-eighth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty¹³⁷ and the continued vital importance of its entry into force to the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives, while noting the long-standing inertia towards ratification of the Treaty by nuclear-weapon States and recent moves to withdraw ratification, which continue to make the entry into force of the Treaty impossible, with the associated risk that nuclear testing could be resumed,

Underlining that pending the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, it is necessary to uphold and maintain the moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions,

Welcoming the outcomes of the first and second Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held in 2022 in Vienna,¹³⁸ and 2023 in New York,¹³⁹ and the convening of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, to be held in New York in March 2025, and encouraging all States to participate in these proceedings,

Welcoming also the commemoration and promotion of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as established by resolution 68/32 of 5 December 2013,

Deeply disappointed at the continued absence of progress towards multilateral nuclear disarmament and the persistent failure to undertake new negotiations, including at the Conference on Disarmament, which has been unable to agree upon and implement a programme of work since 1996, and that the Disarmament Commission has not produced a substantive outcome on nuclear disarmament since 1999,

Underscoring the need to develop legally binding verification arrangements to support nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the principles of irreversibility, verification and transparency, that would provide the necessary confidence in the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

1. *Condemns unequivocally* all nuclear threats, whether explicit or implicit, and irrespective of the circumstances, and calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to reject any normalization of nuclear rhetoric and, in particular, the threat of use of nuclear weapons, which only serves to undermine the disarmament and non-proliferation regime and is against the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* the fundamental role of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and looks forward to achieving substantive progress during the

¹³⁷ See resolution 50/245 and A/50/1027.

¹³⁸ See TPNW/MSP/2022/6.

¹³⁹ See TPNW/MSP/2023/14.

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eleventh review cycle, in order to strengthen the Treaty and its review process, overcoming the obstacles that prevented a substantive outcome in the two previous Review Conferences held in 2015 and 2022;

3. *Reiterates* that each article of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is binding on the respective States parties at all times and in all circumstances and that all States parties should be held fully accountable with respect to strict compliance with their obligations under the Treaty;

4. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of the decisions, resolutions and commitments as agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

5. *Strongly urges* nuclear-weapon States to implement the unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, as agreed at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and as a means to ensure full implementation of article VI of the Treaty;

6. *Urges* all State parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement their article VI obligations and to pursue multilateral negotiations without delay on effective measures for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world, recalling in particular the commitment of the nuclear-weapon States to accelerating concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament;

7. *Recognizes* the need for an institutional mechanism to monitor the implementation of nuclear disarmament obligations;

8. *Calls upon* all States to give due prominence to the humanitarian imperatives that underpin nuclear disarmament and to the urgency of achieving it, including new evidence presented at the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, and those imperatives should inform all deliberations, decisions and actions relating to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, including within the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

9. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to make concrete reductions in the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies, pending their total elimination as agreed by the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the outcome documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, and calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to include such information in their regular reporting details regarding progress towards this end;

10. *Calls upon* other States parties to the Treaty that maintain a role for nuclear weapons in their military and security concepts, doctrines and policies to also provide standardized information at regular intervals on, inter alia, measures taken to reduce the role and significance of nuclear weapons in military and security concepts, doctrines and policies, the number, type (strategic or non-strategic) and status (deployed or non-deployed, and alert status) of nuclear warheads within their territories, where applicable, and the number and type of delivery vehicles within their territories, where applicable;

11. *Calls upon* nuclear-weapon States to halt the quantitative increases and qualitative improvement of their nuclear arsenals and the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, and their means of delivery, including those that increase the risk of escalation;

12. *Urges* all nuclear-weapon States to immediately lower the operational readiness of nuclear-weapon systems in a verifiable and transparent manner with a view to ensuring that all nuclear weapons are removed from high alert status;

13. *Encourages* all States that are part of regional alliances that include nuclear-weapon States to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their collective security doctrines, pending their total elimination;

14. *Encourages* nuclear-weapon States to apply the agreed interrelated principles of transparency, verifiability and irreversibility in the implementation of their obligations and undertakings, including those agreed by the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at its 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, taking into account that they are strongly interrelated and are not an end in themselves and are not a prerequisite to commence nuclear disarmament;

15. *Stresses* the necessity for enhanced transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to their nuclear weapons capabilities and the implementation of their article VI obligations and nuclear disarmament-related

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commitments, and urges nuclear-weapon States to implement their nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments, both qualitative and quantitative, in a manner that strengthens accountability and enables all States parties to regularly monitor progress, including through a standard detailed reporting format, thereby enhancing transparency and increasing mutual confidence, and facilitating the evidence-based evaluation of progress towards the full implementation of article VI and nuclear disarmament commitments;

16. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to voluntarily present, jointly or individually, implementation plans for the commitments and undertakings agreed to under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including time frames and benchmarks for progress;

17. *Also urges* the nuclear-weapon States, pending the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals to which they have unequivocally committed, to remove all operational nuclear weapons from high alert status and to put in place, as a matter of urgency, appropriate legal and procedural safeguards aimed at reducing the risk of a nuclear detonation by accident, miscalculation or design;

18. *Further urges* the nuclear-weapon States to report at least twice during a Review Conference cycle at appropriate intervals, and to include in their reports to be submitted during the eleventh review cycle of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons concrete and detailed information concerning the implementation of their obligations and commitments on nuclear disarmament;

19. *Encourages* States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to improve the measurability of the implementation of nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments, including agreement on but not limited to measures on improved and more structured reporting by the nuclear-weapon States, tools such as a set of benchmarks and timelines and/or similar criteria, in order to ensure and facilitate the objective evaluation of progress, as well as the establishment of a structured dialogue on this issue at the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and at the Review Conference on these improved and more structured reports, facilitated by the Chairs of the Preparatory Committee meetings, who will provide a joint report to each Review Conference that includes specific recommendations, targets and indicators, to improve the monitoring of and reporting on article VI and disarmament-related commitments;

20. *Encourages* the nuclear-weapon States, as part of their national reporting, to include details on their plans related to the modernization of nuclear weapons; their nuclear capabilities, including quantity, type and status of nuclear warheads, as well as delivery vehicles; doctrinal issues; risk reduction measures; de-alerting measures; quantity of fissile material; and the number and type of weapons and delivery systems they have disarmed;

21. *Encourages* further steps by all nuclear-weapon States to ensure the irreversible removal of all fissile material designated by each nuclear-weapon State as no longer required for military purposes, and calls upon all States to support, within the context of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the development of appropriate nuclear disarmament verification capabilities and legally binding verification arrangements, thereby ensuring that such material remains permanently outside military programmes in a verifiable and irreversible manner;

22. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to work towards the full implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁴⁰ which is inextricably linked to the indefinite extension of the Treaty, and which remains valid until fully implemented;

23. *Urges* the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East to exert their utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction as contained in the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, including through support for the convening of the conference on the establishment of such a zone;

24. *Calls upon* all concerned parties referred to in decision 73/546 of 22 December 2018 to actively engage in the sessions of the conference to elaborate a treaty to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by all States of the region;

¹⁴⁰ See 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex.

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25. *Calls upon* all States parties to spare no effort to achieve the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in this regard urges India, Israel and Pakistan to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States promptly and without conditions, and to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and further calls upon South Sudan to join the Treaty at the earliest opportunity;

26. *Urges* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fulfil its commitments, to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, to return, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to adhere to its International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreement,¹⁴¹ with a view to achieving the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful, complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and calls for diplomatic efforts to this end;

27. *Calls upon* both parties to the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitations of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START Treaty) to re-engage on and ensure its full and effective implementation and to resume negotiations on a successor agreement;

28. *Calls upon* all Member States to reflect on the vast amount of resources dedicated to the maintenance, development and modernization of nuclear arsenals and to consider whether these resources could be better utilized in pursuit of a better future as envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goals;

29. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to support efforts to identify, elaborate, negotiate and implement further effective legally binding measures for nuclear disarmament, inter alia, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁴² and welcomes the outcomes of the first and second Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty, including the action plan of 2022, and its political declaration and decisions, and the decisions of 2023,¹⁴³

30. *Urges* all States to exert all efforts to advance diplomatic dialogue and work together towards overcoming obstacles that are inhibiting substantive work within the international disarmament machinery to advance the agenda of nuclear disarmament, particularly through multilateral negotiations;

31. *Recommends* that additional measures be taken to advance nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education, in particular to increase awareness of the risks and catastrophic impacts and humanitarian consequences of any nuclear detonation, recognizing the important contributions made by academia, civil society and victims of nuclear weapons to this end;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments" and to review the implementation of the present resolution at that session.

RESOLUTION 79/36

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 137 to 39, with 10 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹⁴⁴

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,

¹⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1677, No. 28986.

¹⁴² A/CONF.229/2017/8.

¹⁴³ See TPNW/MSP/2022/6 and TPNW/MSP/2023/14.

¹⁴⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine.

Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, India, Japan, Pakistan, Serbia, Switzerland

79/36. Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [75/73](#) of 7 December 2020, adopted on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, which was established to save succeeding generations from the untold suffering of the scourge of war, and its resolutions [77/67](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/41](#) of 4 December 2023,

Recalling also that the United Nations emerged at the time of the immense trail of death and destruction resulting from the Second World War, over 75 years ago,

Recalling further the noble principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which enjoin the international community, individually and collectively, to spare no effort in promoting the ethical imperative of “in larger freedom”, so that all peoples may enjoy freedom from want, freedom from fear and the freedom to live in dignity,

Convinced that, given the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks associated with a nuclear weapon detonation, Member States have long envisaged nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation as urgent and interlinked ethical imperatives in achieving the objectives of the Charter, which is reflected in the first resolution, resolution [1 \(I\)](#), adopted by the General Assembly on 24 January 1946, aimed at the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction,

Acknowledging, in this connection, the ethical imperatives outlined in the provisions of its resolutions and reports and those of other related international initiatives on the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks posed by a nuclear weapon detonation, including the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would cause indiscriminate suffering and as such is a violation of the Charter and the laws of humanity and international law,¹⁴⁵ the condemnation of nuclear war as contrary to human conscience and a violation of the fundamental right to life,¹⁴⁶ the threat to the very survival of humankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,¹⁴⁷ the detrimental environmental effects of the use of nuclear weapons,¹⁴⁸ and the disquiet that was expressed at the continued spending on the development and maintenance of nuclear arsenals,¹⁴⁹

Acknowledging also the preamble to and article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁵⁰ and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons,¹⁵¹ in which the Court unanimously concluded that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

¹⁴⁵ See resolution [1653 \(XVI\)](#).

¹⁴⁶ See resolution [38/75](#).

¹⁴⁷ See resolution [S-10/2](#).

¹⁴⁸ See resolution [50/70 M](#).

¹⁴⁹ See [A/59/119](#).

¹⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

¹⁵¹ [A/51/218](#), annex.

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Acknowledging further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁵² in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving that aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

Concerned that, despite the long-standing recognition that it has accorded to these ethical imperatives and while much effort has been directed to addressing nuclear non-proliferation, limited progress has been made in meeting the nuclear disarmament obligations required to achieve and maintain the nuclear-weapon-free world that the international community demands,

Disappointed at the continued absence of progress towards multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament, despite unrelenting efforts of Member States towards this end,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing awareness, renewed attention and growing momentum that has been generated by Member States and the international community since 2010 regarding the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks associated with nuclear weapons, which underpin the ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world, together with all related international initiatives,

Recalling that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons¹⁵³ acknowledges the ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament,

Conscious of the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in relation to nuclear disarmament, and determined to promote multilateralism as essential to nuclear disarmament negotiations,

1. *Calls upon* all States to acknowledge the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks posed by a nuclear weapon detonation, whether by accident, miscalculation or design;

2. *Acknowledges* the ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world, which is a “global public good of the highest order”, serving both national and collective security interests;

3. *Declares* that:

(a) The global threat posed by nuclear weapons must urgently be eliminated;

(b) Discussions, decisions and actions on nuclear weapons must focus on the effects of these weapons on human beings and the environment and must be guided by the unspeakable suffering and unacceptable harm that they cause;

(c) Greater attention must be given to the impact of a nuclear weapon detonation on women and the importance of their participation in discussions, decisions and actions on nuclear weapons;

(d) Nuclear weapons serve to undermine collective security, heighten the risk of nuclear catastrophe, aggravate international tension and make conflict more dangerous;

(e) Arguments in favour of the retention of nuclear weapons have a negative impact on the credibility of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime;

(f) The long-term plans for the modernization of nuclear weapons arsenals run contrary to commitments and obligations to nuclear disarmament and engender perceptions of the indefinite possession of these weapons;

(g) In a world where basic human needs have not yet been met, the vast resources allocated to the modernization of nuclear weapons arsenals could instead be redirected to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals;¹⁵⁴

¹⁵² Resolution 55/2.

¹⁵³ A/CONF.229/2017/8.

¹⁵⁴ See resolution 70/1.

(h) Given the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, it is inconceivable that any use of nuclear weapons, irrespective of the cause, would be compatible with the requirements of international humanitarian law or international law, or the laws of morality, or the dictates of public conscience;

(i) Given their indiscriminate nature and potential to annihilate humanity, nuclear weapons are inherently immoral;

4. *Notes* that all responsible States have a solemn duty to take decisions that serve to protect their people and each other from the ravages of a nuclear weapon detonation, and that the only way for States to do so is through the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

5. *Stresses* that all States share an ethical responsibility to act with urgency and determination, with the support of all relevant stakeholders, to take the effective measures, including legally binding measures, necessary to eliminate and prohibit all nuclear weapons, given their catastrophic humanitarian consequences and associated risks;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world”.

RESOLUTION 79/37

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 142 to 11, with 34 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹⁵⁵

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Estonia, France, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine

79/37. Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 70/47 of 7 December 2015, 71/46 of 5 December 2016, 72/30 of 4 December 2017, 73/47 of 5 December 2018, 74/42 of 12 December 2019, 75/39 of 7 December 2020, 76/30 of 6 December 2021, 77/53 of 7 December 2022 and 78/34 of 4 December 2023,

¹⁵⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine.

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Reiterating the deep concern about the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons,

Stressing that the immense and uncontrollable destructive capability and indiscriminate nature of nuclear weapons cause unacceptable humanitarian consequences, as has been demonstrated through their past use and testing,

Recalling that concern about the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons has been reflected in numerous United Nations resolutions, including the first resolution adopted by the General Assembly, on 24 January 1946,

Recalling also that at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1978, the Assembly stressed that nuclear weapons posed the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization,¹⁵⁶

Welcoming the renewed interest and resolve of the international community, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross and international humanitarian organizations, to address the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expressed deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,¹⁵⁷

Noting the resolutions of 26 November 2011 and 22 June 2022 of the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement entitled “Working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons”,

Recalling the joint statements on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons delivered to the General Assembly and during the ninth and tenth cycles of the review of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁵⁸ including most recently at the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Welcoming the facts-based discussions on the effects of a nuclear weapon detonation that were held at the conferences on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, convened by Norway, on 4 and 5 March 2013, Mexico, on 13 and 14 February 2014, and Austria, on 8 and 9 December 2014, and, most recently, on 20 June 2022,

Cognizant that a key message from experts and international organizations at those conferences was that no State or international body could address the immediate humanitarian emergency caused by a nuclear weapon detonation or provide adequate assistance to victims,

Firmly believing that it is in the interest of all States to engage in discussions on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons with the aim of further broadening and deepening the understanding of this matter, and welcoming civil society’s ongoing engagement,

Reaffirming the role of civil society, in partnership with Governments, in raising awareness about the unacceptable humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the renewed engagement of the scientific community and academia in deepening our fact-based understanding of the humanitarian and environmental consequences of nuclear weapons, as well as their associated risks, and encouraging further interdisciplinary work in this regard,

Emphasizing that the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons affect not only Governments but also each and every citizen of our interconnected world and have deep implications for human survival, for the environment, for socioeconomic development, for our economies and for the health of future generations,

1. *Stresses* that it is in the interest of the very survival of humanity that nuclear weapons never be used again, under any circumstances;

2. *Emphasizes* that the only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons will never be used again is their total elimination;

¹⁵⁶ See resolution S-10/2.

¹⁵⁷ See *2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*.

¹⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

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3. *Stresses* that the catastrophic effects of a nuclear weapon detonation, whether by accident, miscalculation or design, cannot be adequately addressed;
4. *Expresses its firm belief* that awareness of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons must underpin all approaches and efforts towards nuclear disarmament;
5. *Calls upon* all States, in their shared responsibility, to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, to prevent their vertical and horizontal proliferation and to achieve nuclear disarmament;
6. *Urges* States to exert all efforts to totally eliminate the threat of these weapons of mass destruction;
7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”.

RESOLUTION 79/38

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 127 to 44, with 13 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹⁵⁹

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Tajikistan

79/38. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 72/31 of 4 December 2017, 73/48 of 5 December 2018, 74/41 of 12 December 2019, 75/40 of 7 December 2020, 76/34 of 6 December 2021, 77/54 of 7 December 2022 and 78/35 of 4 December 2023,

1. *Recalls* the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons¹⁶⁰ on 7 July 2017;
2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Treaty on 22 January 2021;
3. *Notes* that the Treaty has been open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York since 20 September 2017;

¹⁵⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine.

¹⁶⁰ A/CONF.229/2017/8.

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4. *Welcomes* that already 94 States had signed the Treaty and 73 States had become parties to it as at 14 October 2024, and also welcomes ongoing universalization efforts;
5. *Recalls* the adoption of the Vienna Action Plan at the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna, Austria, from 21 to 23 June 2022;¹⁶¹
6. *Welcomes* the convening of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 November to 1 December 2023, which examined the status and implementation of the Treaty and considered the progress towards achieving its objectives, purpose, and the goal of a world free from nuclear weapons, as well as the implementation of the Vienna Action Plan;
7. *Also welcomes* the decisions taken at the second Meeting of States Parties,¹⁶² including the adoption of the declaration entitled “Our commitment to upholding the prohibition of nuclear weapons and averting their catastrophic consequences”, as well as the ongoing informal intersessional work to implement the Treaty and the Vienna Action Plan;
8. *Further welcomes* the participation of States signatories, as well as of other States not party to the Treaty, the relevant entities of the United Nations system, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and relevant non-governmental organizations at the second Meeting of States Parties as observers;
9. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Treaty’s Scientific Advisory Group and its report on the status and developments regarding nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon risks, the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament and related issues;¹⁶³
10. *Confirms* that the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 3 to 7 March 2025;
11. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his support provided to date, and requests him to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, as may be required, for the third Meeting of States Parties and its informal intersessional process;
12. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Treaty at the earliest possible date;
13. *Calls upon* those States in a position to do so to promote adherence to the Treaty and its norms and underlying rationale through bilateral, subregional, regional and multilateral contacts, outreach and other means;
14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the status of signature and ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Treaty;
15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”.

RESOLUTION 79/39

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 139 to 26, with 22 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/408](#) and [A/79/408/Corr.1](#), para. 114)¹⁶⁴

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

¹⁶¹ [TPNW/MSP/2022/6](#), annex II.

¹⁶² See [TPNW/MSP/2023/14](#).

¹⁶³ [TPNW/MSP/2023/8](#).

¹⁶⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Djibouti, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine

79/39. Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World

The General Assembly,

Recalling its long-standing support for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons, its resolution 70/57 of 7 December 2015, by which it adopted the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World, and its resolutions 73/57 of 5 December 2018 and 76/48 of 6 December 2021,

Recognizing the need to achieve a world without nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing, in this regard, the fundamental role of the agreement on the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly of 30 June 1978,¹⁶⁵ in which it is stated, inter alia, that “effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority”,

Emphasizing also the crucial role of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁶⁶ in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and recalling in particular the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament, in accordance with commitments made under article VI of the Treaty, agreed to at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and reaffirmed by the 2010 Review Conference,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,¹⁶⁷ in which the Court concluded unanimously that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Acknowledging the significant contribution made towards realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, although they are not an end in themselves, and reaffirming the political decision of 115 States parties to the treaties that establish nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia to reject nuclear weapons,

Noting the entry into force, on 22 January 2021, of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁶⁸ which has become a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination,

Recalling the relevant principles and agreements of international humanitarian law and the laws of war, and recalling also the expression of deep concern by the 2010 Review Conference at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁵ Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁶⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

¹⁶⁷ A/51/218, annex.

¹⁶⁸ A/CONF.229/2017/8.

¹⁶⁹ See 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*.

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Taking into account, in this context, the Secretary-General's disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, announced in May 2018,

Noting that Member States decided in resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024 to, inter alia, recommit and advance the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons,

1. *Recalls* the adoption of the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World, annexed to resolution 70/57;
2. *Invites* States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Declaration and to promote its implementation;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the efforts that they have made and the measures that they have taken with respect to the implementation of the Declaration, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a report on the implementation of the Declaration;
4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World".

RESOLUTION 79/40

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹⁷⁰

79/40. The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/46 of 4 December 2023, as well as all previous resolutions on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, including resolution 56/24 V of 24 December 2001,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued and full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,¹⁷¹ and recognizing its important contribution to international efforts on this matter,

Emphasizing also the importance of the continued and full implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument),¹⁷²

Recalling the commitment of States to the Programme of Action as the main framework for measures within the activities of the international community to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Underlining the need for States to enhance their efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

¹⁷⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

¹⁷¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15)*, chap. IV, para. 24.

¹⁷² See decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

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Mindful of the implementation of the outcomes adopted by the follow-up meetings on the Programme of Action,

Welcoming the successful convening of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 17 to 28 June 2024, and its outcome,¹⁷³

Recognizing the need for the strengthened participation of women in decision-making and implementation processes relating to the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, and reaffirming the need for States to mainstream a gender perspective into their implementation efforts,

Noting that web-based tools developed by the Secretariat, including its searchable database and the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium, and the tools developed by Member States could be used to assess progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming its decision, in its resolution 77/71 of 7 December 2022, to establish a dedicated fellowship training programme on small arms and light weapons in order to strengthen technical knowledge and expertise in areas relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, in particular in developing countries,

Noting that voluntary national reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action can serve, inter alia, to provide a baseline for measuring progress in its implementation, build confidence and promote transparency, provide a basis for information exchange and action and serve to identify needs and opportunities for international assistance and cooperation, including the matching of needs with available resources and expertise,

Noting with satisfaction regional and subregional efforts being undertaken in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and commending the progress that has already been made in this regard, including the tackling of both supply and demand factors that are relevant to addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing that sharing and applying best practices, on a voluntary basis, at the regional, subregional and national levels support the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument and should therefore be an ongoing effort, in order to address ongoing challenges associated with the diversion of and illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Reaffirming that international cooperation and assistance are an essential aspect of the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

Recognizing the efforts undertaken by civil society in the provision of assistance to States for the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling that Governments bear the primary responsibility for preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, in accordance with the sovereignty of States and their relevant international obligations,

Reiterating that illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons is a serious problem that the international community should address urgently,

Reiterating also the new challenges and potential opportunities with regard to effective marking, record-keeping and tracing resulting from developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms and light weapons, and bearing in mind the different situations, capacities and priorities of States and regions,

Recognizing that the opportunities and challenges associated with these developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms and light weapons, including polymer and modular weapons and firearms produced using three-dimensional printing, must be addressed in a timely manner,

¹⁷³ [A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3](#), annex.

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Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁷⁴ which contains an overview of recent developments in the illicit trade in and circulation of small arms and light weapons, as well as the activities carried out by the United Nations,

Welcoming the inclusion of small arms and light weapons in the scope of the Arms Trade Treaty,¹⁷⁵

Acknowledging that effective national control systems for the transfer of conventional arms contribute to the prevention and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Recalling the adoption of resolution [78/47](#) of 4 December 2023 and, without a vote, of the final report¹⁷⁶ of the open-ended working group established pursuant to resolution [76/233](#) of 24 December 2021, and the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management, which is a cooperative framework that is voluntary and contains a set of political commitments for strengthening and promoting existing initiatives on, and addressing existing gaps in, through-life conventional ammunition management, as contained in the annex to the report,

1. *Underlines* the fact that the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects requires concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacture, brokering, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and that their uncontrolled proliferation in many regions of the world has a wide range of humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences and poses a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels;

2. *Recognizes* the urgent need to maintain and enhance national controls, in accordance with the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, including their diversion to illicit trade, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, taking into account, inter alia, their adverse humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences for the affected States;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for States to redouble national efforts to provide for the safe, secure, comprehensive and effective management of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons held by Governments to prevent, combat and eradicate the diversion of those weapons;

4. *Calls upon* all States to implement the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument) by, inter alia, including in their national reports the name and contact information of the national points of contact and information on national marking practices used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import, as applicable;

5. *Encourages* all relevant initiatives, including those of the United Nations, other international organizations, regional and subregional organizations and civil society, for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action, and calls upon all Member States to contribute towards the continued implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels;

6. *Encourages* States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution [60/81](#) of 8 December 2005 to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons;¹⁷⁷

7. *Endorses* the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 17 to 28 June 2024;

¹⁷⁴ [A/79/77](#).

¹⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

¹⁷⁶ [A/78/111](#).

¹⁷⁷ See [A/62/163](#) and [A/62/163/Corr.1](#).

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8. *Decides*, pursuant to the schedule of meetings for the period from 2024 to 2030 agreed upon at the Fourth Review Conference, to convene, in New York, a one-week biennial meeting of States in 2026 (10 meetings) and a one-week biennial meeting of States in 2028 (10 meetings), to consider key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument at the national, regional and global levels;

9. *Also decides* to convene the Fifth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (and the International Tracing Instrument) in 2030 as a two-week event, to be preceded by a preparatory committee meeting of not more than five days, in early 2030;

10. *Underlines* the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument for attaining Goal 16 and target 16.4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁷⁸

11. *Emphasizes* the need for the equal, full, meaningful and effective participation of women in all decision-making and implementation processes relating to the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument;

12. *Encourages* States to take into account recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design, in particular polymer and modular weapons, in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument and to strengthen normative frameworks, where needed, and cooperation between law enforcement agencies so as to prevent unauthorized recipients, including criminals and terrorists, from acquiring small arms and light weapons;

13. *Emphasizes* that international cooperation and assistance remain essential to the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, while being mindful of the need to ensure the adequacy, accessibility, effectiveness and sustainability of international cooperation and assistance measures, including, as appropriate, improved funding arrangements, technology transfer and adequate training and support programmes, as well as strong national ownership;

14. *Also emphasizes* the fact that initiatives by the international community with respect to international cooperation and assistance remain essential and complementary to national implementation efforts, as well as to those at the regional and global levels;

15. *Recognizes* the necessity for interested States to develop effective coordination mechanisms, where they do not exist, to enhance the implementation of the Programme of Action and strengthen the exchange of information on international cooperation and assistance, including experiences on completed assistance projects;

16. *Encourages* States to consider, among other mechanisms, the coherent identification of needs, priorities, national plans and programmes that may require international cooperation and assistance from States and regional and international organizations in a position to do so;

17. *Decides* to establish and maintain a structured procedure within the Secretariat, starting in 2026, to process offers of and requests for assistance submitted under the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument to facilitate the matching of needs and resources, as outlined in paragraph 212 of the outcome document of the Fourth Review Conference;

18. *Requests* the Secretariat to establish a dedicated funding mechanism under the trust fund for global and regional disarmament activities to receive voluntary contributions from Member States to advance international cooperation and assistance activities related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, complementary to the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, the Saving Lives Entity fund and other existing funding mechanisms;

19. *Encourages* States to make, on a voluntary basis, increasing use of their national reports as a tool for communicating assistance needs and information on the resources and mechanisms available to address such needs, and encourages States in a position to render such assistance to make use of those national reports;

¹⁷⁸ Resolution 70/1.

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20. *Encourages* States, relevant international and regional organizations and civil society with the capacity to do so to cooperate with and provide assistance to other States, upon request, in the preparation of comprehensive national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument;

21. *Encourages* States to reinforce, as necessary, cross-border cooperation at the national, subregional and regional levels in addressing the common problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, with full respect for each State's sovereignty over its own borders;

22. *Also encourages* States to take full advantage of the benefits of cooperation with the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament, the World Customs Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with their mandates and consistent with national priorities;

23. *Encourages* all efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action, including those highlighted in the outcome document of the Third Review Conference;

24. *Recalls* its decision, in its resolution 77/71, to establish a dedicated fellowship training programme on small arms and light weapons in order to strengthen technical knowledge and expertise in areas relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, in particular in developing countries, for a duration of four weeks in-person in four regions, respectively, preceded by a preparatory self-paced online course, with the participation of 15 fellows per region, and in order to expedite the implementation of the programme, to provide the yearly financial resources necessary to ensure a sustained operationalization of this programme and urges its implementation in 2025, and requests the Secretary-General to operationalize the decision and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and periodically thereafter for follow-up;

25. *Encourages* States to submit, on a voluntary basis, national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action, notes that States will submit national reports on their implementation of the International Tracing Instrument, encourages those States in a position to do so to use the reporting template made available by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, and reaffirms the utility of synchronizing such reports with biennial meetings of States and review conferences as a means of increasing the submission rate and improving the utility of reports, as well as contributing substantively to meeting discussions;

26. *Encourages* States in a position to do so to provide financial assistance, through a voluntary sponsorship fund, that could be distributed, upon request, to States otherwise unable to participate in meetings on the Programme of Action;

27. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Saving Lives Entity fund to ensure sustained financing for coordinated, integrated small arms control measures in countries most affected by the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and encourages States in a position to do so to make voluntary financial contributions to the fund;

28. *Encourages* interested States and relevant international and regional organizations in a position to do so to convene regional meetings to consider and advance the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as the International Tracing Instrument, including in preparation for the meetings on the Programme of Action;

29. *Encourages* civil society, industry and relevant organizations to strengthen their cooperation and work with States at the respective national and regional levels to achieve the implementation of the Programme of Action;

30. *Reaffirms* the importance of States' undertaking to identify, where applicable, groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit small arms and light weapons, and take action under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals;

31. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a comprehensive analysis, within existing resources, of progress in the trends, challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, including with regard to national frameworks, based on available credible information, including information submitted and/or provided by Member States, for presentation at the Biennial Meeting of States in 2026 for consideration and appropriate follow-up;

32. *Also requests* the Secretariat to report on support provided by the United Nations system for the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, including experiences, best

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practices and lessons learned regarding the efficient use of available resources, for presentation at upcoming meetings on the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument;

33. *Decides* to establish an open-ended technical expert group, convening for at least two days, and no more than three days, in 2026 and 2028, within the schedule of meetings of the Biennial Meetings of States, to develop agreed recommendations, by consensus, to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in the light of developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design, in particular polymer and modular weapons and firearms produced using three-dimensional printing, focusing on the provision of international cooperation and assistance, as outlined in paragraphs 174 to 178 of the outcome document of the Fourth Review Conference;

34. *Requests* the Secretariat, within existing resources, to conduct a study on obliterated markings and methods for marking recovery in the context of the International Tracing Instrument and to report to the Biennial Meeting of States in 2026;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects”.

RESOLUTION 79/41

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 152 to 6, with 28 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹⁷⁹

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Sudan, Zimbabwe

79/41. Steps to building a common roadmap towards a world without nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that achieving a world without nuclear weapons is a common goal for the international community,

¹⁷⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu and Zambia.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recalling that it has been 79 years since the use of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki,

Reaffirming the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁸⁰ as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament architecture, and an important element in facilitating the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, science and technology, and also reaffirming its determination to fully and steadily implement the Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars, including article VI of the Treaty, and to further enhance the universality of the Treaty,

Noting that the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirm the validity of all existing commitments undertaken, including those contained in the decisions and resolution of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁸¹ the outcome document of the 2000 Review Conference,¹⁸² especially the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, and the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by the 2010 Review Conference,¹⁸³ and also reaffirm that the full and effective implementation by all States parties of the commitments outlined above is essential to the integrity and credibility of the Treaty,

Noting also the deliberations at the working group on further strengthening the review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 24 to 28 July 2023, and the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the eleventh Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 31 July to 11 August 2023 and from 22 July to 2 August 2024, the working paper from the Chair of the working group, the Chair's summary of the 2024 session of the Preparatory Committee, and the reflections by the Chair of the 2023 and 2024 sessions of the Preparatory Committee on potential areas for focused discussions at the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee, welcoming the practice of the Chair of drafting such papers, and stressing that such deliberations and papers are a useful contribution for the third session of the Preparatory Committee,

Expressing deep concern at the deteriorated international security environment, including the ongoing actions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, as well as irresponsible nuclear rhetoric affecting regional and international security, that make the threat of nuclear weapons use today higher than at any time since the heights of the cold war,

Sharing the concern at the rapid and non-transparent quantitative expansion and opaque qualitative improvement of nuclear forces by some nuclear-weapon States that includes the development of advanced nuclear weapons and new types of means of their delivery, and the continued role of nuclear weapons in security policies, as well as uneven levels of transparency surrounding these activities,

Expressing profound regret over the unilateral purported suspension of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START Treaty), stressing the urgency and importance of the Russian Federation returning to full implementation of the New START Treaty, and calling for good-faith negotiations on a successor framework to New START before its expiration in 2026,

Reaffirming the special responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States to initiate and actively engage in arms control dialogues in good faith on effective measures to prevent nuclear arms racing and help to prepare the way for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons, and calling upon nuclear-weapon States to pursue dialogue and concrete actions to reduce nuclear risks, both bilaterally and multilaterally,

Bearing in mind, in accordance with the Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races of 3 January 2022, that, inter alia, “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought” and that we must make every effort to avert the danger of such a war, affirming the need

¹⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

¹⁸¹ 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2).

¹⁸² 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document*, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II), NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part III) and NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part IV)).

¹⁸³ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document*, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. II) and NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. III)).

for the nuclear-weapon States to pursue concrete actions for the implementation of the commitments contained therein, including through bilateral and multilateral diplomatic approaches to avoid military confrontations, strengthen stability and predictability, increase mutual understanding and confidence and prevent an arms race that would benefit none and endanger all, and reminding all nuclear-weapon States of the importance of meeting their commitments to engage through structured efforts to exchange views on nuclear concepts, doctrines, policies and risk reduction,

Noting with grave concern the lack of substantial progress towards a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, welcoming the further discussion at the Conference on Disarmament, also welcoming the declared voluntary moratoriums by some nuclear-weapon States on the production of such material, stressing the importance of political will to make progress on such a treaty, and welcoming efforts in this regard,

Reaffirming the importance of full adherence by all nuclear-weapon States to all existing obligations and commitments related to negative security assurances given to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, either unilaterally or multilaterally, including in connection with the treaties and relevant protocols of nuclear-weapon-free zones and the commitments under the Memorandum on Security Assurances in Connection with Ukraine's Accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1994,

Encouraging the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, and where they do not exist, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, and in accordance with the 1999 guidelines of the Disarmament Commission,¹⁸⁴ adopted by consensus,

Recognizing the continuing contributions that the Antarctic Treaty,¹⁸⁵ the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco),¹⁸⁶ the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga),¹⁸⁷ the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (Treaty of Bangkok),¹⁸⁸ the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)¹⁸⁹ and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (Treaty of Semipalatinsk),¹⁹⁰ as well as the nuclear-weapon-free status of Mongolia, are making towards attaining the objectives of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation,

Recognizing also the importance of the decisions and the resolution on the Middle East of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁹¹ and the Final Documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, reaffirming its support for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region and in accordance with the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, and noting the efforts in this regard,

Emphasizing the importance for all States, especially for the nuclear-weapon States, of taking further practical steps and effective measures towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in a way that promotes international stability, peace and security, and based on the principle of undiminished and increased security for all,

Recognizing that nuclear risk will persist as long as nuclear weapons exist, reaffirming that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only way to eliminate all risks associated with these weapons,

Reaffirming that risk reduction is neither a substitute nor a prerequisite for nuclear disarmament and that efforts in this area should contribute to forward movement in and complement the implementation of article VI obligations and related nuclear disarmament commitments,

¹⁸⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/54/42)*, annex I, sect. C.

¹⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

¹⁸⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

¹⁸⁷ *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

¹⁸⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

¹⁸⁹ *A/50/426*, annex.

¹⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

¹⁹¹ See *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2)*, annex.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Reiterating deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and reaffirming that this awareness ought to continue to underpin our approaches and efforts towards nuclear disarmament, and welcoming the visits of leaders, youth and others to Hiroshima and Nagasaki in this regard,

Acknowledging that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was adopted on 7 July 2017, and noting that it was opened to signature by the Secretary General of the United Nations on 20 September 2017, entered into force on 22 January 2021 and held its first Meeting of States Parties from 21 to 23 June 2022 and its second Meeting of States Parties from 27 November to 1 December 2023,

Reaffirming that further strengthening of the global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament architecture is essential for international peace and security, and also reaffirming the inalienable right of all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with the Treaty, as well as the importance of nuclear safeguards, safety and security for the fullest possible use and exchange of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, and stressing that the further development of such peaceful nuclear applications can make a significant contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming also the importance of ensuring the equal, full and effective participation and leadership of both women and men and of further integrating a gender perspective in all aspects of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation decision-making processes,

Noting that further work is required to ensure the transparency, verifiability and irreversibility of nuclear disarmament while enhancing accountability, and welcoming the deliberations of the working group on further strengthening the review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly regarding transparency, reporting and accountability measures, as well as steps taken by some nuclear-weapon States to demonstrate transparency with respect to their nuclear weapons, including numerical and qualitative information on their nuclear arsenals, nuclear policy, doctrine, budgeting and public sharing of information on modernization plans,

1. *Urges* all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to make every effort to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used again, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and to refrain from any inflammatory rhetoric concerning the use of nuclear weapons, based on the recognition that all States have a shared interest in averting a nuclear war;

2. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, to honour and respect all existing negative security assurances undertaken by them, including in connection with the treaties and relevant protocols of nuclear-weapon-free zones, and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons consistent with their respective obligations and commitments;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to apply the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the implementation of their obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; to immediately pursue enhanced transparency measures by providing information in line with Action 21 of the 2010 Action Plan, related to concrete data on their nuclear arsenals and capabilities, without prejudice to their national security, as well as national measures related to nuclear disarmament including their nuclear policies, doctrines and nuclear risk reduction measures, including status of production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and to provide frequent and detailed reporting on the implementation of the Treaty and opportunities for discussion of these reports, taking into account Actions 20 and 21 of the 2010 Action Plan and paragraph 187 (35) of [NPT/CONF.2020/WP.77](#) as a useful reference, and calls upon nuclear-weapon States, especially those that have yet to do so, to engage with non-nuclear-weapon States in a meaningful dialogue on transparency regarding their nuclear arsenals and avoiding an arms race, including through a regular process for an open explanation of national reports coupled with an interactive discussion with non-nuclear-weapon States and civil society participants at future meetings in the review process for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and continue such practices;

4. *Emphasizes* that maintaining the overall decreasing trend of the global stockpile of nuclear weapons, which is currently at risk due to the actions of some States, is vital in getting closer to a world free of nuclear weapons, and urges all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to maintain this trend and undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, regardless of their location, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures;

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

5. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to immediately commence and bring to an early conclusion, negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with [CD/1299](#) and the mandate contained therein, and upon Conference members to engage in relevant activities of the Conference towards that goal, further calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to declare or maintain voluntary moratoriums on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, as well as encourages all States that have not yet done so to initiate a process towards the dismantling or conversion for peaceful uses of facilities for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in line with Action 18 of the 2010 Action Plan, and, consistent with Action 16 of the 2010 Action Plan, encourages nuclear-weapon States to commit to declaring, as appropriate, to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) all fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes and to place such material as soon as practicable under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes;

6. *Emphasizes* that the transparency of the management of civil plutonium must be maintained and any attempt to produce or support the production of plutonium for military programmes under the guise of civilian programmes undermines the objectives of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, underscores the importance of the implementation of the Guidelines for the Management of Plutonium (INFCIRC 549), and, in this regard, calls upon all States that committed to reporting annually their holdings of all plutonium in peaceful nuclear activities to IAEA to fulfil those commitments;

7. *Urges* all States that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty¹⁹² to do so in all expediency, particularly the now nine States listed in its Annex 2, whose ratification is required for the Treaty to enter into force, and, pending the entry into force of the Treaty, to refrain from conducting nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, and any other action that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty, and to declare or maintain existing moratoriums on nuclear weapon test explosions, as well as to assist the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in its work in preparing for the entry into force of the Treaty;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to commit to further identifying, exploring and implementing effective risk reduction measures necessary to mitigate risks relating to nuclear weapons use that arise from miscalculation, misperception, miscommunication or accident, inter alia, to intensify dialogue among and between the nuclear-weapon States and with the non-nuclear-weapon States, to develop and make every effort to implement effective crisis prevention and management arrangements, mechanisms and tools, to maintain the practice of not targeting each other or any other State with nuclear weapons and keep them at the lowest possible alert levels;

9. *Also calls upon* all States to strengthen support for initiatives to develop multilateral disarmament verification and capacity-building in support of nuclear disarmament and as an effective step towards achieving the objectives of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to further conceptual and practical work on nuclear disarmament verification, taking into account the importance of partnerships between nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States on this matter and encouraging broad participation by all States in such initiatives, and welcomes that the Group of Governmental Experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues adopted its final report by consensus in May 2023;

10. *Underscores* the importance of complying with the obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and addressing all non-compliance matters in order to uphold the integrity of the Treaty and the authority of the safeguards system;

11. *Reaffirms* the commitment to achieving the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, as well as all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, and the obligation of all Member States to fully implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, notes with serious concern the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 9 September 2022 of an updated law on nuclear policy lowering the threshold for the use of nuclear weapons, and

¹⁹² See resolution [50/245](#) and [A/50/1027](#).

supplementation in September 2023 of nuclear force-building policy in its Constitution as well as recent revelation of images of a uranium enrichment facility for the first time, urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to return at an early date to full compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and confirms that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot and will never have the status of a nuclear-weapon State under the Treaty;

12. *Calls upon* all States to facilitate efforts on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education, which is a useful and effective means to advance the goals of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in support of achieving a world without nuclear weapons, inter alia, efforts in which the young generation can actively engage, including through dialogue platforms, mentoring, internships, fellowships, scholarships, model events and youth group activities, as well as to raise awareness of the realities of the use of nuclear weapons, including through, among others, visits by leaders, youth and others to and interactions with communities and people, including the hibakusha, those who have suffered the use of nuclear weapons irrespective of their nationalities and origins, and who pass on their experiences to the future generations through long-standing grass-roots efforts around the world, including those of Nihon Hidankyo, recognized with the Nobel Peace Prize 2024, and welcomes concrete measures in this regard, inter alia, the Young Professionals Network of P5 academics, the Youth4Disarmament Initiative, "Disarmament education: resources for learning" and the "Youth Leader Fund for a world without nuclear weapons";

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Steps to building a common roadmap towards a world without nuclear weapons".

RESOLUTION 79/42

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)¹⁹³

79/42. Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/43 of 4 December 2023,

Recognizing the determination of the international community to combat terrorism, as evidenced in relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned by the growing risk of linkages between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, and in particular by the fact that terrorists may seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction,

Cognizant of the steps taken by States to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004 on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 2325 (2016) of 15 December 2016 and 2663 (2022) of 30 November 2022 on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

Recalling also the entry into force on 7 July 2007 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,¹⁹⁴

¹⁹³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe.

¹⁹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2445, No. 44004.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recalling further the adoption, by consensus of the States parties, of the Amendment¹⁹⁵ to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material¹⁹⁶ by the International Atomic Energy Agency on 8 July 2005, and its entry into force on 8 May 2016,

Recalling the support expressed in the Final Document of the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, for measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction,

Recalling also that the Group of Eight, the European Union, the Regional Forum of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and others have taken into account in their deliberations the dangers posed by the likely acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and the need for international cooperation in combating it, and that the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism was launched jointly by the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

Recalling further the holding of the Nuclear Security Summit on 12 and 13 April 2010 in Washington, D.C., on 26 and 27 March 2012 in Seoul, on 24 and 25 March 2014 in The Hague and on 31 March and 1 April 2016 in Washington, D.C.,

Recalling the holding of the high-level meeting on countering nuclear terrorism, with a focus on strengthening the legal framework, in New York on 28 September 2012,

Acknowledging the consideration of issues relating to terrorism and weapons of mass destruction by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,¹⁹⁷

Taking note of the holding by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the fourth International Conference on Nuclear Security: Shaping the Future, in Vienna in May 2024, the third International Conference on Nuclear Security: Sustaining and Strengthening Efforts, in Vienna in February 2020, the second International Conference on Nuclear Security: Commitments and Actions, in Vienna in December 2016, and the first International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts, in Vienna in July 2013, and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its sixty-eighth regular session,

Recalling the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 8 September 2003, and the supplementary Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 11 September 2017,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 16 September 2005¹⁹⁸ and the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006,¹⁹⁹

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution [78/43](#),²⁰⁰

Mindful of the urgent need for addressing, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this threat to humanity,

Emphasizing that progress is urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

¹⁹⁵ Ibid., vol. 3132, No. 24631.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid., vol. 1456, No. 24631.

¹⁹⁷ See [A/59/361](#).

¹⁹⁸ Resolution [60/1](#).

¹⁹⁹ Resolution [60/288](#).

²⁰⁰ [A/79/138](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

2. *Appeals* to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and encourages States parties to the Convention to review its implementation;
3. *Urges* all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture;
4. *Encourages* cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”.

RESOLUTION 79/43

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²⁰¹

79/43. Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations envisages the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources,

Recalling also the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,²⁰² as well as the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,²⁰³

Recalling further its resolutions 49/75 J of 15 December 1994, 50/70 G of 12 December 1995, 51/45 D of 10 December 1996, 52/38 D of 9 December 1997, 53/77 K of 4 December 1998, 54/54 T of 1 December 1999, 55/33 L of 20 November 2000, 56/24 E of 29 November 2001, 57/65 of 22 November 2002, 59/78 of 3 December 2004, 60/61 of 8 December 2005, 61/64 of 6 December 2006, 62/48 of 5 December 2007, 63/52 of 2 December 2008, 64/32 of 2 December 2009, 65/52 of 8 December 2010, 66/30 of 2 December 2011, 67/40 of 3 December 2012, 68/37 of 5 December 2013, 69/56 of 2 December 2014, 70/32 of 7 December 2015, 71/62 of 5 December 2016, 72/46 of 4 December 2017, 73/37 of 5 December 2018, 74/57 of 12 December 2019, 75/43 of 7 December 2020, 76/37 of 6 December 2021, 77/45 of 7 December 2022 and 78/23 of 4 December 2023, and its decision 58/520 of 8 December 2003,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024,

²⁰¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

²⁰² See resolution S-10/2.

²⁰³ See *Report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, 24 August–11 September 1987 (A/CONF.130/39)*.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Mindful of the changes in international relations that have taken place since the adoption in 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, including the development agenda that has emerged over the past decade,

Bearing in mind the new challenges for the international community in the fields of development, poverty eradication and the elimination of the diseases that afflict humanity,

Stressing the importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development and the important role of security in this connection, and concerned at increasing global military expenditure, which could otherwise be spent on development needs,

Recalling the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development²⁰⁴ and its reappraisal of this significant issue in the current international context,

Bearing in mind the importance of following up on the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 78/23,²⁰⁵

1. *Stresses* the central role of the United Nations in the relationship between disarmament and development, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen further the role of the Organization in this field, in particular the high-level Steering Group on Disarmament and Development, in order to ensure continued and effective coordination and close cooperation between the relevant United Nations departments, agencies and subagencies;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted on 11 September 1987 at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

3. *Urges* the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries;

4. *Encourages* the international community to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals²⁰⁶ and to make reference to the contribution that disarmament could provide in meeting them when it reviews its progress towards this purpose, as well as to make greater efforts to integrate disarmament, humanitarian and development activities;

5. *Encourages* the relevant regional and subregional organizations and institutions, non-governmental organizations and research institutes to incorporate issues related to the relationship between disarmament and development into their agendas and, in this regard, to take into account the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development;

6. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the information provided by Member States pursuant to paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Relationship between disarmament and development”.

²⁰⁴ See [A/59/119](#).

²⁰⁵ [A/79/124](#).

²⁰⁶ See resolution [70/1](#).

RESOLUTION 79/44

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²⁰⁷

79/44. Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 I of 15 December 1994, 50/70 F of 12 December 1995, 51/45 C of 10 December 1996, 52/38 F of 9 December 1997, 53/77 AA of 4 December 1998, 54/54 U of 1 December 1999, 55/33 M of 20 November 2000, 56/24 D of 29 November 2001, 57/61 of 22 November 2002, 59/71 of 3 December 2004, 61/60 of 6 December 2006, 62/29 of 5 December 2007, 65/66 of 8 December 2010, 72/49 of 4 December 2017, 73/42 of 5 December 2018, 74/56 of 12 December 2019, 75/44 of 7 December 2020, 76/38 of 6 December 2021, 77/46 of 7 December 2022 and 78/24 of 4 December 2023, as well as its decisions 58/521 of 8 December 2003, 60/518 of 8 December 2005, 60/559 of 6 June 2006, 63/519 of 2 December 2008, 64/515 of 2 December 2009 and 70/551 of 23 December 2015,

Recalling also that, there being a consensus to do so in each case, three special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held in 1978, 1982 and 1988, respectively,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, adopted by consensus at the first special session devoted to disarmament,²⁰⁸

Bearing in mind also the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reiterating its conviction that a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament can set the future course of action in the fields of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters,

Emphasizing the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters,

Recalling the conclusion of the work of the Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament to consider the objectives and agenda of the fourth special session, and to adopt its report and substantive recommendations by consensus,

Recalling also the report of the Open-ended Working Group and the recommendations contained therein,²⁰⁹

Welcoming the commitment of Member States to revitalize the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including by recommending that the General Assembly pursue work that could support preparation of a fourth special session devoted to disarmament (SSOD-IV),²¹⁰

1. *Recalls* the adoption by consensus of the recommendations on the objectives and agenda of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament by the Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was established by the Assembly by its resolution 65/66 and its decision 70/551 and which met in New York in 2016 and 2017;

2. *Also recalls* the report of the Open-ended Working Group and the substantive recommendations contained therein;

3. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the participants of the Open-ended Working Group for their constructive contribution to its work;

²⁰⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

²⁰⁸ Resolution S-10/2.

²⁰⁹ A/AC.268/2017/2.

²¹⁰ See resolution 79/1.

4. *Encourages* Member States to continue consultations on the next steps for the convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament”.

RESOLUTION 79/45

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²¹¹

79/45. Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/70 M of 12 December 1995, 51/45 E of 10 December 1996, 52/38 E of 9 December 1997, 53/77 J of 4 December 1998, 54/54 S of 1 December 1999, 55/33 K of 20 November 2000, 56/24 F of 29 November 2001, 57/64 of 22 November 2002, 58/45 of 8 December 2003, 59/68 of 3 December 2004, 60/60 of 8 December 2005, 61/63 of 6 December 2006, 62/28 of 5 December 2007, 63/51 of 2 December 2008, 64/33 of 2 December 2009, 65/53 of 8 December 2010, 66/31 of 2 December 2011, 67/37 of 3 December 2012, 68/36 of 5 December 2013, 69/55 of 2 December 2014, 70/30 of 7 December 2015, 71/60 of 5 December 2016, 72/47 of 4 December 2017, 73/39 of 5 December 2018, 74/52 of 12 December 2019, 75/53 of 7 December 2020, 76/39 of 6 December 2021, 77/44 of 7 December 2022 and 78/25 of 4 December 2023,

Emphasizing the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the preparation and implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements,

Recognizing that it is necessary to take duly into account the agreements adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as prior relevant agreements, in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms limitation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 78/25,²¹²

Noting that the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly, without a vote, of resolution 78/25 on the observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control,

Mindful of the detrimental environmental effects of the use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms* that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and that all States, through their actions, should contribute fully to ensuring compliance with the aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions to which they are parties;

2. *Calls upon* States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress within the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres, without detriment to the environment or to its effective contribution to attaining sustainable development;

3. *Welcomes* the information provided by Member States on the implementation of the measures that they have adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the present resolution;

²¹¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

²¹² A/79/118.

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4. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures that they have adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control”.

RESOLUTION 79/46

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 131 to 6, with 49 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/408](#) and [A/79/408/Corr.1](#), para. 114)²¹³

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine

79/46. Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

The General Assembly,

Determined to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution [56/24](#) T of 29 November 2001 on multilateral cooperation in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and global efforts against terrorism and other relevant resolutions, as well as its resolutions [57/63](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/44](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/69](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/59](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/62](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/27](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/50](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/34](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/54](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/32](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/38](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/38](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/54](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/31](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/61](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/48](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/41](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/55](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/47](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/40](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/48](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/26](#) of 4 December 2023 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation,

Recalling also the purpose of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace, as enshrined in the Charter,

²¹³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

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Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,²¹⁴ in which it is stated, inter alia, that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally and that, as the most universal and most delegation organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role,

Convinced that, in the globalization era and with the information revolution, arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament problems are more than ever the concern of all countries in the world, which are affected in one way or another by these problems and therefore should have the possibility to participate in the negotiations that arise to tackle them,

Bearing in mind the existence of a broad structure of disarmament and arms regulation agreements resulting from non-discriminatory and transparent multilateral negotiations with the participation of a large number of countries, regardless of their size and power,

Aware of the need to advance further in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament on the basis of universal, multilateral, non-discriminatory and transparent negotiations with the goal of reaching general and complete disarmament under strict international control,

Recognizing the complementarity of bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament,

Recognizing also that the proliferation and development of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, are among the most immediate threats to international peace and security which need to be dealt with, with the highest priority,

Considering that the multilateral disarmament agreements provide the mechanism for States parties to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of, the provisions of the agreements and that such consultations and cooperation may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter,

Stressing that international cooperation, the peaceful settlement of disputes, dialogue and confidence-building measures would make an essential contribution to the creation of multilateral and bilateral friendly relations among peoples and nations,

Being gravely concerned at the continuous and progressive erosion of multilateralism in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament, and recognizing that the abrogation of major instruments of the arms control and non-proliferation architecture as a result of unilateral actions by Member States in resolving their security concerns would jeopardize international peace and security and undermine confidence in the international security system as well as the foundations of the United Nations itself,

Noting that the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, welcomed the adoption of resolution [77/48](#) on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and underlined the fact that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues,

Reaffirming the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, and determined to promote multilateralism as an essential way to develop arms regulation and disarmament negotiations,

1. *Reaffirms* multilateralism as the core principle in negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms and enlarging their scope;
2. *Also reaffirms* multilateralism as the core principle in resolving disarmament and non-proliferation concerns;
3. *Urges* the participation of all interested States in multilateral negotiations on arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner;

²¹⁴ Resolution [55/2](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

4. *Underlines* the importance of preserving the existing agreements on arms regulation and disarmament and the multilateral disarmament forums, which constitute an expression of the results of international cooperation and multilateral negotiations in response to the challenges facing humankind;
5. *Calls once again upon* all Member States to renew and fulfil their individual and collective commitments to multilateral cooperation as an important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
6. *Requests* the States parties to the relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on implementation, in accordance with the procedures defined in those instruments, and to refrain from resorting or threatening to resort to unilateral actions or directing unverified non-compliance accusations against one another to resolve their concerns;
7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies of Member States on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, submitted pursuant to resolution 78/26;²¹⁵
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation”.

RESOLUTION 79/47

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 142 to 35, with 9 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²¹⁶

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Serbia, Switzerland

79/47. Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 67/39 of 3 December 2012, 68/32 of 5 December 2013, 69/58 of 2 December 2014, 70/34 of 7 December 2015, 71/71 of 5 December 2016, 72/251 of 24 December 2017, 73/40 of 5 December 2018,

²¹⁵ A/79/135.

²¹⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

[74/54](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/45](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/36](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/47](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/27](#) of 4 December 2023,

Welcoming the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, on 26 September 2013, and recognizing its contribution to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the importance of seeking a safer world for all and achieving peace and security in a world without nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that effective measures of nuclear disarmament have the highest priority, as affirmed at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons are the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Acknowledging the significant contribution made by a number of countries towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament by the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as by the voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapon programmes or withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from their territories, and strongly supporting the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling the resolve of the Heads of State and Government, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,²¹⁷ to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, and reaffirming also the continued importance and relevance of multilateral disarmament machinery as mandated by the General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament,

Acknowledging the important role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians and the mass media, in advancing the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Sharing the deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirming the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution [78/27](#),²¹⁸ and welcoming the fact that a large number of Member States contributed their views to this report,

Noting the adoption, with a vote, of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons²¹⁹ on 7 July 2017 at the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, its entry into force on 22 January 2021 and the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty, held in Vienna from 21 to 23 June 2022,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,²²⁰ particularly to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Expressing its concern that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, as provided for in the military doctrines of some nuclear-weapon States, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies, and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the nuclear-weapon States,

²¹⁷ Resolution [55/2](#).

²¹⁸ [A/79/133](#).

²¹⁹ [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

²²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

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Expressing its deep concern that the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons have not yet commenced,

Determined to work collectively towards the realization of nuclear disarmament,

1. *Underlines* the strong support, expressed at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, held on 26 September 2013, for taking urgent and effective measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

2. *Calls for* urgent compliance with the legal obligations and the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken on nuclear disarmament;

3. *Endorses* the wide support expressed at the high-level meeting for a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons;

4. *Calls for* the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons;

5. *Decides* to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard;

6. *Takes note* of the views provided by Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, as reflected in the report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution [78/27](#), and requests the Secretary-General to forward this report to the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission for their early consideration;

7. *Welcomes* the commemoration and promotion of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons devoted to furthering this objective;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the United Nations system and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals that developed activities in promotion of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the President of the General Assembly to organize, on 26 September every year, a one-day high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons;

10. *Decides* that the aforementioned high-level plenary meeting shall be held with the participation of Member and observer States, represented at the highest possible level, as well as with the participation of the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to update the platform for the promotion of these activities and to undertake all the arrangements, providing all the necessary resources and services, including webcasts, to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, including through the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament;

12. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals, to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons through all means of educational and public awareness-raising activities about the threat posed to humanity by nuclear weapons and the necessity for their total elimination in order to mobilize international efforts towards achieving the common goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on effective nuclear disarmament measures, including elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, and also to transmit the report to the Conference on Disarmament;

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”.

RESOLUTION 79/48

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 181 to none, with 2 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/408](#) and [A/79/408/Corr.1](#), para. 114)²²¹

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel, United States of America

79/48. Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions [71/59](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/43](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/46](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/50](#) of 7 December 2022,

Determined to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling the long-standing determination of the international community to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical and biological weapons, as well as the continuing support for measures to uphold the authority of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,²²² as expressed by consensus in many previous resolutions,

Emphasizing the necessity of easing international tension and strengthening trust and confidence between States,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;²²³

2. *Renews its previous call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

²²¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

²²² League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138.

²²³ [A/79/119](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

3. *Calls upon* those States that continue to maintain reservations to the 1925 Geneva Protocol to withdraw them;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/49

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 152 to 4, with 30 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/408](#) and [A/79/408/Corr.1](#), para. 114)²²⁴

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine

79/49. Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international humanitarian law,

Recalling its resolutions [62/30](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/54](#) of 2 December 2008, [65/55](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/36](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/57](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/70](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/38](#) of 5 December 2018 [75/42](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/49](#) of 7 December 2022,

Determined to promote multilateralism as an essential means to carry forward negotiations on arms regulation and disarmament,

Taking note of the opinions expressed by Member States and relevant international organizations on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium, as reflected in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions [62/30](#), [63/54](#), [65/55](#), [67/36](#), [69/57](#), [71/70](#), [73/38](#), [75/42](#) and [77/49](#),²²⁵

Recognizing the importance of implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization to mitigate potential hazards to human beings and the environment from the contamination of territories with depleted uranium residues,

Considering that studies conducted so far by relevant international organizations have not provided a detailed enough account of the magnitude of the potential long-term effects on human beings and the environment of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium,

²²⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

²²⁵ [A/63/170](#), [A/63/170/Add.1](#), [A/65/129](#), [A/65/129/Add.1](#), [A/67/177](#), [A/67/177/Add.1](#), [A/69/151](#), [A/71/139](#), [A/73/99](#), [A/75/92](#), [A/77/124](#) and [A/79/96](#).

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Recalling that the United Nations Environment Programme, in its report to the Secretary-General on the subject,²²⁶ affirms that major scientific uncertainties persist regarding the long-term environmental impacts of depleted uranium, particularly with respect to long-term groundwater contamination, and calls for a precautionary approach to the use of depleted uranium,

Convinced that, as humankind becomes more aware of the need to take immediate measures to protect the environment, any event that could jeopardize such efforts requires urgent attention to implement the required measures,

Noting that further research should be done to assess the health risks and environmental impact of the use of arms and ammunitions containing depleted uranium in conflict situations,

Noting also the technical and financial barriers faced by affected States seeking to implement post-conflict remedial measures that meet international standards for radioactive waste management for locations, infrastructure and materiel contaminated by arms and ammunitions containing depleted uranium,

Taking into consideration the potential harmful effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium on human health and the environment, and the ongoing concerns of affected States and communities, health experts and civil society about such effects,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Member States and international organizations that submitted their views to the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 77/49 and previous resolutions on the subject;

2. *Invites* Member States and relevant international organizations, particularly those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to request relevant international organizations to update and complete, as appropriate, their studies and research on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium on human health and the environment;

4. *Encourages* Member States, particularly the affected States, as necessary, to facilitate the studies and research referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to follow closely the development of the studies and research referred to in paragraph 3 above;

6. *Invites* Member States that have used armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium in armed conflicts to provide the relevant authorities of affected States, upon request, with information, as detailed as possible, about the location of the areas of use and the amounts used, with the objective of facilitating the assessment and clearance of such areas;

7. *Encourages* Member States in a position to do so to provide assistance to States affected by the use of arms and ammunitions containing depleted uranium, in particular in identifying and managing contaminated sites and material;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the subject to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session, reflecting the information submitted by Member States and relevant international organizations, including the information submitted pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium”.

²²⁶ A/65/129/Add.1, sect. III.

RESOLUTION 79/50

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 120 to 43, with 20 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²²⁷

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, Uzbekistan

79/50. Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 E of 15 December 1994 on a step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat, and its resolutions 50/70 P of 12 December 1995, 51/45 O of 10 December 1996, 52/38 L of 9 December 1997, 53/77 X of 4 December 1998, 54/54 P of 1 December 1999, 55/33 T of 20 November 2000, 56/24 R of 29 November 2001, 57/79 of 22 November 2002, 58/56 of 8 December 2003, 59/77 of 3 December 2004, 60/70 of 8 December 2005, 61/78 of 6 December 2006, 62/42 of 5 December 2007, 63/46 of 2 December 2008, 64/53 of 2 December 2009, 65/56 of 8 December 2010, 66/51 of 2 December 2011, 67/60 of 3 December 2012, 68/47 of 5 December 2013, 69/48 of 2 December 2014, 70/52 of 7 December 2015, 71/63 of 5 December 2016, 72/38 of 4 December 2017, 73/50 of 5 December 2018, 74/45 of 19 December 2019, 75/63 of 7 December 2020, 76/46 of 6 December 2021, 77/65 of 7 December 2022 and 78/53 of 4 December 2023 on nuclear disarmament,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1972²²⁸ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1993²²⁹ have already established legal regimes on the complete prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, respectively, and determined to achieve a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention on the prohibition of the development, testing, production, stockpiling, loan, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, and to conclude such an international convention at an early date,

Recognizing the urgent need to take concrete practical steps towards achieving the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons,

²²⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

²²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

²²⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

Bearing in mind paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,²³⁰ calling for the urgent negotiation of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time frames, wherever feasible, for the progressive and balanced reduction of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

Reaffirming the conviction of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons²³¹ that the Treaty is a cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, and the importance of the decision on strengthening the review process for the Treaty, the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, the decision on the extension of the Treaty and the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,²³²

Stressing the importance of the 13 steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to achieve the objective of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as agreed to by the States parties in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,²³³

Recognizing the important work done at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,²³⁴ and affirming its 22-point action plan on nuclear disarmament as an impetus to intensify work aimed at beginning negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention,

Regretting that the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 1 to 26 August 2022, and the ninth Review Conference, held from 27 April to 22 May 2015, did not reach agreement on the substantive final document,

Reaffirming the continued validity of agreements reached at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences until all their objectives are achieved, and calling for their full and immediate fulfilment, including the action plan on nuclear disarmament adopted at the 2010 Review Conference,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Reiterating its call for an early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,²³⁵

Noting the new strategic arms reduction treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, in order to achieve further cuts in their deployed and non-deployed strategic nuclear weapons, and stressing that such cuts should be irreversible, verifiable and transparent,

Noting also the statements by nuclear-weapon States of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, as well as the steps taken to reduce the role and number of nuclear weapons, and urging nuclear-weapon States to take further measures for progress on nuclear disarmament within a specified framework of time,

Recognizing the complementarity of bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and that bilateral negotiations can never replace multilateral negotiations in this respect,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States, without exception or discrimination,

²³⁰ Resolution S-10/2.

²³¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

²³² See 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex.

²³³ 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, section entitled “Article VI and eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs”, para. 15.

²³⁴ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document*, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. II) and NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. III)).

²³⁵ See resolution 50/245 and A/50/1027.

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against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and the multilateral efforts in the Conference to reach agreement on such an international convention at an early date,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,²³⁶ and welcoming the unanimous reaffirmation by all judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recalling also paragraph 176 of the Final Document of the Seventeenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held on Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, from 13 to 18 September 2016, in which the Conference on Disarmament was called upon to agree on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work by, inter alia, establishing an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and as the highest priority, while the necessity was emphasized of starting negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, without further delay, on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention that sets, inter alia, a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time,

Noting the adoption of the programme of work for the 2009 session by the Conference on Disarmament on 29 May 2009,²³⁷ after years of stalemate, and regretting that the Conference did not succeed in reaching consensus on a programme of work for its 2024 session,

Reaffirming the proposals submitted by the States members of the Conference on Disarmament that are members of the Group of 21 on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, pursuant to Assembly resolution 68/32 of 5 December 2013, as contained in documents of the Conference,²³⁸

Reaffirming also the importance and validity of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, and expressing the need to adopt and implement a balanced and comprehensive programme of work on the basis of its agenda and dealing with, inter alia, four core issues, in accordance with the rules of procedure,²³⁹ and by taking into consideration the security concerns of all States,

Reaffirming further the specific mandate conferred upon the Disarmament Commission by the General Assembly, in its decision 52/492 of 8 September 1998, to discuss the subject of nuclear disarmament as one of its main substantive agenda items,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,²⁴⁰ in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving that aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

Underlining the importance of convening, as a priority, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard,

Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament held on 26 September 2013, and the strong support for nuclear disarmament expressed therein,

Recalling also action 25 of the Pact for the Future,²⁴¹ in which Heads of State and Government decided, inter alia, to recommit to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and seek to accelerate the full and effective implementation of respective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments,

Welcoming the commemoration of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, devoted to furthering this objective, as declared by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/32 and subsequently welcomed in its resolutions 69/58 of 2 December 2014, 70/34 of 7 December 2015, 71/71 of

²³⁶ A/51/218, annex.

²³⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27)*, para. 18.

²³⁸ See CD/1999 and CD/2067.

²³⁹ CD/8/Rev.9.

²⁴⁰ Resolution 55/2.

²⁴¹ Resolution 79/1.

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5 December 2016, [72/251](#) of 24 December 2017, [73/40](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/54](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/45](#) of 17 December 2020, [76/36](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/47](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/27](#) of 4 December 2023,

Recalling the declaration of the States members of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean on the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, in Mexico City on 26 September 2024,

Expressing deep concern about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling the successful convening of the first, second, third and fourth Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, in Oslo on 4 and 5 March 2013, in Nayarit, Mexico, on 13 and 14 February 2014, and in Vienna on 8 and 9 December 2014 and on 20 June 2022, and recalling also that 127 nations have formally endorsed the Humanitarian Pledge issued following the third Conference,²⁴²

Recalling also the signing by the nuclear-weapon States, namely, China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,²⁴³ in New York on 6 May 2014,

Recalling further the proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace on 29 January 2014 during the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, held in Havana on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons²⁴⁴ on 22 January 2021 and the successful convening of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty in New York from 27 November to 1 December 2023, and the ratifications by Indonesia, Sierra Leone and Solomon Islands on 24 September 2024,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States should refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in settling their disputes in international relations,

Seized of the danger of the use of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, in terrorist acts and the urgent need for concerted international efforts to control and overcome it,

1. *Urges* all nuclear-weapon States to take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of all nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time;

2. *Reaffirms* that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are substantively interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that the two processes must go hand in hand and that there is a genuine need for a systematic and progressive process of nuclear disarmament;

3. *Welcomes and encourages* the efforts to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world, including the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons, on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned, which is an effective measure for limiting the further spread of nuclear weapons geographically and contributes to the cause of nuclear disarmament;

4. *Encourages* States parties to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone²⁴⁵ and the nuclear-weapon States to intensify ongoing efforts to resolve all outstanding issues, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty;

5. *Recognizes* that there is a genuine need to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrines and security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination;

6. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems;

²⁴² See [CD/2039](#).

²⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

²⁴⁴ [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

²⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

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7. *Also urges* the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons and to take other concrete measures to reduce further the operational status of their nuclear-weapon systems, while stressing that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in and the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

8. *Reiterates its call upon* the nuclear-weapon States to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time;

9. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States, pending the achievement of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, to agree on an internationally and legally binding instrument on a joint undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

10. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to commence plurilateral negotiations among themselves at an appropriate stage on further deep reductions of their nuclear weapons, in an irreversible, verifiable and transparent manner, as an effective measure of nuclear disarmament;

11. *Underlines* the importance of applying the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to the process of nuclear disarmament;

12. *Also underlines* the importance of the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States, in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under article VI of the Treaty, and the reaffirmation by the States parties that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;²⁴⁶

13. *Calls for* the full and effective implementation of the 13 practical steps for nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference;

14. *Also calls for* the full implementation of the action plan as set out in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly the 22-point action plan on nuclear disarmament;

15. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to carry out further reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons, including on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

16. *Calls for* the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, in the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work, on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator²⁴⁷ and the mandate contained therein;

17. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2024 session, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control, including the immediate commencement of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention;

18. *Calls for* the conclusion of an international legal instrument on unconditional security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

19. *Also calls for* the early entry into force, universalization and strict observance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as a contribution to nuclear disarmament, while welcoming the ratification by Papua New Guinea on 13 March 2024;

20. *Reiterates its call upon* the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2024 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time;

²⁴⁶ 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, section entitled “Article VII and the security of non-nuclear-weapon States”, para. 2.

²⁴⁷ CD/1299.

21. *Calls for* the convening, as soon as possible, of a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard;
22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Nuclear disarmament”.

RESOLUTION 79/51

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²⁴⁸

79/51. Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 60/66 of 8 December 2005, 61/75 of 6 December 2006, 62/43 of 5 December 2007, 63/68 of 2 December 2008, 64/49 of 2 December 2009, 65/68 of 8 December 2010, 68/50 of 5 December 2013, 69/38 of 2 December 2014, 70/53 of 7 December 2015, 71/42 of 5 December 2016, 71/90 of 6 December 2016, 72/56 of 4 December 2017, 73/72 of 5 December 2018, 74/67 of 12 December 2019, 75/69 of 7 December 2020, 76/55 of 6 December 2021, 77/251 of 30 December 2022 and 78/52 of 4 December 2023, as well as its decision 66/517 of 2 December 2011,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1993 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, the annex to which contains the study by governmental experts on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space,²⁴⁹

Reaffirming the right of all countries to explore and use outer space in accordance with international law,

Reaffirming also that preventing an arms race in outer space is in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and is an essential condition for the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Recalling, in this context, its resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 and 48/74 B of 16 December 1993, in which, inter alia, it recognized the need for increased transparency and confirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as a means of reinforcing the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Noting the constructive debates that the Conference on Disarmament has held on this subject and the views expressed by Member States,

Noting also the discussions of the open-ended working group established by resolution 76/231 of 24 December 2021,

Recalling the introduction by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament of the draft treaty on prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects,²⁵⁰ and the submission of its updated version²⁵¹ in 2014,

²⁴⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe.

²⁴⁹ A/48/305 and A/48/305/Corr.1.

²⁵⁰ See CD/1839.

²⁵¹ See CD/1985.

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Noting that, since 2004, several States²⁵² have introduced a policy of not being the first State to place weapons in outer space,

Noting also that, since 2022, several States have made national commitments not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests,

Welcoming the adoption by consensus by the Disarmament Commission of the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities”,²⁵³

Recognizing that the work within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Legal Subcommittee, including the promotion of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, has a fundamental role to play in enhancing transparency and confidence-building among States and in ensuring that outer space is maintained for peaceful purposes,

Noting the contribution of Member States that have submitted to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 61/75, paragraph 2 of resolution 62/43, paragraph 2 of resolution 63/68 and paragraph 2 of resolution 64/49,

Recalling the work done in 2012 and 2013 by the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities, which was convened by the Secretary-General, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to conduct a study on outer space transparency and confidence-building measures,

Convinced of the necessity of further examining the transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities and their practical implementation,

Recalling the consideration of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts,²⁵⁴ as well as views on the modalities of making practical use of the recommendations contained therein, as set out in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its fifty-eighth session, held in 2015,²⁵⁵ at which it found that the Committee had a fundamental role to play in enhancing transparency and confidence-building among States, as well as in ensuring that outer space is maintained for peaceful purposes,

Noting that, in its report, the Group of Governmental Experts had recognized the value of the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in developing a set of voluntary, non-legally binding guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, some of which could be considered as potential transparency and confidence-building measures, while others could enhance the safety of outer space activities and thereby provide the technical basis for the further implementation of additional transparency and confidence-building measures,

Welcoming the adoption in 2019 by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixty-second session of the preamble and 21 Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, as contained in annex II to the report of the Committee,²⁵⁶ the implementation of which may have a positive effect on international peace and security, as well as the continuation of efforts both to identify and study challenges and to consider possible new guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities,

Recalling the special report by the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space) on the implementation of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts, and the recommendations contained therein, as submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its fifty-ninth session, in 2016,²⁵⁷

²⁵² Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

²⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/78/42)*, annex.

²⁵⁴ [A/68/189](#).

²⁵⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/70/20)*.

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/74/20)*.

²⁵⁷ [A/AC.105/1116](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Welcoming the revised International Telecommunication Union resolution 186 on strengthening the role of the Union with regard to transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, adopted by the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 29 October to 16 November 2018,

1. *Stresses* the importance of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities, considered by the General Assembly on 5 December 2013;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to review and implement, to the greatest extent practicable, the proposed transparency and confidence-building measures contained in the report, through the relevant national mechanisms, on a voluntary basis and in a manner consistent with the national interests of Member States;

3. *Also encourages* Member States, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report, with a view to promoting the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures, to hold regular discussions in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament on the prospects for their implementation;

4. *Requests* the relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system, to which, in accordance with its resolution 68/50, the report was circulated, to assist in effectively implementing the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;

5. *Encourages* the relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to coordinate, as appropriate, on matters related to the recommendations contained in the report;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities” adopted by consensus by the Disarmament Commission and endorsed by the General Assembly;²⁵⁸

7. *Welcomes* the joint ad hoc meetings of the First and Fourth Committees, held on 22 October 2015, 12 October 2017, 31 October 2019 and 27 October 2022, on possible challenges to space security and sustainability, convened in accordance with the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities and its resolutions 69/38, 71/90, 73/72, 73/91 of 7 December 2018 and 76/55, and the substantive exchanges of opinions on various aspects of security in outer space that took place during the meetings;

8. *Also welcomes* the convening of a joint half-day panel discussion of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly;

9. *Calls upon* Member States and the relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the full range of conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities and in the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities”;

10. *Recalls* the report of the Secretary-General on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities in the United Nations system, which contains summaries of the submissions received from Member States giving their views on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities,²⁵⁹ as well as the

²⁵⁸ Resolution 78/52.

²⁵⁹ A/72/65 and A/72/65/Add.1.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

practical implementation of such measures contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities of 2013;²⁶⁰

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities”.

RESOLUTION 79/52

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 159 to none, with 25 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²⁶¹

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Uganda, Yemen

79/52. The Arms Trade Treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/89 of 6 December 2006, 63/240 of 24 December 2008, 64/48 of 2 December 2009, 67/234 A of 24 December 2012, 67/234 B of 2 April 2013, 68/31 of 5 December 2013, 69/49 of 2 December 2014, 70/58 of 7 December 2015, 71/50 of 5 December 2016, 72/44 of 4 December 2017, 73/36 of 5 December 2018, 74/49 of 12 December 2019, 75/64 of 7 December 2020, 76/50 of 6 December 2021, 77/62 of 7 December 2022 and 78/48 of 4 December 2023 and its decision 66/518 of 2 December 2011,

Recognizing that disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation are essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing also the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms,

Bearing in mind that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict and armed violence,

²⁶⁰ A/78/75.

²⁶¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recognizing the legitimate political, security, economic and commercial interests of States in the international trade in conventional arms,

Underlining the urgent need to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, and to prevent their diversion to the illicit market, or for unauthorized end use or end users, including through improvements to stockpile management, thereby preventing the exacerbation of armed violence, the commission of terrorist acts and the violation of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

Emphasizing the responsibility of all States, in accordance with their respective international and regional obligations and commitments, to effectively regulate the international trade in conventional arms,

Recalling the contribution made by the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,²⁶² as well as the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²⁶³ and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,²⁶⁴

Looking forward to the preparatory process that will take place from 23 to 27 June 2025 and the first meeting of States in 2027 to review the implementation of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management,²⁶⁵ which is complementary to the Arms Trade Treaty,²⁶⁶

Highlighting the relevance of the Treaty, including its links and synergies with other relevant instruments on conventional arms, to efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁶⁷ and specifically target 16.4, which aims at significantly reducing illicit arms flows by 2030,

Recalling the Secretary-General's disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, in particular the section of the agenda entitled "Disarmament that saves lives",

Noting its invitation²⁶⁸ to Member States to enact national legislation, regulations and procedures, where they do not already exist, to exercise control over the international transfer of conventional arms and military equipment that manage the risks that such transfers could facilitate, contribute or lead to violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and to ensure that such legislation, regulations and procedures are consistent with the obligations of States under applicable international treaties to which they are parties, and highlighting the role of the Treaty in this regard,

Recognizing the negative impact of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms and related ammunition on the lives of women, men, girls and boys, and that the Treaty was the first international agreement to identify and call upon States to address the link between conventional arms transfers and the risk of serious acts of gender-based violence and serious acts of violence against women and children,

Recognizing also the important role that civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, industry and relevant international organizations play, by raising awareness, in efforts to prevent and eradicate the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms, including in preventing their diversion, and in supporting the implementation of the Treaty,

Recalling the adoption by the General Assembly and the entry into force of the Treaty on 2 April 2013 and 24 December 2014, respectively, and noting that the Treaty remains open for accession by any State that has not signed it,

²⁶² Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

²⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2326, No. 39574.

²⁶⁴ See decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

²⁶⁵ A/78/111, annex.

²⁶⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

²⁶⁷ Resolution 70/1.

²⁶⁸ See resolution 79/1.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Welcoming the latest ratification of the Treaty by Malawi, the Gambia and Colombia, bearing in mind that the universalization of the Treaty is essential to achieving its object and purpose,

Noting the efforts by States parties to the Treaty to continue to explore ways and means to enhance national implementation of the Treaty through the working group on effective treaty implementation and the voluntary trust fund for the implementation of the Treaty,

1. *Welcomes* the decisions taken by the Tenth Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty, held in person with a livestreaming option from 19 to 23 August 2024, which included a discussion on the role of inter-agency cooperation in the effective implementation of Arms Trade Treaty provisions, the priority theme for the Conference, and notes that the Eleventh Conference of States Parties will be held in Geneva from 25 to 29 August 2025;

2. *Also welcomes* the political declaration for the next decade of the Treaty, introduced by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and endorsed by the relevant States parties;²⁶⁹

3. *Recognizes* the cumulative body of decisions adopted by the Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty, which have progressively strengthened the Treaty's contributions to international peace and security, human rights and humanitarian dimensions, and encourages States parties and other stakeholders to continue discussions on how relevant developments on human rights and international humanitarian law instruments apply in the context of the Treaty, as appropriate;

4. *Welcomes* the continuing progress by the standing working groups on effective treaty implementation, including the important work undertaken in the context of its sub-working groups on articles 6 and 7, on exchange of national implementation practices and current and emerging implementation issues, on transparency and reporting and on universalization in advancing the object and purpose of the Treaty, and further takes note of the revision of the Treaty programme of work and the extension of the trial period by an additional one year, decided by the Tenth Conference of States Parties;

5. *Recognizes* that the consolidation of the institutional structure of the Treaty provides a framework for supporting further work under the Treaty, in particular its effective implementation, and in this regard expresses concern about the unpaid assessed contributions of States and the potential adverse implications that this situation entails for the Treaty processes, and calls upon States that have not yet done so to address their financial obligations under the Treaty in a prompt and timely manner;

6. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Treaty, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, in order to achieve its universalization;

7. *Calls upon* all States parties to submit and encourages them to make available, in a timely manner, and to update, as appropriate, their initial reports, as well as their annual reports for the preceding calendar year, as required under article 13 of the Treaty, thereby enhancing confidence, transparency, trust and accountability, and welcomes the ongoing efforts of the working group on transparency and reporting to facilitate compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations;

8. *Calls upon* those States parties in a position to do so to provide assistance, including legal or legislative assistance, institutional capacity-building and technical, material or financial assistance, to requesting States in order to promote the implementation and universalization of the Treaty;

9. *Stresses* the vital importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with all provisions of the Treaty by States parties, and urges States parties to meet their obligations under the Treaty, thereby contributing to international and regional peace, security and stability, to the reduction of human suffering and to the promotion of cooperation, transparency and responsible action;

²⁶⁹ Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

10. *Recognizes* the complementarity among all relevant international instruments on conventional arms and the Treaty, and to this end urges all States to implement effective national measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms and ammunition in fulfilment of their respective international obligations and commitments and to prevent their diversion;

11. *Welcomes* the consensus final report of the fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,²⁷⁰ in June 2024, and its potential synergies and complementarities with the Treaty, including on issues of diversion;

12. *Encourages* further steps to enable States to increasingly prevent and tackle the diversion of conventional arms and ammunition to unauthorized end uses or end users during the entire life cycle of the items, and recognizes that enhancing reporting rates, transparency and information-sharing, in line with Treaty obligations, is fundamental to achieving this goal;

13. *Appreciates* the continuing work of the Diversion Information Exchange Forum, and encourages States parties and signatory States to actively use the Forum and to share, on a voluntary basis, concrete and operational information about cases of suspected or detected diversion, and acknowledges that this is an important step towards tackling diversion by enhancing information-sharing and international cooperation, and a tool to improve practical implementation of the Treaty;

14. *Recalls* the adoption of action-oriented decisions on gender and gender-based violence endorsed by the Fifth Conference of States Parties and the invitation by the Tenth Conference of States Parties to future presidencies to review the implementation of those decisions, encourages and welcomes efforts of States parties to contribute to the progress on these two aspects, and in that respect encourages States parties and signatory States to ensure the full and equal participation of women and men in pursuing the object and purpose of the Treaty;

15. *Welcomes* the continued support through the voluntary trust fund for the implementation and universalization of the Treaty, and encourages all States parties in a position to do so to contribute to the fund;

16. *Encourages* eligible States to make best use of the voluntary trust fund, as well as other international, regional and national outreach and assistance programmes, and share information on their implementation efforts on a voluntary basis;

17. *Encourages* States parties and signatory States in a position to do so to provide funding to the Treaty sponsorship programme to support and maximize the scale and diversity of participation of experts from States in meetings under the Treaty for those States that would otherwise be unable to attend;

18. *Encourages* States parties to strengthen their cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, industry and relevant international organizations and to work with other States parties at the national and regional levels, and invites those stakeholders, in particular those that are underrepresented in Treaty processes, to engage further with States parties with the aim of ensuring the effective implementation and universalization of the Treaty;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “The Arms Trade Treaty”, and to review the implementation of the present resolution at that session.

RESOLUTION 79/53

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²⁷¹

²⁷⁰ A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3.

²⁷¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

79/53. Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [70/46](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/72](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/36](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/67](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/59](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/64](#) of 7 December 2022, and its decision 76/516 of 6 December 2021,

Expressing grave concern over the devastation caused by the increasing use of improvised explosive devices by illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients,²⁷² which has affected a large number of countries and has resulted in thousands of casualties, both civilian and military, and in this regard stressing the need for all actors to comply with applicable international law at all times,

Expressing concern over the increased use of and sophistication of the design and means of detonation of improvised explosive devices, including new trends and the use of new technological advancements by illegal armed groups to design, manufacture and deliver improvised explosive devices,²⁷³

Expressing profound concern at the indiscriminate use and effects of improvised explosive devices and at the increasing humanitarian impact of such attacks on civilian populations worldwide, in particular through the perpetration of terrorist acts, and noting the need for a comprehensive approach in addressing this concern,

Expressing concern at the serious harm that such improvised explosive device attacks have caused to United Nations staff and peacekeepers, and to humanitarian workers, by threatening their lives, increasing the cost of their activities, limiting their freedom of movement and affecting their ability to effectively deliver on their mandates,

Expressing concern also about the negative impact of these attacks on socioeconomic development, infrastructure and freedom of movement, the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the security and stability of States, and thus underlining the need to address this issue in order to achieve relevant goals and targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁷⁴ in particular target 16.1 on significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere,

Recognizing the importance of full involvement and equal opportunities for participation for both women and men in countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices,

Underlining the importance of addressing the threat of improvised explosive devices and their differential impacts on women, girls, boys and men,

Noting that the impact of improvised explosive devices spans a wide array of policy areas and that, owing to the extent of the cross-cutting nature of the issue, a whole-of-government approach is essential,

Noting also the contribution of good governance, the promotion of human rights, the rule of law, adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and sustained and inclusive socioeconomic growth as important elements in comprehensively addressing the issue of improvised explosive devices, in particular in post-conflict situations,

Recognizing that the wide spectrum of materials that can be used for the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, including those sourced from the military and civilian industry, contributes to their diverse nature and their deployment methods, which thus requires an appropriate approach to the formulation of measures to counter them,

Stressing the importance of effectively securing conventional ammunition stockpiles in order to mitigate the risk of their diversion to illicit use, inter alia, as materials for improvised explosive devices, and noting the voluntary, practical International Ammunition Technical Guidelines in this regard,

Underlining the important role that States can play in raising awareness among private sector and other entities about the possible theft, diversion and misuse of their products to manufacture improvised explosive devices, with a view to enabling those entities to develop effective measures to contribute to countering the threat of improvised

²⁷² See resolution [69/51](#), [A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/2](#), [A/71/187](#) and Security Council resolution [2370](#) (2017).

²⁷³ See [A/79/211](#).

²⁷⁴ Resolution [70/1](#).

explosive devices,²⁷⁵ including to prevent the adverse impact of the diversion of materials and the potential loss of revenue and risk to reputation, either in a partnership with governmental authorities, or through business-to-business processes or activities,

Noting existing industry-led initiatives that seek to increase industry oversight and accountability along the supply chain for precursor components, and encouraging States to engage, as appropriate, with private sector industry actors in supporting such initiatives,

Stressing the paramount need to prevent illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients from handling, financing, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military or civilian, as well as other military or civilian materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices, including detonators, detonating cords and chemical components, and to identify the networks that support them in their procurement, while at the same time avoiding any undue restrictions on the legitimate use of those materials,

Urging Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to implement the present resolution comply with international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law,

Recognizing the value and complementarity of existing approaches in multilateral disarmament and arms regulation, security and counter-terrorism, while noting that these do not fully and comprehensively address the use of improvised explosive devices, and therefore stressing the importance of international cooperation among Member States in a comprehensive and coordinated approach to counter the global threat posed by improvised explosive devices in the hands of illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, taking into account disparities in national capacities,

Recalling relevant resolutions on the prevention of the acquisition of weapons by terrorists, including improvised explosive device components, and their transfer to and between terrorists, associated groups and other illegal armed groups and criminals,²⁷⁶

Recalling also relevant resolutions on improvised explosive device threat mitigation, including those addressing the indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices and the impact on civilian populations, peacekeeping operations, special political missions and humanitarian responses,²⁷⁷

Taking note of the adoption of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management,²⁷⁸ which is a cooperative framework that is voluntary and contains a set of political commitments for strengthening and promoting existing initiatives on, and addressing existing gaps in, through-life conventional ammunition management, and noting that it contains a number of provisions specifically aimed at countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices,

Noting the ongoing work on the issue of improvised explosive devices by the informal group of experts under the amended version of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)²⁷⁹ and the Declaration on Improvised Explosive Devices,²⁸⁰ as well as on the technical annex to the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V)²⁸¹ to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,²⁸²

Noting also that, for States parties thereto, anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature also fall within the scope of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines

²⁷⁵ See the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework (A/HRC/17/31, annex).

²⁷⁶ See Security Council resolution 2370 (2017).

²⁷⁷ See Security Council resolution 2365 (2017).

²⁷⁸ A/78/111, annex.

²⁷⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2048, No. 22495.

²⁸⁰ CCW/APII/CONF.23/6, annex V.

²⁸¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2399, No. 22495.

²⁸² *Ibid.*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

and on Their Destruction²⁸³ and that States parties thereto take note of the recommendations contained in the report entitled “Anti-personnel mine of an improvised nature and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention”,²⁸⁴ submitted by the President of the Twenty-first Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention, and, welcoming the presidency of Cambodia of the fifth Review Conference of the Convention,

Recalling the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings²⁸⁵ and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy²⁸⁶ and the efforts undertaken to strengthen the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the Strategy, including through the work of the Office of Counter-Terrorism,²⁸⁷

Reaffirming the inherent right of Member States to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Secretary-General in the New Agenda for Peace²⁸⁸ that Member States stop the use by terrorist and other illegal armed groups of improvised explosive devices,

Recalling the update to the International Mine Action Standards with regard to improvised explosive devices, which serve as the guiding framework for humanitarian mine action operations, and the completion of the United Nations Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Standards, applicable where the context or mandate is not humanitarian,

Noting that, at the global level, organizations across many sectors have expertise that can contribute to a useful set of measures for the mitigation of improvised explosive devices, and noting also the value of considered and coordinated efforts by various stakeholders, including intergovernmental and regional organizations and industry associations, with a view to investing effectively in coordination and information exchange,

Noting also the multilateral efforts to counter improvised explosive devices of the programme Global Shield, led by the World Customs Organization and assisted by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to prevent the smuggling and illicit diversion of precursor chemicals that could be used to build improvised explosive devices, the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Office of Counter Terrorism and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to the prevention of the acquisition of weapons by terrorists, the efforts of the Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement related to Counter-Terrorism of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to promote Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons, the network of regional and multilateral communities of action established by States to counter improvised explosive devices, the research to counter the proliferation and use of those devices undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and the work undertaken by the Mine Action Service of the United Nations to mitigate the threat posed by those devices to civilians, United Nations staff, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, in particular in the field, as well as the implementation of the updated Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action by the United Nations system,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 77/64,²⁸⁹ including the recommendations contained therein,

1. *Strongly urges* States to develop and implement, where appropriate, all national measures, including outreach and partnerships with relevant actors, including the private sector, necessary to promote awareness, vigilance and good practices among their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and/or storage of precursor components and materials that could be used to make improvised explosive devices;

²⁸³ Ibid., vol. 2056, No. 35597.

²⁸⁴ [APLC/MSP.21/2023/5](#).

²⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2149, No. 37517.

²⁸⁶ Resolution 77/298.

²⁸⁷ See resolution 71/291.

²⁸⁸ [A/77/CRP.1/Add.8](#).

²⁸⁹ [A/79/211](#).

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2. *Strongly encourages* States, where appropriate, to develop, adopt and effectively implement their own national policy to counter improvised explosive devices that includes cooperation among civilian, military and law enforcement agencies to strengthen their countermeasure capability, to prevent their territory from being used for terrorist purposes and to combat illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients in their use of improvised explosive devices, while bearing in mind their obligations under applicable international law, and notes that the policy could include measures to support international and regional efforts to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate attacks using improvised explosive devices and their widespread consequences;

3. *Stresses* the need for States to take appropriate measures, inter alia, relevant measures, including those contained in the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management, to strengthen the through-life management of conventional ammunition to prevent the diversion of materials for making improvised explosive devices to illicit markets, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, and encourages the application of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines for the safer and more secure management of ammunition stockpiles;

4. *Underlines* that, for the issue of improvised explosive devices to be effectively addressed, it is essential to comprehend the importance of action needed at the local and community levels, engaging with community leaders and relevant civil society organizations through activities ranging from awareness-raising of the threat posed by such devices and of possible threat mitigation measures, in conjunction with distributors and local retailers, and intelligence-gathering, to establishing deradicalization programmes, and the need for Governments to engage continuously with local authorities and groups, and encourages States in a position to do so to support initiatives and efforts to that end;

5. *Encourages* international and regional cooperation among States, including the sharing of information on good practices, as appropriate and where relevant, in cooperation with relevant United Nations entities, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Customs Organization and the private sector, in order to address the theft, trafficking, diversion, loss and illicit use of materials for making improvised explosive devices, while ensuring the security of sensitive information that is shared;

6. *Encourages* States, where relevant, to develop and implement regional and subregional strategies to address region-specific challenges related to the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;

7. *Encourages* States and relevant international and regional organizations to engage, as appropriate, with private sector entities in discussions and initiatives on countering improvised explosive devices, including on issues such as accountability throughout the supply chain for dual-use components, traceability procedures, improving the regulation of explosive precursors, where possible and as appropriate, strengthening security for the transport and storage of explosives and of precursors, as well as enhancing the vetting procedures for personnel with access to explosives or to precursors useful to the manufacture of explosives, while avoiding undue restrictions on the legitimate use of and access to such materials;

8. *Strongly encourages* States to share information, on a voluntary basis, on the diversion of commercial-grade explosives and commercially available detonators to the illicit trade and transfer to illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, through relevant channels, including the INTERPOL Project Watchmaker, Chemical Anti-Smuggling Enforcement and Chemical Risk Identification and Mitigation projects and the Programme Global Shield of the World Customs Organization;

9. *Encourages* States and the private sector to increase prevention efforts by taking measures to stem the transfer of knowledge of improvised explosive devices and their manufacture and use by illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, as well as measures, such as awareness-raising, support for research and data collection, to stem the illicit acquisition of components and chemicals over the Internet and through the use of the “dark web”;²⁹⁰

10. *Encourages* States and relevant international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations, including international industry associations, to continue to build upon existing awareness, prevention

²⁹⁰ Content of the dark web exists on overlay networks that use the Internet, but accessing this content requires specific software, configurations or authorizations because it is not indexed by search engines.

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and risk education campaigns regarding the urgent threat of improvised explosive devices and to disseminate threat mitigation measures;

11. *Encourages* States to enhance information-sharing and international cooperation and assistance, and to strengthen national capacities of the High Contracting Parties to the amended version of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) in mitigating the problem of improvised explosive devices, including by the sharing of national measures to identify effective practices for countering the threat posed by such devices through the use of the updated one-time voluntary questionnaire²⁹¹ and the maintenance of a network of national points of contact;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of capability development and capacity-building, through both technical and financial assistance, to countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, as well as the contributions made by various United Nations entities to that end;

13. *Urges* all States, in particular those that have the capacity to do so, as well as the United Nations system and other relevant organizations and institutions supporting affected States, to increase attention to prevention and capacity-building and to provide support to reduce the risks posed by improvised explosive devices in a manner that takes into consideration the different needs of women, girls, boys and men;

14. *Encourages* States, the United Nations and international, regional and other organizations with relevant expertise that are in a position to do so to render to interested States, upon their request, technical, financial and material assistance aimed at strengthening the capacity of such States to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices, including through assistance for the development of good practices for the protection of civilians from attacks using such devices and for the application of international standards to ensure the safety of personnel involved in the disposal of improvised explosive devices, and to provide appropriate assistance to the victims of such attacks;

15. *Encourages* States to respond to the needs of today's peacekeepers to operate in new threat environments involving improvised explosive devices, including by providing, in consultation and cooperation with the Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat, the appropriate training, capabilities, information and knowledge management and technology required to counter improvised explosive devices, and to ensure that adequate financial resources are allocated to meet such needs, and encourages the full implementation of the counter-improvised explosive devices for peacekeeping operations strategy and the Guidelines on Improvised Explosive Device Threat Mitigation in Mission Settings in all peacekeeping operations;

16. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and States to accelerate the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the independent strategic review on the responses of United Nations peacekeeping operations to improvised explosive devices,²⁹² with a view to mitigating the threat of improvised explosive devices in United Nations mission areas;

17. *Urges* Member States to comply fully with all relevant United Nations resolutions, including those related to preventing terrorist groups from using and accessing materials that can be used in the making of improvised explosive devices,²⁹³ and encourages the use of the relevant technical guidelines to support the implementation of Security Council resolution [2370 \(2017\)](#) on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons;

18. *Encourages* States to consider the implementation of the relevant aspects of the non-binding guiding principles on threats posed by the use of unmanned aircraft systems for terrorist purposes, known as the "Abu Dhabi Guiding Principles",²⁹⁴ adopted by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism;

19. *Encourages* States to consider and address new trends in the diversion of materials for the manufacture, manufacturing processes and delivery of improvised explosive devices;

20. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to address the issue of improvised explosive devices, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates, and to pursue a coherent

²⁹¹ [CCW/APII/CONF.23/5](#).

²⁹² [S/2021/1042](#), annex.

²⁹³ Including Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [2160 \(2014\)](#), [2161 \(2014\)](#), [2199 \(2015\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), [2255 \(2015\)](#) and [2370 \(2017\)](#).

²⁹⁴ [S/2023/1035](#), annex.

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whole-of-system approach to countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, with a focus on enhancing information-sharing and cross-sector cooperation, through the inter-agency task force led by the Mine Action Service;

21. *Urges* States in a position to do so to sustain their support for the United Nations whole-of-system approach, including through contributing funding to the diverse areas of work needed to effectively address the threat of improvised explosive devices, including research, clearance, ammunition stockpile management, preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, awareness-raising, capability development, capacity-building, information management and victim assistance, through existing trust funds and arrangements, including those of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations voluntary trust fund for assistance in mine action, efforts undertaken under relevant conventions²⁹⁵ or through regional or national programmes;

22. *Requests* the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in coordination with other relevant entities, to maintain and regularly update the online information hub that provides impartial, authoritative information relevant to addressing the issue of improvised explosive devices in a comprehensive manner, and encourages States to utilize the hub to access existing initiatives, policies, documents and tools relevant to countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;

23. *Encourages* the use of the United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action, which highlights the significance of integrating survivor assistance efforts into broader international and national frameworks, as well as the importance of sustained services and support to survivors, including the survivors of attacks involving improvised explosive devices;

24. *Encourages* the continued use by interested States of the counter-improvised explosive device self-assessment tool developed by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to assess priorities for the design, implementation and review of national preventive and preparedness measures in countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, encourages interested States, on a voluntary basis, to report to the Institute on its use and on areas for further development, and encourages States, on a voluntary basis, to share information with the Institute, including details of good practices, lessons learned and national experiences in adopting measures to prevent and counter improvised explosive devices, in order to strengthen the development of an online compendium of effective national measures;

25. *Encourages* civil society to continue to contribute to addressing the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, including in clearance, research, awareness-raising, risk education, victim assistance and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in particular at the local and community levels, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, acknowledging and taking into account existing efforts, both inside and outside the United Nations, and seeking the views of Member States;

27. *Encourages* States to continue to hold open, informal consultations, where appropriate, focusing on raising awareness, prevention, mitigation and response, and coordination within the United Nations system and beyond, with information provided by States, international and regional organizations as well as experts from non-governmental organizations, including relevant private sector stakeholders, on efforts to prevent, counter and mitigate the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, which could assist the General Assembly in maintaining a comprehensive overview of relevant global activities;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices”.

²⁹⁵ Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

RESOLUTION 79/54

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 182 to none, with 3 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)²⁹⁶

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic

79/54. Through-life conventional ammunition management

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 59/515 of 3 December 2004 and its resolutions 60/74 of 8 December 2005, 61/72 of 6 December 2006, 63/61 of 2 December 2008, 64/51 of 2 December 2009, 66/42 of 2 December 2011, 68/52 of 5 December 2013, 70/35 of 7 December 2015, 72/55 of 4 December 2017 and 74/65 of 12 December 2019, its decision 75/552 of 31 December 2020, its resolution 76/233 of 24 December 2021, its decisions 76/568 of 21 June 2022 and 77/547 of 30 December 2022 and its resolution 78/47 of 4 December 2023,

Recalling also the final report of the open-ended working group established pursuant to resolution 76/233, contained in document A/78/111, and the recommendations contained therein,

Recalling further the reports of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 72/55,²⁹⁷ of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 61/72,²⁹⁸ and of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 52/38 J,²⁹⁹

Recalling, in its resolution 78/47, its decision to adopt the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management,³⁰⁰ which is a cooperative framework that is voluntary and contains a set of political commitments for strengthening and promoting existing initiatives on, and addressing existing gaps in, through-life conventional ammunition management, and emphasizing the importance of its early and full implementation,

Expressing grave concern over the risks posed by the diversion of conventional ammunition of all types and calibres to unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, their trafficking into

²⁹⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

²⁹⁷ See A/76/324.

²⁹⁸ See A/63/182.

²⁹⁹ See A/54/155.

³⁰⁰ A/78/111, annex.

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illicit markets, including their subsequent use in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, as well as their contribution to the intensity and duration of armed conflict, armed violence, including gender-based armed violence, around the world, and the threat that their diversion and illicit trafficking poses to peace, security, stability and sustainable development at the national, subregional, regional and global levels,

Expressing grave concern also over the destruction caused by unplanned explosions of conventional ammunition at ammunition sites, which claim thousands of lives, disrupt communities' livelihoods, and can generate severe humanitarian, human rights, socioeconomic, environmental and public health impacts,

Recognizing that gaps exist to achieving a discernible reduction in the risks and impacts arising from the ineffective through-life management of conventional ammunition around the world, extending from the point of manufacture, through pre-transfer, transfer, relocation and transport, stockpiling and recovery, to their eventual use or disposal, and to this end stressing the importance of addressing the safety and security risks and impacts emanating from the ineffective through-life management of conventional ammunition at the global level in a comprehensive manner to contribute to maintaining international peace and security,

Recognizing also the need for the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women in decision-making and implementation processes related to through-life conventional ammunition management, and encouraging mainstreaming a gender perspective into policy and practice to address the differential impacts of the safety and security aspects of conventional ammunition on women, men, girls and boys,

Reaffirming the right of each State to legally manufacture, acquire, stockpile, manage and transfer conventional ammunition, including for its self-defence and security needs, as well as for its capacity to participate in peace operations, in a manner consistent with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that responsibility for addressing the risks associated with ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management falls to States, consistent with national laws, and underlining the importance of all States assuming strong national ownership in the through-life management of conventional ammunition,

Recognizing also the importance of international cooperation and assistance in pursuing and supporting safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management nationally, subregionally, regionally and globally,

Stressing the need for international cooperation among all States and other relevant stakeholders on through-life conventional ammunition management, and acknowledging the support that they can provide, where appropriate and feasible, to States in addressing the risks posed by ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management,

Recognizing the urgent necessity for assistance, where requested, appropriate and feasible, including technology transfers, technical, material, financial, legal assistance, or expertise for capacity-building and knowledge management, to support and facilitate efforts at the national, subregional, regional and global levels to assess and address the risks associated with ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management, and in this regard underscoring the importance of a comprehensive and sustainable approach,

Recalling with appreciation the work of the SaferGuard programme,³⁰¹ managed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, to improve the safe, secure and sustainable through-life management of conventional ammunition, and encouraging the use, as appropriate, of the voluntary International Ammunition Technical Guidelines,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing work of the Ammunition Management Advisory Team to support interested States in the safe and secure management of ammunition through the provision of technical advice and services,

Taking note of discussions with regard to the issue of conventional ammunition in the framework of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects³⁰² and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner,

³⁰¹ A/63/182, paras. 72 and 73.

³⁰² Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

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Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,³⁰³ Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V)³⁰⁴ to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,³⁰⁵ and of the requirement of the Arms Trade Treaty³⁰⁶ that States parties thereto shall designate competent national authorities in order to have an effective and transparent national control system to regulate the transfer of relevant ammunition and munitions, as well as the work and measures pursued at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the relevance of regional and subregional mechanisms that address through-life conventional ammunition management,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace³⁰⁷ and of the actions proposed therein to reduce the human cost of weapons,

Recalling that Member States decided in the Pact for the Future³⁰⁸ to address existing gaps in through-life conventional ammunition management to reduce the dual risks of unplanned conventional ammunition explosions and the diversion and illicit trafficking of conventional ammunition to unauthorized recipients, including to criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, and highlighting the role of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management in this regard,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement the Global Framework on the basis of the guiding principles expressed therein;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations, including under the SaferGuard programme with, inter alia, its quick-response mechanism, and international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and civil society, academia, research institutions and industry, to promote and support the implementation of the Global Framework, and calls upon all relevant stakeholders to consider using the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines when supporting national authorities;

3. *Encourages* all States to develop, strengthen and implement measures, mechanisms and initiatives, within national, regional and subregional frameworks, as appropriate, to address the safety and security risks associated with conventional ammunition, including diversion, illicit trafficking and unplanned explosions of conventional ammunition, in line with the Global Framework;

4. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to implement the mandates assigned to the Secretariat in the Global Framework as contained in section IV, paragraphs 22 and 26, and section V, paragraphs 29, 34 and 37, thereof,³⁰⁹ and to strengthen the SaferGuard programme to implement the assigned mandates as contained in section IV, paragraph 23, and section V, paragraph 36, thereof;

5. *Recalls its decision* to convene a meeting of States in 2027 for two weeks (20 meetings), in New York, to review the implementation of the Global Framework, in line with section V, paragraph 31 thereof, with the participation, as observers, of relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and civil society, academia, research institutions and industry, and further recalls its decision that the Chair may hold informal consultations ahead of the meeting of States;

6. *Decides* to convene the preparatory meeting of States in New York from 23 to 27 June 2025, to explore possible options for the development of the process and modalities for the effective implementation of the Global Framework and to prepare for the meeting of States in 2027, with the participation, as observers, of relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and civil society, academia, research institutions and industry;

³⁰³ See decision 60/519 and [A/60/88](#) and [A/60/88/Corr.2](#), annex.

³⁰⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2399, No. 22495.

³⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

³⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

³⁰⁷ [A/77/CRP.1/Add.8](#).

³⁰⁸ Resolution 79/1.

³⁰⁹ See [A/78/111](#).

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7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the support necessary to convene the preparatory meeting of States and the meeting of States;
8. *Encourages* States to provide voluntary information, in line with section V, paragraphs 30 and 34 of the Global Framework, on steps taken to implement the Global Framework, and requests the Secretary-General to receive and circulate such information;
9. *Recalls its decision* to establish a new standing dedicated fellowship training programme on through-life conventional ammunition management in order to strengthen the technical and practical knowledge and expertise of government officials directly responsible for the implementation of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management, particularly in developing countries, to be substantively developed and designed in 2025 and implemented annually starting in 2026 for a duration of four weeks in-person in four regions, respectively, preceded by a preparatory self-paced online course, with the participation of 15 fellows from each of the four regions, Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions, ensuring the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women and equitable geographical representation, and requests the Secretary-General to operationalize this decision and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, and periodically thereafter for follow-up;
10. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the SaferGuard programme, which serves as the custodian of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, and, in this regard, also requests the Secretary-General to review, update and translate into other official languages the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, on an ongoing basis, and to develop voluntary operational guidelines related to security aspects of the through-life management of conventional ammunition in the framework of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines under the SaferGuard programme, with the assistance of technical experts from interested States, while ensuring the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women and equitable geographical representation and taking into account and complementing relevant existing standards, guidelines and good practices, without duplicating them;
11. *Invites* relevant regional and subregional organizations to establish, where needed, and to maintain regional and subregional rosters of experts validated according to the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, as appropriate;
12. *Encourages* States in a position to do so to assist interested States within a bilateral framework or through international or regional organizations, including through activities conducted under the umbrella of the SaferGuard programme, on a voluntary and transparent basis, in elaborating and implementing programmes to improve the safe, secure and sustainable through-life management of conventional ammunition;
13. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, to consider through-life conventional ammunition management as an intrinsic part of their actions for achieving relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals related to the reduction of illicit arms flows and the prevention of violence through strengthened national institutions,³¹⁰ and to consider, where relevant, developing national, regional and subregional indicators based on this understanding;
14. *Encourages* consideration of the integration of through-life conventional ammunition management measures, where relevant, in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, including through the training of personnel of national authorities and peacekeepers, utilizing the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines;
15. *Reiterates* its decision to address the issue of through-life conventional ammunition management in a comprehensive manner;
16. *Recalls* its request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the implementation of the Global Framework;
17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Through-life conventional ammunition management”.

³¹⁰ See resolution 70/1.

RESOLUTION 79/55

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 186 to none, with 1 abstention,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)³¹¹

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Iran (Islamic Republic of)

79/55. Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/46 of 5 December 2007, 65/74 of 8 December 2010, 67/51 of 3 December 2012, 69/50 of 2 December 2014, 71/66 of 5 December 2016, 73/66 of 5 December 2018, 75/70 of 7 December 2020 and 77/77 of 7 December 2022,

Recognizing the essential contribution of radioactive sources to social and economic development, and the benefits drawn from their use for all States,

Recognizing also the determination of the international community to combat terrorism, as evident in relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continued international efforts to strengthen further the security of radioactive sources worldwide,

Mindful of the sovereign rights and the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with their national legal frameworks and international obligations, to maintain effective nuclear safety and security,

Asserting that responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and noting the important contribution of international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfil their responsibilities,

Deeply concerned by the threat of terrorism and the risk that terrorists may acquire, traffic in or use radioactive sources in radiological dispersion devices,

Deeply concerned also by the potential threat to human health and the environment that would result from the use of such devices by terrorists,

³¹¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Noting with concern the occurrence of nuclear and radioactive materials that are outside of regulatory control or being trafficked,

Noting with deep concern the consequences of armed conflicts as well as attacks in all forms by terrorists on the safety and security of radioactive sources that could lead to a loss or a theft of these sources and increase the risk of trafficking of such sources,

Recalling the importance of international conventions aimed at preventing and suppressing such a risk, in particular the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted on 13 April 2005,³¹² and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979,³¹³ as well as its Amendment, adopted on 8 July 2005,³¹⁴ which entered into force on 8 May 2016,

Noting that actions of the international community to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and prevent access by non-State actors to weapons of mass destruction and related material, notably Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004, 1977 (2011) of 20 April 2011, 2325 (2016) of 15 December 2016 and 2663 (2022) of 30 November 2022, constitute contributions to the prevention of acts of terrorism using such materials,

Taking note of resolutions GC(68)/RES/8 and GC(68)/RES/9, adopted on 20 September 2024 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its sixty-eighth regular session, which address measures to strengthen international cooperation and measures to enhance nuclear and radiation safety and nuclear security,

Stressing the importance of the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting and reinforcing the safety and security of radioactive sources, in particular by establishing technical guidance and supporting States in the improvement of national legal and regulatory infrastructure, and in strengthening coordination and complementarities among various nuclear or radiological security activities,

Noting the organization by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources – Accomplishments and Future Endeavours, held in Vienna from 20 to 24 June 2022, welcoming the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration at the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Sustaining and Strengthening Efforts, held in Vienna from 10 to 14 February 2020, recalling the holding of the first Conference of the Parties to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, in Vienna from 28 March to 1 April 2022, and the adoption of the Outcome Document, and recalling the convening of the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Shaping the Future, held in Vienna from 20 to 24 May 2024,

Noting also the utility of the Incident and Trafficking Database as a voluntary mechanism for the international exchange of information on incidents and illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material, encouraging the International Atomic Energy Agency to further facilitate, including through designated points of contact, the timely exchange of information, including through secured electronic access to information contained in the Database, and encouraging all States to join and participate actively in the Database programme in support of their national efforts to prevent, detect and respond to radioactive and nuclear materials that may have fallen out of regulatory control,

Noting further the importance of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management³¹⁵ with respect to its provisions on the safe management of disused sealed sources,

Highlighting the importance of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, of its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and of its supplementary Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources as valuable instruments for enhancing the safety and security of radioactive sources, noting that 149 States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency have made a political commitment to implement the provisions of the Code, 131 States have made a similar commitment to the supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and 58 member States have made a similar commitment to the supplementary Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, while recognizing that they are not legally binding,

³¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2445, No. 44004.

³¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1456, No. 24631.

³¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 3132, No. 24631.

³¹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2153, No. 37605.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Noting that a number of States have not yet become parties to the pertinent international instruments,

Taking note of the Nuclear Security Plan 2022–2025 of the International Atomic Energy Agency,³¹⁶ and encouraging Member States to make voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Fund,

Welcoming the fact that Member States have taken multilateral actions to address the security of radioactive sources, as reflected in General Assembly resolution 78/8 of 8 November 2023,

Noting the various international efforts and partnerships to enhance nuclear and radiological security, encouraging further efforts to secure radioactive sources, and noting in this respect guidance and recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency with regard to safe and secure management of radioactive sources,

Taking note of the findings of the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources of 2022, which, inter alia, call for further assessment of the merits of developing an international convention on the safety and security of radioactive sources so that Member States can make the best-informed decisions on the matter,

Noting that the Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) works with nations to strengthen capabilities to counter radioactive source smuggling and prevent terrorists from acquiring such materials, and that INTERPOL Project Geiger promotes the sharing of sensitive law enforcement information on known nuclear smugglers and incidents involving radioactive materials,

Welcoming the ongoing individual and collective efforts of Member States to take into account in their deliberations the dangers posed by the lack or insufficiency of control over radioactive sources, and recognizing the need for States to take more effective measures to strengthen those controls in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law,

Welcoming also the activities of Member States to mitigate insider threats, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and assistance in this regard,

Mindful of the urgent need to address, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this rising concern for international security,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to support international efforts to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive sources and, if necessary, suppress such acts, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;

2. *Encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to become party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible, in accordance with their legal and constitutional processes;

3. *Invites* Member States, in coordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in accordance with its statute, to consider the merits of conducting an evaluation of the existing international framework applicable to the security of radioactive sources and, if necessary, to explore possible options for its potential strengthening;

4. *Urges* Member States to take and strengthen national measures and capabilities, as appropriate, to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive sources as well as terrorist attacks on nuclear plants and facilities which would result in radioactive releases, and, if necessary, to suppress such acts, in particular by taking effective measures to account for, control, secure and physically protect such facilities, materials and sources in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with their international obligations;

5. *Stresses* the need for Member States to take effective measures, following their international and domestic obligations, for the security and accountability of the transport of radioactive sources;

6. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their national capacities with appropriate means of detection and related architecture or systems, including through international cooperation and assistance in conformity with international law and regulations, with a view to preventing, detecting and responding to illicit trafficking in radioactive sources;

³¹⁶ International Atomic Energy Agency, document GC(65)/24.

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7. *Invites* Member States, in particular those producing and distributing radioactive sources, to support and endorse the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the safety and security of radioactive sources, as described in General Conference resolutions GC(68)/RES/8, on nuclear and radiation safety, and GC(68)/RES/9, on nuclear security, and to enhance the security of radioactive sources, as described in the Nuclear Security Plan 2022–2025;

8. *Urges* all States to maintain effective security of radioactive sources, including of storage facilities, that may pose a significant risk to individuals, society and the environment throughout their life cycle, and encourages all States to make political commitments to the non-legally binding and voluntary Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, and to implement these, as appropriate, in order to maintain effective security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle;

9. *Encourages* Member States to work with the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the non-legally binding international framework for the security of radioactive sources, especially on the safe and secure management of disused radioactive sources, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Agency, in particular resolutions GC(68)/RES/8 and GC(68)/RES/9;

10. *Recognizes* the value of information exchange on national approaches to controlling radioactive sources, and takes note of the endorsement by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency of a proposal for a formalized process for a voluntary periodic exchange on information and lessons learned and for the evaluation of progress made by States towards implementing the provisions of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources;

11. *Encourages* Member States to participate, on a voluntary basis, in the Incident and Trafficking Database programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by Member States, including through international cooperation under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to search for, locate, recover and secure lost or orphaned radioactive sources within their State jurisdiction or territory, encourages continued efforts in this way, and also encourages cooperation among and between Member States and through relevant international and, where appropriate, regional organizations aimed at strengthening national capacities in this regard;

13. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national laws, policies and priorities, to provide support for academic and scientific research to develop technically and economically appropriate technologies with the capability to further improve the security of radioactive sources or reduce the risk of acquisition by terrorists and of malicious use of radioactive sources, including by, on a voluntary basis and when technically feasible and economically realistic, developing technologies that do not rely on high activity radioactive sources and developing exchanges on alternative technologies, without unduly hindering the beneficial uses of radioactive sources;

14. *Invites* all Member States to participate, on a voluntary basis, in the annual meeting of the ad hoc working group of stakeholder States involved with alternative technologies to high activity radioactive sources;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources”.

RESOLUTION 79/56

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 161 to 9, with 15 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)³¹⁷

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq,

³¹⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Poland.

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cuba, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan

79/56. Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject of chemical weapons, in particular resolution [78/29](#) of 4 December 2023,

Determined to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction,

Honouring the memory of and paying tribute to all victims of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming its strong support for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction³¹⁸ and for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its deep appreciation of the Organisation, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 2013 for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons,

Recalling decisions C-24/DEC.4 and C-24/DEC.5 of 27 November 2019 adopted by the Conference of the States Parties at its twenty-fourth session, introducing changes to schedules 1 (A) and 1, respectively, of the Annex on Chemicals to the Convention,

Re-emphasizing its unequivocal support for the decision of the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue the mission to establish the facts surrounding the allegations of the use of chemical weapons, including toxic chemicals, for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic, while stressing that the safety and security of mission personnel remains the top priority, and recalling the work, pursuant to Security Council resolutions [2235 \(2015\)](#) of 7 August 2015 and [2319 \(2016\)](#) of 17 November 2016, of the Joint Investigative Mechanism of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations,

Recalling the work related to the Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague from 21 to 30 November 2018,

Recalling also the work related to the Fifth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague from 15 to 19 May 2023,

Reaffirming the importance of the outcome of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague from 8 to 19 April 2013 (the Third Review Conference), including its consensus final report, in which the Conference addressed all aspects of the Convention and made important recommendations on its continued implementation,

Emphasizing that the Third Review Conference welcomed the fact that the Convention is a unique multilateral agreement banning an entire category of weapons of mass destruction in a non-discriminatory and verifiable manner under strict and effective international control and noted with satisfaction that the Convention continues to be a remarkable success and an example of effective multilateralism,

³¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Convinced that the Convention, 27 years after its entry into force, has reinforced its role as the international norm against chemical weapons, and that it constitutes a major contribution to:

- (a) International peace and security,
- (b) Eliminating chemical weapons and preventing their re-emergence,
- (c) The ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,
- (d) Excluding completely, for the sake of all mankind, the possibility of the use of chemical weapons,
- (e) Promoting international cooperation and exchange in scientific and technical information in the field of chemical activities among States parties for peaceful purposes in order to enhance the economic and technological development of all States parties,

Noting the efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its business continuity in all circumstances, drawing lessons from the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

1. *Reaffirms its condemnation in the strongest possible terms* of the use of chemical weapons by anyone under any circumstances, emphasizing that any use of chemical weapons anywhere, at any time, by anyone, under any circumstances is unacceptable and is and would be a violation of international law and expressing its strong conviction that those individuals responsible for the use of chemical weapons must and should be held accountable;

2. *Recalls* that article I, paragraph 5, of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction provides that each State party undertakes not to use riot control agents as a method of warfare, and in this context expresses grave concern about allegations of their use by the Russian Federation in its war of aggression against Ukraine and urges the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue to closely monitor the situation and be ready to investigate the matter as appropriate, notes the requests for clarification on this issue submitted under article IX of the Convention and subsequent discussions in the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and recalls the technical assistance provided to Ukraine by the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation;

3. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the use of a toxic chemical as a weapon against Alexei Navalny in the Russian Federation, notes with grave concern the note by the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 6 October 2020 on the summary of the report on activities carried out in support of a request for technical assistance by Germany,³¹⁹ and underlines the need for a full and transparent investigation and that those responsible for the use of chemical weapons against Alexei Navalny must be held accountable;

4. *Also condemns in the strongest possible terms* that chemical weapons have since 2012 been used in Iraq, Malaysia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including as reported by the Joint Investigative Mechanism of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations and by the Investigation and Identification Team of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in:

(a) The reports of the Joint Investigative Mechanism of 24 August 2016³²⁰ and 21 October 2016,³²¹ which concluded that there was sufficient information to determine that the Syrian Arab Armed Forces were responsible for the attacks which released toxic substances in Talmenes, Syrian Arab Republic, on 21 April 2014, in Sarmin, Syrian Arab Republic, on 16 March 2015, and in Qmenas, Syrian Arab Republic, also on 16 March 2015, and that the so-called “Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant” used sulfur mustard in Marea, Syrian Arab Republic, on 21 August 2015;

(b) The report of the Joint Investigative Mechanism of 26 October 2017,³²² which concluded that there was sufficient information to be confident that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant was responsible for the use of sulfur

³¹⁹ S/1906/2020.

³²⁰ See S/2016/738/Rev.1.

³²¹ See S/2016/888.

³²² See S/2017/904, annex.

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mustard at Umm Hawsh on 15 and 16 September 2016 and that the Syrian Arab Republic was responsible for the release of sarin at Khan Shaykhun on 4 April 2017;

(c) The first report of the Investigation and Identification Team, of 8 April 2020,³²³ which concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the Syrian Arab Air Force used chemical weapons in Ltamenah on 24, 25 and 30 March 2017;

(d) The second report of the Investigation and Identification Team, of 12 April 2021,³²⁴ which concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that a military helicopter of the Syrian Arab Air Force carried out a chemical weapons attack on Saraqib on 4 February 2018;

(e) The third report of the Investigation and Identification Team, of 27 January 2023,³²⁵ which concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the Syrian Arab Air Force carried out a chemical weapons attack on 7 April 2018 in Duma, Syrian Arab Republic;

(f) The fourth report of the Investigation and Identification Team, of 22 February 2024,³²⁶ which concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that units of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant used chemical weapons during attacks on 1 September 2015 in Marea, Syrian Arab Republic;

and demands that the perpetrators be held accountable;

5. *Takes note with great concern in that regard* of the reports of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding alleged incidents in Ltamenah,³²⁷ Saraqib³²⁸ and Duma,³²⁹ Syrian Arab Republic, as well as reports regarding the alleged incidents in Marea³³⁰ and Kafr Zayta,³³¹ Syrian Arab Republic, which concluded there were reasonable grounds to believe that a toxic chemical or a vesicant chemical substance from 1.A.04 scheduled chemicals under the Convention had been used as a weapon;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 28 June 2023,³³² which concluded that information obtained and analysed by the fact-finding mission did not provide reasonable grounds to determine that chemicals were used as a weapon in the reported incidents that occurred in Kharbit Massasneh, Syrian Arab Republic, on 7 July and 4 August 2017;

7. *Also takes note* of the report of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 22 February 2024,³³³ which concluded that information obtained and analysed by the fact-finding mission did not provide reasonable grounds to determine that toxic chemicals were used as a weapon in the reported incident that occurred in Al-Yarmouk, Syrian Arab Republic, on 22 October 2017;

8. *Further takes note* of the report of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 11 June 2024,³³⁴ which concluded that information obtained and analysed by the fact-finding mission did not provide reasonable grounds to determine that toxic chemicals were used as a weapon in the reported incidents that occurred on 9 August 2017 in Qalib al-Thawr and on 8 November 2017 in al-Balil, Syrian Arab Republic;

³²³ See S/2020/310, annex.

³²⁴ See S/2021/371, annex.

³²⁵ See S/2023/81, annex.

³²⁶ See S/2024/200, annex.

³²⁷ See S/2017/931, annex, and S/2018/620, annex.

³²⁸ See S/2018/478, annex.

³²⁹ See S/2019/208, annex.

³³⁰ See S/2022/85, annex.

³³¹ See S/2022/116, annex.

³³² See S/2023/508, annex.

³³³ See S/2024/214, annex.

³³⁴ See S/2024/486, annex.

9. *Recalls* the adoption of:

(a) Decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 of the Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use”, of 27 June 2018;

(b) Decision EC-94/DEC.2 of the Executive Council, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”, of 9 July 2020;

(c) Decision C-25/DEC.9 of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”, of 21 April 2021;

(d) Decision C-28/DEC.12 of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use and the threat of future use”, of 30 November 2023;

and stresses the importance of their implementation, in accordance with the Convention, and, accordingly, expresses concern with the conclusions contained in the report of the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 14 October 2020 on the implementation of decision EC-94/DEC.2;³³⁵

10. *Also recalls* decision C-26/DEC.10 of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled “Understanding regarding the aerosolised use of central nervous system-acting chemicals for law enforcement purposes”, of 1 December 2021;

11. *Emphasizes* that the universality of the Convention is essential to achieving its object and purpose and to enhancing the security of States parties, as well as to international peace and security, underlines the fact that the objectives of the Convention will not be fully realized as long as there remains even a single State not party to the Convention that could possess or acquire such weapons, calls upon all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention without delay, and in this regard recalls the outcome of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (the Third Review Conference);

12. *Underlines* the fact that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of all articles of the Convention makes a major contribution to international peace and security through the elimination of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons and the prohibition of their acquisition and use, and provides for assistance and protection in the event of use or threat of use of chemical weapons and for international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities;

13. *Notes* the impact of scientific and technological progress, including challenges and opportunities arising from the rapid development of artificial intelligence, on the effective implementation of the Convention and the importance for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its policymaking organs of taking due account of such developments;

14. *Reaffirms* that the obligation of the States parties to complete the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles and the destruction or conversion of chemical weapons production facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Annex on Implementation and Verification (Verification Annex) and under the verification of the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is essential for the realization of the object and purpose of the Convention;

15. *Stresses* the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomes progress to that end;

16. *Recalls* that the Third Review Conference expressed concern regarding the statement made by the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in his report to the Executive Council of the Organisation at its sixty-eighth session, provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision C-16/DEC.11 of 1 December 2011 adopted by the Conference of the States Parties at its sixteenth session, that three possessor States parties, namely, Libya, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, had been unable to fully meet the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 for the destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles, and also expressed determination that the destruction of all categories of chemical weapons should be completed in the shortest time

³³⁵ EC-96/DG.1.

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possible in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Verification Annex, and with the full application of the relevant decisions that have been taken;

17. *Welcomes* the confirmation by the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons expressed in his report of 5 October 2017,³³⁶ based upon information received from the Russian Federation and independent information received from the inspectors of the Organisation, regarding the completion of the full destruction of chemical weapons declared by the Russian Federation;

18. *Also welcomes* the completed destruction of Libya's remaining category 2 chemical weapons, as reported by the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in his report of 22 December 2017,³³⁷ as well as the completed destruction by Iraq of its entire declared stockpile of chemical weapons remnants, as reported by the Director General in his report of 28 February 2018;³³⁸

19. *Further welcomes* the confirmation by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons that the last chemical munition of the declared chemical weapons stockpile of the United States of America was irreversibly destroyed in accordance with the Convention on 7 July 2023;

20. *Underlines* that the end of destruction of all declared chemical weapons stockpiles is an important milestone for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and a critical step towards achieving its mission to permanently eliminate all chemical weapons;

21. *Notes with concern* that, along with the threat of the possible production, acquisition and use of chemical weapons by States, the international community also faces the danger of the production, acquisition and use of chemical weapons by non-State actors, including terrorists, concerns which have highlighted the necessity of achieving universal adherence to the Convention, as well as the high level of readiness of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and stresses that the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention, including those on national implementation (article VII) and assistance and protection (article X), constitutes an important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

22. *Notes* that the effective application of the verification system builds confidence in compliance with the Convention by States parties;

23. *Stresses* the importance of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in verifying compliance with the provisions of the Convention as well as in promoting the timely and efficient accomplishment of all its objectives;

24. *Expresses grave concern* that, despite the verified destruction of all 27 chemical weapons production facilities declared by the Syrian Arab Republic, the Technical Secretariat, as recently reported by the Director General in his report of 24 September 2024,³³⁹ assesses that the Syrian Arab Republic has submitted a declaration that still cannot be considered accurate and complete in accordance with the Convention, Executive Council decisions EC-M-33/DEC.1 and EC-94/DEC.2 and Security Council resolution [2118\(2013\)](#), as well as with the conclusion of decision C-SS-4/DEC.3, of the Fourth Review Conference, that the Syrian Arab Republic failed to declare and destroy all of its chemical weapons and chemical weapons production facilities, and underscores the importance of such full verification;

25. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities;

26. *Welcomes* the progress made in the national implementation of article VII obligations, commends the States parties and the Technical Secretariat for assisting other States parties, on request, with the implementation of the follow-up to the plan of action regarding article VII obligations, urges States parties that have not fulfilled their obligations under article VII to do so without further delay, in accordance with their constitutional processes, and in

³³⁶ EC-86/DG.31.

³³⁷ EC-87/DG.6.

³³⁸ EC-87/DG.18.

³³⁹ EC-107/DG.20.

this context reaffirms that full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of article VII is essential for the realization of the object and purpose of the Convention;

27. *Emphasizes* the continuing relevance and importance of the provisions of article X of the Convention, welcomes the activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in relation to assistance and protection against chemical weapons, supports further efforts by both States parties and the Technical Secretariat to promote a high level of readiness to respond to chemical weapons threats as articulated in article X, and welcomes the effectiveness and efficiency of the increased focus on making full use of regional and subregional capacities and expertise, including taking advantage of established training centres;

28. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of the Convention shall be implemented in a manner that avoids hampering the economic or technological development of States parties and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, including the international exchange of scientific and technical information, and chemicals and equipment for the production, processing or use of chemicals for purposes not prohibited under the Convention;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of the provisions of article XI of the Convention relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, recalls that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality, and reaffirms the undertaking of the States parties to foster international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities of the States parties and the importance of that cooperation and its contribution to the promotion of the Convention as a whole;

30. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the full implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States parties;

31. *Regrets* that, despite the constructive engagement of most of the States parties in the preparatory process leading to the Fifth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, it was not possible to adopt a final document, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of subjects covered at the Fifth Review Conference received very broad support and that a wide range of delegations undertook efforts towards a consensual outcome;

32. *Welcomes* the opening of the Centre for Chemistry and Technology, which strengthens the capabilities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its member States to implement the Convention, uphold the global norm against chemical weapons, address threats and opportunities arising from rapid progress in science and technology in the evolving global security landscape and support international cooperation;

33. *Takes note* of decision EC-102/DEC.6 of the Executive Council, entitled “Allowing the convening of Executive Council meetings or sessions in extraordinary circumstances”, of 16 March 2023;

34. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons within the framework of the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Organisation,³⁴⁰ in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

35. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction”.

³⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2160, No. 1240.

RESOLUTION 79/57

Adopted at the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)³⁴¹

79/57. Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms the equal rights of women and men,

Recalling also its resolutions 65/69 of 8 December 2010, 67/48 of 3 December 2012, 68/33 of 5 December 2013, 69/61 of 2 December 2014, 71/56 of 5 December 2016, 73/46 of 5 December 2018, 75/48 of 7 December 2020 and 77/55 of 7 December 2022,

Recalling further General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the issue of women and peace and security,

Recalling the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,³⁴²

Noting the adoption of the Pact for the Future³⁴³ and accelerating efforts to achieve gender equality, women's participation and the empowerment of all women and girls, including in conventional disarmament and arms control,

Taking note of action 36 in *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, on the full and equal participation of women in decision-making processes, and action 37, on gender parity on disarmament bodies established by the Secretariat,

Recognizing the critical role of women in all aspects of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control efforts, including those related to weapons of mass destruction,

Reaffirming the Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the promotion of women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, and acknowledging that the success of efforts to achieve sustainable development and disarmament depends on the full and effective inclusion of women in all aspects of these efforts,

Welcoming the call for the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit transfer of small arms, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013, 2117 (2013) of 26 September 2013, 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013, 2220 (2015) of 22 May 2015 and 2616 (2021) of 22 December 2021,

Reaffirming that the full, equal and meaningful participation of both women and men is one of the essential factors for the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security,

Recognizing that women should not be perceived only as victims and survivors of gender-based armed violence, but are essential in preventing and reducing armed violence and are active and key players in advocating arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation,

³⁴¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America and Uruguay.

³⁴² *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

³⁴³ Resolution 79/1.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recognizing also the valuable contribution of women to practical disarmament measures carried out at the local, national, subregional, regional and global levels in the prevention and reduction of armed violence and armed conflict, and in promoting disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

Recalling its resolution [78/31](#) of 6 December 2023, in which it reaffirms the important and positive contribution that young people can make to the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security,

Recognizing the need to facilitate and promote the participation, representation and leadership of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

Recalling the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty,³⁴⁴ therefore reiterating the need for States parties to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and men in pursuing the object and purpose of all provisions of the Treaty, and welcoming the inclusion of the provisions on serious acts of gender-based violence and on violence against children, while also recalling the adoption of the action-oriented decision on gender and gender-based violence at the Fifth Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty,

Recalling also the adoption of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management,³⁴⁵ which recognizes the need to strengthen gender mainstreaming and the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation and leadership of women in all aspects of through-life conventional ammunition management,

Recalling further the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and its commitment to incorporate good practices in mainstreaming a gender perspective into policies and programmes on small arms and light weapons, including in the areas of programme design, planning, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, taking into account, as appropriate, relevant guidance,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of Member States to increase the participation of women in their national and regional coordination mechanisms on disarmament-related matters, including in efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Recognizing the important role played by civil society organizations in promoting the role and leadership of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

1. *Urges* Member States, relevant subregional and regional organizations, the United Nations and the specialized agencies to promote equal opportunities for the representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, in particular as it relates to the prevention and reduction of armed violence and armed conflict;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken by Member States to implement General Assembly resolution [77/55](#),³⁴⁶

3. *Also welcomes* the continuing efforts of the United Nations organs, agencies, funds and programmes to accord high priority to the issue of women and peace and security, particularly in assisting Member States in the implementation of all resolutions related to women in the context of peace and security, and in this regard notes the important role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

4. *Encourages* Member States to better understand the impact of armed violence, in particular the impact of the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition on women and girls, such as exacerbating sexual and gender-based violence, through, inter alia, the development of national action plans on women and peace and security, strengthening the collection of data, where feasible disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, and utilizing analysis mechanisms to inform evidence-based, gender-responsive policymaking and programming;

³⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

³⁴⁵ [A/78/111](#), annex.

³⁴⁶ [A/79/217](#).

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5. *Calls upon* Member States to take account of the differing impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and of the safety and security aspects of conventional ammunition on women, men, girls and boys and to strengthen or develop, where they do not exist, response mechanisms to address such impacts;
6. *Encourages* Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their implementation efforts to address the differential impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys;
7. *Urges* Member States to support and strengthen the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women in organizations in the field of disarmament at the local, national, subregional, regional and global levels;
8. *Calls upon* all States to empower women, including through mentoring, networking, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building efforts, as appropriate, to participate in the design and implementation of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control efforts;
9. *Encourages* States to seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes, advocacy, education, training and research that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys;
10. *Calls upon* all States to develop appropriate and effective national risk assessment criteria to facilitate the prevention of the use of arms to commit violence against women;
11. *Urges* Member States to voluntarily share good practices and experiences of the successes of the role of women at the national, regional and global levels, in order to promote and strengthen coordination and cooperation in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control;
12. *Requests* the relevant United Nations organs, agencies, funds and programmes to assist States, upon request, in promoting the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, including in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;
13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of promoting the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control and to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;
14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control”.

RESOLUTION 79/58

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 33 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)³⁴⁷

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia

Against: Russian Federation

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahrain, Belarus, Cambodia, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Nepal, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

³⁴⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Switzerland and Zambia.

79/58. Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 63/71 of 2 December 2008 on the Convention on Cluster Munitions and 70/54 of 7 December 2015, 71/45 of 5 December 2016, 72/54 of 4 December 2017, 73/54 of 5 December 2018, 74/62 of 12 December 2019, 75/62 of 7 December 2020, 76/47 of 6 December 2021, 77/79 of 7 December 2022 and 78/32 of 4 December 2023 on the implementation of the Convention,

Reaffirming its determination to put an end for all time to the suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions at the time of their use, when they fail to function as intended or when they are abandoned,

Deploring the use of cluster munitions in recent and ongoing conflicts and the related significant increase in civilian casualties, and calling upon those who continue to use cluster munitions to cease any such activity immediately,

Conscious that cluster munition remnants kill or maim civilians, including women and children, obstruct economic and social development, including through the loss of livelihood, impede post-conflict reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction, delay or prevent the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, can have a negative impact on national and international peacebuilding and humanitarian assistance efforts, and have other severe consequences for many years after use,

Concerned about the dangers presented by the large national stockpiles of cluster munitions retained and also transferred for operational use, and determined to ensure their rapid destruction,

Welcoming the important achievement of the completion by all States parties to the Convention of their article 3 obligations, after the destruction by South Africa and Peru of their respective stockpiles of cluster munitions,

Recognizing the impact of cluster munitions on women, men, girls and boys and the importance of relevant States providing adequate, gender- and age-sensitive assistance to victims of cluster munitions,

Believing it necessary to contribute effectively in an efficient, coordinated manner to resolving the challenge of removing cluster munition remnants located throughout the world, and to ensure their destruction,

Mindful of the need to adequately coordinate efforts undertaken in various forums, including through the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,³⁴⁸ to address the rights and adequately provide for the needs of victims of various types of weapons, and resolved to avoid discrimination among victims of various types of weapons,

Reaffirming that in cases not covered by the Convention on Cluster Munitions³⁴⁹ or by other international agreements, civilians and combatants remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law, derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience,

Welcoming the steps taken nationally, regionally and globally in recent years aimed at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of cluster munitions, and welcoming also in this regard that, since 2014, all Central American States have joined the Convention, thus fulfilling their aspiration to become the first cluster munitions-free region in the world,

Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity, as evidenced by the global call for an end to civilian suffering caused by cluster munitions, and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world,

Noting that a total of 124 States have joined the Convention, 112 as States parties and 12 as signatories, albeit taking note that the twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions deeply regretted the

³⁴⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

³⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2688, No. 47713.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

recent decision of Lithuania,³⁵⁰ exercising its national sovereignty, to withdraw from the Convention pursuant to its article 20,

Emphasizing the need to make further efforts in accelerating the universalization process, and acknowledging the call by States parties and other stakeholders, as a matter of priority, to all States that have not yet done so, to ratify or otherwise accede to the Convention and, in particular in the current context, to prevent any withdrawal, to promote universal adherence to and strict observance of the Convention's norms, including to discourage, in every possible way, the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions,

Noting the outcome of the second Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, held in Geneva from 25 to 27 November 2020 and on 20 and 21 September 2021, and in particular the adoption of the Lausanne Declaration entitled "Protecting lives, empowering victims, enabling development" and the Lausanne Action Plan 2021–2026³⁵¹ to support the full and effective implementation of the Convention,

Welcoming the dialogue undertaken by the President of the twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, with States not parties to the Convention, in support of universal adherence to the Convention, including the workshops with African and Caribbean States,

Taking note of the proposal by the President of the twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to have an interactive dialogue on recent challenges to the norm established by the Convention on Cluster Munitions and implications for wider humanitarian disarmament, peace and development goals,

Taking note also of the mandate for the President of the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to consult further and, with support from the Implementation Support Unit, convene a series of dialogues open to States parties and other stakeholders to reflect on the concerns and challenges to the Convention and its norms, and present recommendations for ways forward for consideration by the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions,

Recognizing the importance of full involvement and equal opportunities for the meaningful participation of women and men in disarmament processes, policy and programming decisions related to the Convention,

1. *Urges* all States not parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible, and all States parties to promote adherence to the Convention through bilateral, subregional and multilateral contacts, outreach and other means;
2. *Stresses* the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the implementation of the Lausanne Action Plan, as appropriate;
3. *Expresses grave concern* regarding the number of allegations, reports or documented evidence of the transfer and use of cluster munitions in different parts of the world, and at the related significant increase in civilian casualties and other consequences that impede the achievement of sustainable development;
4. *Urges* all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information as required under article 7 of the Convention in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention;
5. *Invites* all States that have not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information that could make the clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants and related activities more effective;
6. *Reiterates* the invitation to States not parties to participate in a continued dialogue on issues relevant to the Convention in order to enhance its humanitarian impact and to promote its universalization, as well as to engage in a military-to-military dialogue in order to address specific security issues related to cluster munitions;
7. *Reiterates its invitation and encouragement* to all States parties, interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in the upcoming formal meetings under the Convention;

³⁵⁰ See CN347 2024 TREATIES-XXVI 6 (depository notification).

³⁵¹ [CCM/CONF/2021/6](#), annexes I and II.

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8. *Invites and encourages* all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, to be held in Geneva during the week of 15 September 2025, and to participate in the future programme of meetings of the States parties to the Convention;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to convene the annual Meetings of States Parties to the Convention and to continue to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be necessary to fulfil the tasks entrusted to him under the Convention and in the relevant decisions of the Meetings of States Parties and the second Review Conference;

10. *Urgently calls upon* States parties and participating States to address issues arising from outstanding dues, including options to ensure sustainable financing for all formal meetings and prompt payment of respective shares of the estimated costs;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions”.

RESOLUTION 79/59

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)³⁵²

79/59. Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

The General Assembly,

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

Bearing in mind the contribution of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms, adopted on the initiative and with the agreement of the States concerned, to the improvement of the overall international peace and security situation,

Convinced that the relationship between the development of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms and the international security environment can also be mutually reinforcing,

Considering the important role that confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms can also play in creating favourable conditions for progress in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing that the exchange of information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms contributes to mutual understanding and confidence among Member States,

Underlining that confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms are key tools in strengthening conflict prevention and reducing armed violence,

Recalling its resolutions 59/92 of 3 December 2004, 60/82 of 8 December 2005, 61/79 of 6 December 2006, 63/57 of 2 December 2008, 65/63 of 8 December 2010, 67/49 of 3 December 2012, 69/64 of 2 December 2014, 71/35 of 5 December 2016, 73/51 of 5 December 2018, 75/54 of 7 December 2020 and 77/72 of 7 December 2022,

1. *Welcomes* all confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms already undertaken by Member States;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to adopt and apply confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;

³⁵² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States of America and Uruguay.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

3. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
4. *Encourages* Member States to establish or continue dialogues on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
5. *Appreciates* the continuing operation of the Secretariat database containing information provided by Member States,³⁵³ and requests the Secretary-General to keep the database updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in confidence-building activities and in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in this field;
6. *Recalls* the adoption by the Disarmament Commission in April 2017 of recommendations on practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons;³⁵⁴
7. *Notes* that, in those recommendations, Member States are encouraged, as appropriate, and on a voluntary basis, to exchange information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels;
8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms”.

RESOLUTION 79/60

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 174 to 4, with 6 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)³⁵⁵

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining: China, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, United States of America

³⁵³ See <https://disarmament.unoda.org/convarms/military-cbms/>.

³⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/72/42)*, annex.

³⁵⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Palau, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, San Marino, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

79/60. Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [78/240](#) of 22 December 2023,

Expressing deep concern that more than 2,000 nuclear explosive tests have been conducted worldwide, including in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the consequences of the use and testing of nuclear weapons have transcended national borders, contaminated environments, and continue to hamper socioeconomic development, threaten food security and harm the health of current and future generations, and recalling its resolution [78/34](#) of 4 December 2023 in this regard,

Acknowledging that the consequences of the use and testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices include not only physical harms but also harms to mental health, such as post-traumatic stress disorders and other forms of trauma, as well as the disruption of cultural practices and displacement on a long-term or permanent basis of communities of affected Member States,

Acknowledging also the victims of the use and testing of nuclear weapons, and deploring the unprecedented devastation and immense human suffering that the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (hibakusha) experienced as a result of the atomic bombings of 1945, as well as the significant harms associated with nuclear weapons testing,

Stressing that the catastrophic effects of a nuclear weapon detonation, whether by accident, miscalculation or design, cannot be adequately addressed,

Convinced that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and alarmed by threats and rhetoric pertaining to the use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the importance of maintaining the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions, and recalling the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,³⁵⁶

Recalling that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expressed deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and underscoring the increased attention to engaging with affected communities during the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recalling also the calls made by some States parties at the 2024 Preparatory Committee of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for the development of recommendations on victim assistance and environmental remediation from nuclear weapons use and testing at the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Acknowledging the disproportionate impact of the testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices on Indigenous Peoples, non-self-governing peoples, as well as women and girls,

Recognizing that the implementation of victim assistance and environmental remediation constitutes meaningful steps towards the achievement of nuclear disarmament and the Sustainable Development Goals,³⁵⁷

Noting the efforts of Member States and international organizations in addressing environmental remediation and victim assistance,

Affirming the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in addressing contaminated environments,

Recognizing the technical expertise of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

Recognizing also that visiting test sites and participating in the annual International Day against Nuclear Tests, unanimously proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/35](#) of 2 December 2009, raises awareness of the humanitarian and environmental impact,

³⁵⁶ See resolution [50/245](#) and [A/50/1027](#).

³⁵⁷ See resolution [70/1](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recalling the testimonies of survivors and victims of the nuclear tests at the conferences on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, convened by Norway, on 4 and 5 March 2013, Mexico, on 13 and 14 February 2014, and Austria, on 8 and 9 December 2014 and on 20 June 2022, where survivors and victims of the tests' experiences and testimonies contributed to our understanding of the harmful effects of the testing and use of nuclear weapons, especially the gendered and disproportionate impact of ionizing radiation on women and girls,

Noting the humanitarian provisions on victim assistance, environmental remediation, international cooperation and assistance of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,³⁵⁸ which entered into force on 21 January 2021, and the references to these humanitarian provisions contained in the Vienna Action Plan, adopted at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 23 June 2022, and the decisions adopted at the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty, held from 27 November to 1 December 2023,

Recalling the Human Rights Council resolution 51/35 of 7 October 2022 on technical assistance and capacity-building to address the human rights implications of the nuclear legacy in the Marshall Islands,³⁵⁹ the subsequent Council resolution 57/26 of 10 October 2024, and General Assembly resolution 78/142 of 19 December 2023, entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan", and noting the efforts by some Member States in this regard,

Noting the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled "Addressing the challenges and barriers to the full realization and enjoyment of the human rights of the people of the Marshall Islands, stemming from the State's nuclear legacy",³⁶⁰

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons",³⁶¹ in particular the Secretary-General's observations that efforts are under way to establish further mechanisms for the provision of international cooperation and support in relation to victim assistance and environmental assessment and remediation,

Bearing in mind that certain Member States affected by the use and testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices require the technical capacities and resources to effectively assist victims or remediate contaminated environments within their jurisdiction,

1. *Encourages* further international cooperation and discussions to assist victims, and assess and remediate environments contaminated by the use and testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, including through bilateral, regional and multilateral frameworks, such as relevant treaties, while acknowledging the significant work in some jurisdictions;

2. *Urges* that Member States which have used or tested nuclear weapons or any other nuclear explosive devices, share, as appropriate, technical and scientific information regarding the humanitarian and environmental consequences of such use and testing with Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons or any other nuclear explosive devices, and calls upon Member States in a position to do so to contribute technical and financial assistance, as appropriate;

3. *Recognizes* that responsibilities to address the harms resulting from a detonation of using or testing a nuclear weapon or any other nuclear explosive device lie with the Member States that have done so, subject to international law;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a one-day international meeting on victim assistance and environmental remediation, at an appropriate time in 2026, with the participation of Member States, observers and civil society representatives from organizations accredited with the Economic and Social Council, invites Member States to share their relevant experience, encourages participants to produce a series of recommendations, based on the discussions, and further requests the Secretary-General to report on those recommendations to Member States;

³⁵⁸ [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

³⁵⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/77/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

³⁶⁰ [A/HRC/57/77](#).

³⁶¹ [A/79/91](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

5. *Urges* all States not to carry out nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, to maintain their moratoriums in this regard and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, while stressing that these measures do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect as the entry into force of the Treaty;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons”.

RESOLUTION 79/61

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 117 to 54, with 11 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)³⁶²

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Haiti, Lesotho, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Türkiye

79/61. Strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the common interest of all humankind in strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements,

Stressing the vital importance of efforts in arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation for providing international peace and strengthening global security, and recognizing that the improvement of the international security environment contributes to such efforts,

Stressing also the paramount importance of full and strict implementation, strengthening and development of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements providing enhanced security to individual nations and the international community,

Underlining that any actions that lead to weakening of confidence in, compliance with and viability of such treaties and agreements diminish their contribution to global or regional stability and undermine the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system and regime applicable to arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation,

³⁶² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Belarus, Cambodia, China, Congo, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recognizing that full implementation by Member States of existing treaties and agreements to which they are parties and resolving implementation concerns effectively by means consistent with such treaties and agreements and international law facilitate the conclusion of additional arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, and thereby contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of the existing system of such treaties and agreements, as well as international peace and security,

Believing that supporting and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation through the strengthening of appropriate treaties and agreements and their regimes is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

Stressing the importance of appropriate and sustainable financial support for the effectiveness and efficiency of the relevant international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and proper functioning of their regimes,

Emphasizing the importance of appropriate technical assistance and capacity-building efforts for the implementation of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements by Member States,

Concerned that any actions that undermine the existing system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements affect the interests of the international community,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all Member States to contribute to the process of easing international tension and to strengthening international peace and security and, in this connection, to refrain from steps that negatively affect the security environment and to make efforts to advance along the path of nuclear disarmament, as well as general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements in force to implement all provisions of such treaties and agreements in their entirety;

2. *Calls for* continued efforts aimed at strengthening the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and at preserving its integrity and validity for maintaining global stability and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the negative implications of undermining arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and their regimes for international security and stability, as well as for progress in the field of disarmament;

4. *Urges* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of implementation issues by means consistent with arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and international law, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all States parties of the provisions of such treaties and agreements, maintaining or restoring the integrity of such treaties and agreements and strengthening and developing their regimes;

5. *Considers* that any actions that undermine the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements also undermine global stability and international peace and security, while undermined international peace and security could negatively affect the system;

6. *Supports* efforts by the international community, in the light of emerging developments, towards safeguarding the integrity of the existing arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, which is in the strongest interest of humankind;

7. *Welcomes* the role that the United Nations has played and continues to play in fostering negotiations on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements;

8. *Expresses the need* to maintain the effectiveness and efficiency as well as the consensus-based nature of the relevant multilateral instruments in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in protecting the integrity of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, and in strengthening the system of such treaties and agreements;

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

10. *Encourages* States in a position to do so to provide, upon request, technical assistance and capacity-building in support of national implementation of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements by Member States;

11. *Encourages* efforts by all States parties to elaborate additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in existing arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and facilitate the conclusion of additional treaties and agreements of that kind;

12. *Notes* the importance of effective verification provisions for arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements”.

RESOLUTION 79/62

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 166 to 3, with 15 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)³⁶³

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, 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, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation

Abstaining: China, Estonia, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine

79/62. Lethal autonomous weapons systems

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/241 of 22 December 2023,

Affirming that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international criminal law, applies in relation to autonomous weapons systems,

Mindful of the serious challenges and concerns that new and emerging technological applications in the military domain, including those related to artificial intelligence and autonomy in weapons systems, also raise from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives,

Concerned about the possible negative consequences and impact of autonomous weapon systems on global security and regional and international stability, including the risk of an emerging arms race, of exacerbating existing

³⁶³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago and State of Palestine.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

conflicts and humanitarian crises, miscalculations, lowering the threshold for and escalation of conflicts and proliferation, including to unauthorized recipients and non-State actors,

Recognizing the rapid development of new and emerging technologies, and recognizing further that they hold great promise for the advancement of human welfare and could, inter alia, help to better protect civilians in conflict in certain circumstances,

Reaffirming that any weapon, including autonomous weapons systems, that cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law must not be used,

Welcoming the interest and sustained efforts on these issues, in particular through the ongoing and valuable work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, established under the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,³⁶⁴ and in this regard underlining the significant progress made in these discussions as well as the various proposals presented,

Mindful of the importance of addressing the impact of applications of artificial intelligence and autonomy in the military domain more comprehensively and of ensuring complementarity with discussions on lethal autonomous weapons systems,

Noting the adoption by consensus of Human Rights Council resolution [51/22](#) of 7 October 2022 on human rights implications of new and emerging technologies in the military domain,³⁶⁵

Acknowledging the important contribution of State-led international and regional conferences and initiatives, including the latest regional conferences hosted by the Philippines on 13 and 14 December 2023 and by Sierra Leone on 17 and 18 April 2024, the international conference hosted by Austria on 29 and 30 April 2024 and the Responsible Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain Summit hosted by the Republic of Korea on 9 and 10 September 2024,

Recognizing the valuable contributions made by United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society organizations, academia, industry and other stakeholders in enriching international discussions on autonomous weapons systems, encompassing legal, ethical, human rights, societal and technological dimensions,

Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General within the New Agenda for Peace initiative to address the issue of autonomous weapons systems,

Noting the repeated calls by the Secretary-General to urgently conclude negotiations of a legally binding instrument with prohibitions and regulations for autonomous weapons systems, in line with a two-tier approach,

Stressing the importance of the role of humans in the use of force to ensure responsibility and accountability and for States to comply with international law,

Recalling the importance of comprehensive and inclusive discussions of the challenges and concerns related to autonomous weapons systems, and reaffirming the role of the General Assembly with regard to international peace and security and its near universal membership and wide substantive scope,

Highlighting the importance of international cooperation and capacity-building to facilitate further discussions and engagements in international deliberations as well as to close the digital divides and support developing countries' effective, equitable and meaningful participation and representation in forums on autonomous weapons systems by all States,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General,³⁶⁶ submitted pursuant to resolution [78/241](#) on lethal autonomous weapons systems, which reflects a wide range of views of Member and observer States and international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society, the scientific community and industry on ways to address the challenges and concerns lethal autonomous weapons systems raise from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives and on the role of humans in the use of force;

³⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

³⁶⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/77/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

³⁶⁶ [A/79/88](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

2. *Welcomes* the high number of submissions to the report of the Secretary-General, and notes the broadly shared view expressed therein on the need for the international community to address the aforementioned challenges and concerns with utmost urgency, in particular through the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems;
3. *Highlights* the importance of addressing the challenges and concerns posed by autonomous weapons systems in the context of the objectives and purpose of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and encourages all Member States to actively take part in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts, including to consider taking part in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts as observers and adhering to the Convention;
4. *Calls upon* the Group of Governmental Experts to fulfil its mandate as agreed to by the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects in 2023 as soon as possible, preferably by the end of 2025, and also calls upon the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to spare no effort in this regard;
5. *Invites* the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take into account the report of the Secretary-General in their work within the Group of Governmental Experts;
6. *Underlines* that a comprehensive and inclusive approach will be required to address the full range of challenges and concerns posed by autonomous weapons systems, including consideration of legal, technological, ethical, humanitarian and security perspectives, in order to safeguard international peace and security;
7. *Decides* to convene open informal consultations in 2025 to consider the report of the Secretary-General in full complementarity with and in a manner that supports the fulfilment of the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts in order to further the international community's understanding of the issues involved by discussing the full range of views received, including proposals and relevant aspects raised in the report that may thus far not have been discussed in detail in the Group of Governmental Experts;
8. *Invites* the Chair of the Group of Governmental Experts to participate in the open informal consultations for the purpose of briefing the Member States of the work within the Group of Governmental Experts, its progress, and how it relates to the work of the General Assembly;
9. *Decides* that the open informal consultations should be convened in New York for a duration of two days in 2025 and that these consultations shall be open to the full participation of all Member States and observer States and international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and civil society, including the scientific community and industry;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the informal consultations and to provide the support necessary to convene them;
11. *Requests* that the open informal consultations be conducted, if possible, after a meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts for the purpose of complementarity and enriching its discussions;
12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "Lethal autonomous weapons systems".

RESOLUTION 79/63

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/409, para. 21)³⁶⁷

³⁶⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Malawi, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

79/63. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,³⁶⁸

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,³⁶⁹ to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,³⁷⁰ including its decision to continue the programme,

Noting that the programme continues to contribute significantly to developing greater awareness of the importance and benefits of disarmament and a better understanding of the concerns of the international community in the field of disarmament and security, as well as to enhancing the knowledge and skills of fellows, allowing them to participate more effectively in efforts in the field of disarmament at all levels,

Recognizing the need for Member States to take into account gender equality when nominating candidates to the programme,

Recalling all the resolutions on the matter since the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, including resolution 50/71 A of 12 December 1995, resolution 73/73 of 5 December 2018, resolution 75/74 of 7 December 2020 and resolution 77/81 of 7 December 2022,

Believing that the forms of assistance available under the programme to Member States, in particular to developing countries, will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the guidelines approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;³⁷¹

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the programme has trained more than 1,100 officials from 172 Member States throughout its 46 years of existence, many of whom hold positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their own Governments;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States and organizations that have consistently supported the programme throughout the years, thereby contributing to its success, in particular to the European Union and to the Governments of Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Germany, Japan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland for continuing extensive and highly educative study visits for the participants in the programme during 2023 and 2024;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies and the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation for organizing specific study programmes in the field of disarmament in their respective areas of competence, thereby contributing to the objectives of the programme;

5. *Encourages* Member States to leverage the knowledge of the United Nations disarmament fellows as a useful resource on matters related to disarmament and international security;

6. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

³⁶⁸ A/79/97.

³⁶⁹ Resolution S-10/2.

³⁷⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9–13, document A/S-12/32.

³⁷¹ A/33/305.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services”.

RESOLUTION 79/64

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 121 to 49, with 12 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/409, para. 21)³⁷²

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guyana, Japan, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Serbia, Zimbabwe

79/64. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of humankind,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons,³⁷³

Convinced that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat and to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening international peace and security,

Conscious that some steps have been taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and that further steps – in all relevant formats – on nuclear arms control and disarmament can contribute to the improvement of the international climate and the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³⁷⁴ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

³⁷² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Palau, Sri Lanka, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

³⁷³ A/51/218, annex.

³⁷⁴ Resolution S-10/2.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Recognizing that a legally binding prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is not contrary to but in fact contributes to international efforts for the achievement and maintenance of a world free of nuclear weapons,

Stressing that an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be an important step in a phased programme towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2024 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 78/55 of 4 December 2023,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

RESOLUTION 79/65

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/409, para. 21)³⁷⁵

79/65. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is stipulated that a function of the General Assembly is to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms limitation,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and its resolutions 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 G of 9 December 1992 on regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures,

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the Regional Centre, the most recent of which is resolution 78/56 of 4 December 2023,

Recalling further its resolution 77/55 of 7 December 2022, in which it recognized the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

Reaffirming the role of the Regional Centre in promoting disarmament, peace and security at the regional level,

Welcoming the continuing and deepening cooperation between the Regional Centre, the African Union and African subregional organizations in the context of the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, and in particular the objective of silencing the guns in Africa,

Welcoming also the work of the Regional Centre in support of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,³⁷⁶ in particular Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, and target 16.4, which addresses the reduction of illicit arms flows,

³⁷⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Australia, Austria, Nicaragua, and Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States).

³⁷⁶ See resolution 70/1.

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Recalling the decision taken by the Executive Council of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session, held in Khartoum from 16 to 21 January 2006,³⁷⁷ in which the Council called upon member States to make voluntary contributions to the Regional Centre to maintain its operations,

Recalling also the call by the Secretary-General for continued financial and in-kind support from Member States, which would enable the Regional Centre to discharge its mandate in full and to respond more effectively to requests for assistance from African States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁷⁸
2. *Commends* the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa for its sustained support to Member States in implementing disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation activities through seminars and conferences, capacity-building and training, policy and technical expertise, and information and advocacy at the regional and national levels;
3. *Welcomes* the continental dimension of the activities of the Regional Centre in response to the evolving needs of African Member States and the region's new and emerging challenges in the areas of disarmament, peace and security, including maritime security;
4. *Recalls* the undertaking by the Regional Centre to deepen its partnership with the African Union Commission in the context of the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, signed on 19 April 2017, as well as with African subregional organizations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union, in particular in the areas of disarmament, peace and security;
5. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Regional Centre to continental disarmament, peace and security, in particular its contribution to the implementation of Agenda 2063 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the objective of silencing the guns in Africa and its master road map of practical steps to silence the guns in Africa, as well as its assistance to the African Commission on Nuclear Energy in its implementation of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba);³⁷⁹
6. *Also welcomes* efforts by the Regional Centre to promote the role and representation of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control activities;
7. *Calls upon* Member States and other bilateral and multilateral stakeholders to further enable the Regional Centre to provide adequate assistance to African Member States on arms control and disarmament from a human security perspective, notably in the following areas of arms control: prevention of violent extremism, youth and peace and security, and women and peace and security;
8. *Notes with appreciation* the tangible achievements of the Regional Centre and the impact of the assistance that it provides to African States to control small arms and light weapons through capacity-building for national commissions on small arms and light weapons, defence and security forces, and United Nations peacekeeping mission personnel, as well as the support that the Centre provided to States in preventing the diversion of such weapons, in particular to non-State armed groups and terrorist groups,³⁸⁰ and also notes with appreciation the assistance provided by the Centre in the implementation of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention),³⁸¹ which entered into force on 8 March 2017, and its substantive support to the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, in the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and on security sector reform initiatives, and to East Africa on programmes to control brokering of small arms and light weapons, including the additional assistance provided by the Centre to African Member States in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004;

³⁷⁷ A/60/693, annex II, decision EX.CL/Dec.263 (VIII).

³⁷⁸ A/79/128.

³⁷⁹ A/50/426, annex.

³⁸⁰ Security Council resolution 2370 (2017).

³⁸¹ See A/65/517-S/2010/534, annex.

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9. *Commends* the Regional Centre for the support and assistance that it provided to African States, upon request, on the Arms Trade Treaty,³⁸² including through the organization of subregional and regional seminars and workshops;

10. *Urges* all States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to enable the Regional Centre to carry out its programmes and activities and meet the needs of African States;

11. *Urges*, in particular, States members of the African Union to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, in conformity with the decision taken by the Executive Council of the African Union in Khartoum in January 2006;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Regional Centre with the support necessary for greater achievements and results;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa”.

RESOLUTION 79/66

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/409, para. 21)³⁸³

79/66. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, with headquarters in Lima,

Recalling also its resolution 78/57 of 4 December 2023 and all previous resolutions on the Regional Centre,

Recognizing that the Regional Centre has continued to provide substantive support for the implementation of regional, subregional and national initiatives and has intensified its contribution to the coordination of United Nations efforts towards peace and disarmament and for the promotion of economic and social development, and emphasizing the role of the Centre in providing support for the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³⁸⁴

Reaffirming the mandate of the Regional Centre to provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament and for the promotion of economic and social development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³⁸⁵ and expressing its appreciation for the important assistance provided, upon request, by the Regional Centre to countries in the region, including through capacity-building and technical assistance activities for the implementation of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control instruments,

Welcoming the support provided by the Regional Centre to Member States in the implementation of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control instruments,

³⁸² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

³⁸³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Peru (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States).

³⁸⁴ Resolution 70/1.

³⁸⁵ A/79/126.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Emphasizing the need for the Regional Centre to further develop and strengthen its activities and programmes in a comprehensive and balanced manner, in accordance with its mandate and in line with the requests for assistance by Member States,

Welcoming the ongoing support provided by the Regional Centre to Member States in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,³⁸⁶

Welcoming also the assistance provided by the Regional Centre to States, upon request, in the management and securing of national weapons stockpiles and in the identification and destruction of surplus, obsolete or seized weapons and ammunition, as declared by competent national authorities, in particular the implementation of the Roadmap for Implementing the Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030 (Caribbean Firearms Roadmap) and the Central American road map to prevent and address the illicit proliferation and trafficking of firearms and ammunition,

Welcoming further the initiative of the Regional Centre to continue to conduct activities in line with efforts to promote the equitable representation of women and the engagement of youth in all decision-making and implementation processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, as encouraged in its resolutions 65/69 of 8 December 2010 and 74/64 of 12 December 2019,

Recalling the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development,³⁸⁷ referred to in General Assembly resolution 59/78 of 3 December 2004, which is of utmost interest with regard to the role that the Regional Centre plays in promoting the issue in the region in pursuit of its mandate to promote economic and social development related to peace and disarmament,

Noting that security, disarmament and development issues have always been recognized as significant topics in Latin America and the Caribbean, the first inhabited region in the world to be declared a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recognizing the cooperation between the Regional Centre and the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean on strengthening the nuclear-weapon-free zone established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco),³⁸⁸ as well as its efforts in promoting peace and disarmament education, especially among youth,

Bearing in mind the important role of the Regional Centre in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, disarmament and development at the regional level,

Recognizing the importance of information, research, education and training for peace, disarmament and development in order to achieve understanding and cooperation among States,

1. *Reiterates its strong support* for the role of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the promotion of activities of the United Nations at the regional and subregional levels to strengthen peace, disarmament, stability, security and development among its Member States;

2. *Welcomes* the activities carried out in the past year by the Regional Centre, and requests the Centre to continue to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region for the implementation of the mandate of the Centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development and for the promotion of, inter alia, the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the reduction and prevention of armed violence at the regional and subregional levels;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the political support provided by Member States, as well as for the financial contributions made by Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to

³⁸⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

³⁸⁷ See A/59/119.

³⁸⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

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strengthen the Regional Centre, its programme of activities and the implementation thereof, and encourages them to continue to make and to increase voluntary contributions;

4. *Invites* all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre, proposing items for inclusion in its programme of activities and maximizing the potential of the Centre to meet the current challenges facing the international community with a view to fulfilling the aims of the Charter of the United Nations in the areas of peace, disarmament and development;

5. *Recognizes* that the Regional Centre has an important role in the promotion and development of regional and subregional initiatives agreed upon by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, in the relationship between disarmament and development, including the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,³⁸⁹ in the promotion of the participation of women and youth in this field and in strengthening voluntary confidence-building measures among the countries of the region;

6. *Encourages* the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development and to provide, upon request and in accordance with its mandate, support to Member States of the region in the national implementation of relevant instruments, inter alia, the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the Arms Trade Treaty,³⁹⁰ as well as in the implementation of the 1540 programme on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

7. *Also encourages* the Regional Centre to continue to provide, upon request and in accordance with its mandate, support for the development and implementation of regional and subregional initiatives agreed upon by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, including the Roadmap for Implementing the Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030 (Caribbean Firearms Roadmap), the Central American road map to prevent and address the illicit proliferation and trafficking of firearms and ammunition and the Andean Community Resolute Action Plan on transnational organized crime;

8. *Calls upon* those in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to the Regional Centre in order to sustain and further develop its activities in response to the continuing requests for assistance and cooperation by Member States in the region;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”.

RESOLUTION 79/67

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/409, para. 21)³⁹¹

³⁸⁹ See resolution 70/1.

³⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

³⁹¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

79/67. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [42/39 D](#) of 30 November 1987 and [44/117 F](#) of 15 December 1989, by which it established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and renamed it the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, with headquarters in Kathmandu,

Recalling also the mandate of the Regional Centre to provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asia-Pacific region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³⁹² and expressing its appreciation to the Regional Centre for its important work in promoting dialogue and confidence-building measures through the organization of meetings, conferences and workshops in the region, including the twenty-second United Nations-Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, the regional preparatory meeting for the fourth conference to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects³⁹³ and its International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument)³⁹⁴ and national and subregional workshops on awareness-raising and promoting the full and universal implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,³⁹⁵ the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,³⁹⁶ the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,³⁹⁷ the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects³⁹⁸ and Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004,

Expressing its appreciation to the Regional Centre for its capacity-building training for States of Asia and the Pacific on fostering gender-responsive arms control, on physical security and stockpile management and on the impact of advancing science and technology on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, activities under the Saving Lives Entity initiative carried out jointly with the United Nations Development Programme, activities to promote transparency and confidence-building measures among States in Asia and the Pacific, initiatives to promote the voices of young people in the region on issues related to disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation and activities to strengthen partnership with civil society organizations, universities and schools in the region on disarmament issues, the linkages between gender and peace and disarmament, and the nexus between disarmament and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³⁹⁹

Expressing appreciation for the timely execution by Nepal of its host country commitments for the physical operation of the Regional Centre,

Welcoming the work by the Regional Centre in support of the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16, in particular target 5.2 to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls, target 5.5 to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership and target 16.4 to significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows,

Welcoming also the efforts by the Regional Centre to promote the role and representation of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control activities,

³⁹² [A/79/129](#).

³⁹³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*, New York, 9–20 July 2001 ([A/CONF.192/15](#)), chap. IV, para. 24.

³⁹⁴ See decision 60/519 and [A/60/88](#) and [A/60/88/Corr.2](#), annex.

³⁹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

³⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

³⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2445, No. 44004.

³⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

³⁹⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Welcoming further the youth-focused outreach activities undertaken by the Regional Centre,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the activities carried out over the past year by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and requests the Regional Centre to continue to take into account the proposals for activities submitted by the countries of the region for the implementation of the mandate of the Centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development;
2. *Invites* all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the Regional Centre, including by continuing to take part in them, where possible, and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of activities of the Centre, in order to contribute to the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Nepal for its cooperation and financial support, which has enabled the Regional Centre to operate from Kathmandu;
4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat for providing the necessary support with a view to ensuring the smooth operation of the Regional Centre and to enabling the Centre to function effectively;
5. *Appeals* to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions, the only resources of the Regional Centre, to strengthen its programme of activities and the implementation thereof;
6. *Reaffirms its strong support* for the role of the Regional Centre in the promotion of activities of the United Nations at the regional level to strengthen peace, stability and security among its Member States;
7. *Encourages* the Regional Centre to further explore new programmes and activities on areas of international focus, such as new and emerging technologies, including outer space, information and communications technologies in the context of international peace and security and the military applications of artificial intelligence, in collaboration with Member States, United Nations entities and international and regional organizations;
8. *Underlines* the importance of the Kathmandu process for the development of the practice of region-wide security and disarmament dialogues;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific”.

RESOLUTION 79/68

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/409, para. 21)⁴⁰⁰

79/68. Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, in particular its resolution 78/59 of 4 December 2023,

Recalling also the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

⁴⁰⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Angola (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Economic Community of Central African States).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the Central Africa subregion,

Recalling that the purpose of the Standing Advisory Committee is to conduct reconstruction and confidence-building activities in Central Africa among its member States, including through confidence-building and arms limitation measures,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken on the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, since such measures can contribute to regional stability and to international peace and security,

Convinced that development can be achieved only in a climate of peace, security and mutual confidence both within and among States,

Reaffirming the importance and relevance of the Standing Advisory Committee as an instrument of preventive diplomacy in the subregional architecture for the promotion of peace and security in Central Africa,

Bearing in mind the revitalization of the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee decided upon at the forty-fourth ministerial meeting of the Committee, held in Yaoundé from 29 May to 2 June 2017, with a view to enhancing its contribution to the achievement of the objectives of peace, security and development in Central Africa,

Taking note of the conclusions of the scientific symposium, held to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Standing Advisory Committee, on its substantial contribution in the service of preventive diplomacy, as well as the recommendations and the road map for their implementation,

Recalling the entry into force of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention) on 8 March 2017⁴⁰¹ and welcoming the tenth Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty, held in Geneva from 19 to 23 August 2024,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries,

Reaffirming the Libreville Declaration on the Adoption and Implementation of the Regional Strategy and Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism and the Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Central Africa, adopted by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee on 26 November 2015 at their forty-first ministerial meeting, held in Libreville from 23 to 27 November 2015,⁴⁰²

Recalling the communiqués of the forty-eighth⁴⁰³ and forty-ninth ministerial meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee, held from 27 to 31 May and from 25 to 29 November 2019 in Kinshasa and Luanda, respectively, the Brazzaville Declaration on Cooperation for Peace and Security in Central Africa,⁴⁰⁴ the Bata Declaration for the Promotion of Lasting Democracy, Peace and Development in Central Africa⁴⁰⁵ and the Yaoundé Declaration on Peace, Security and Stability in Central Africa,⁴⁰⁶

Bearing in mind resolutions 1196 (1998) and 1197 (1998), adopted by the Security Council on 16 and 18 September 1998, respectively, following its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,⁴⁰⁷

Recalling Security Council resolution 2634 (2022) of 31 May 2022 on maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea,

⁴⁰¹ See A/65/517-S/2010/534, annex.

⁴⁰² See A/70/682-S/2016/39, annex 3.

⁴⁰³ A/73/967-S/2019/613, annex, enclosure I.

⁴⁰⁴ A/50/474, annex I.

⁴⁰⁵ A/53/258-S/1998/763, annex II, appendix I.

⁴⁰⁶ A/53/868-S/1999/303, annex II.

⁴⁰⁷ A/52/871-S/1998/318.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recalling also the conclusion of the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, held in Yaoundé on 24 and 25 June 2013, and the decision taken at the Summit to establish the Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery against Ships and Illicit Maritime Activity in West and Central Africa (Yaoundé Code of Conduct), the tenth anniversary of which was celebrated in 2023, and welcoming the successful organization of the fourth annual meeting of senior officials of the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea on 18 April 2024, jointly supported by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, during which participants endorsed the assessment of the Yaoundé Architecture and the revision of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct,

Recalling further its resolution [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015, the first such resolution on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife, and also its resolutions [70/301](#) of 9 September 2016, [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017, [73/343](#) of 16 September 2019, [75/311](#) of 23 July 2021 and [77/325](#) of 25 August 2023, and reaffirming the outcome of the high-level meetings on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, hosted by Gabon and Germany and held on the margins of the high-level segments of the sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the capacity for early warning, conflict prevention and peacekeeping in Africa, and recalling in this regard the concrete conflict prevention initiatives facilitated by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat,

Recalling the establishment of the Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States and the close cooperation between the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Economic Community, as well as the signing of the framework cooperation agreement between the two entities on 14 June 2016,

Taking note of the decisions adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States at its twenty-second session, held on 25 February 2023 in Kinshasa; at its twenty-third session, held on 1 July 2023 in Libreville; at its twenty-fourth session, held on 9 March 2024 in Malabo; and at its twenty-fifth session, held on 18 October 2024, also in Malabo,

Welcoming the continued implementation of the institutional reform of the Economic Community of Central African States and recalling the installation of the Committee of the Wise,

Bearing in mind the increased focus of the Standing Advisory Committee on human security questions, such as trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as an important consideration for subregional peace, stability and conflict prevention, and recalling the adoption by the General Assembly at its seventy-second session of the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons⁴⁰⁸ following the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the appraisal of the Global Plan of Action,

Expressing continued concern about the fragile situation in the Central African Republic and the country's vulnerability to regional instability, and noting the importance of promoting the political process through the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, harmonized with the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic,⁴⁰⁹ and the necessity of addressing the root causes of conflict in the country, including at the local level, to ensure lasting peace,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of the Central African Republic to strengthen the authority of the State, coupled with the decentralization of political and peace processes to the local level and the coordinated implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation, creating a window of opportunity to foster inclusive dialogue, revitalize the architecture of the Political Agreement and enhance the inclusiveness of the political process for armed groups to rejoin the peace agreement through mediation and through political participation in local elections to be held in 2025,

Recalling the appointment of the President of the Central African Republic, Faustin-Archange Touadéra, as facilitator of the Economic Community of Central African States for the situation in Gabon, on 31 August 2023, and taking note of the progress made in the transition process in that country,

⁴⁰⁸ Resolution [72/1](#).

⁴⁰⁹ [S/2019/145](#), annex.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Highlighting the regional security implications of the situation in the Central African Republic, further compounded in the border areas, and reiterating the commitment of the region and the international community to supporting the effective implementation of the Political Agreement, including through the provision of political, security, technical and financial support,

Recalling the signature of a memorandum on cross-border security between the Central African Republic and South Sudan, on 1 September 2023, and the adoption of the national policy for the management of border areas in the Central African Republic, on 11 September 2023, and of its 10-year action plan, as well as the voluntary repatriation of elements of the Lord's Resistance Army to Uganda, concluded on 28 September 2023, thanks in particular to the support of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic,

Recalling also the signature of a joint declaration by the Central African Republic and its neighbouring countries hosting refugees from the Central African Republic, in Yaoundé on 27 April 2022, at the end of the regional conference on solutions for people affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic,

Recalling further the Brazzaville Declaration on Confidence-Building Measures,⁴¹⁰ and expressing concern that the issue of mercenaries has become a major security concern, undermining trust and creating tensions among States members of the Standing Advisory Committee,

Welcoming the adoption of the declaration on democratic and peaceful elections as a means of strengthening stability and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Central Africa at the fiftieth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee,⁴¹¹

Welcoming also the call by States members of the Economic Community of Central African States during the forty-ninth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, in Luanda, on the need to strengthen partnership with the United Nations to address the impact of climate change on peace and security in Central Africa, and strengthened by the fifty-fifth ministerial meeting, held in Sao Tome,

Expressing concern about the impact of cross-border criminality, in particular the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army, the terrorist attacks by Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups in the Lake Chad basin region and incidents of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and the issue of transhumance and its cross-border security implications for peace, security and development in Central Africa,

Welcoming the efforts of the Multinational Joint Task Force in effectively combating the threat posed by Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter terrorist groups to the Lake Chad basin region,

Recalling the adoption by the Lake Chad Basin Commission, with the support of the African Union, of the Regional Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience Strategy for Areas Affected by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin Region, in Abuja on 30 August 2018, and welcoming the evaluation of the Regional Strategy and the adjustment thereof,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 2349 (2017) of 31 March 2017, in which the Council called for, inter alia, increased assistance to the countries of the region,

Considering the urgent need to prevent the possible movement of illicit weapons, mercenaries and combatants involved in conflicts in the Sahel and in neighbouring countries in the Central African subregion,

Concerned by the persistence of the humanitarian crisis due to the displacement of populations in several Member States, the intensification of inter-communal conflicts due in particular to the scarcity of resources, the increasing interlinkages between transhumance, violence and criminality, now identified as a phenomenon of emerging insecurity in Central Africa, as well as the rise of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech, especially during electoral processes,

Stressing the importance of leveraging peaceful transhumance for increased cooperation and prosperity among member States,

⁴¹⁰ A/73/224, annex IV.

⁴¹¹ A/76/274, annex I.

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Welcoming the conclusions of the fifty-sixth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, held in Kigali from 20 to 24 November 2023, including the Kigali declaration on the prevention and combating of unconstitutional changes in Central Africa⁴¹² and the Kigali declaration on the humanitarian situation in Central Africa,⁴¹³ both adopted on 24 November 2023, and of the fifty-seventh ministerial meeting of the Committee, held in Luanda from 20 to 24 May 2024, respectively, including the Luanda declaration on mediation initiatives in Central Africa⁴¹⁴ and the Luanda declaration in support of the final adoption of the regional strategy and plan of action for the prevention and combating of hate speech and incitement to violence in Central Africa,⁴¹⁵ both adopted on 24 May 2024,

1. *Reaffirms its support* for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease tensions and conflicts in Central Africa and to further sustainable peace, stability and development in the subregion;

2. *Welcomes and encourages* the initiative of the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa to further develop collaboration and synergies with the Economic Community of Central African States;

3. *Welcomes* the role played by the Standing Advisory Committee throughout the 30 years of its existence, which has enabled the creation of institutions, such as the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa and the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa and its organs, including the early warning mechanism for Central Africa and the Central Africa Multinational Force, which have contributed towards the establishment of lasting peace in the subregion;

4. *Invites* the Standing Advisory Committee and the Economic Community of Central African States to continue discussions on the relationship between the two entities in the light of the institutional reform of the Economic Community, and urges them to consider how to harmonize their views and actions so as to avoid overlap and duplication in the implementation of their respective mandates;

5. *Encourages* the Standing Advisory Committee, in view of the repositioning of the Economic Community of Central African States and the strengthening of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, to continue to serve within the United Nations as a high-level body for continuous monitoring, reflection and the fostering of solutions, with regard to the concerns and needs of the Central African subregion in the area of peace and security;

6. *Welcomes* efforts under way by the Standing Advisory Committee and its secretariat to implement the communication strategy adopted at the forty-fifth ministerial meeting of the Committee, held in Kigali from 4 to 8 December 2017, and encourages member States and other partners to support initiatives aimed at increasing the visibility of the Committee, including among the populations of the subregion, in cooperation with civil society;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of disarmament and arms control programmes in Central Africa carried out by the States of the subregion with the support of the United Nations, the African Union and other international partners;

8. *Encourages* Member States to provide assistance to those States members of the Standing Advisory Committee that have ratified the Arms Trade Treaty, and encourages those that have not yet done so to ratify the Treaty;⁴¹⁶

9. *Encourages* States members of the Standing Advisory Committee and other interested States to provide financial support for the implementation of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), and encourages signatories that have not yet done so to ratify the Convention;

10. *Recalls* the holding of the first Conference of States Parties to the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly, in Yaoundé from 11 to 13 June 2018, in accordance with article 34,

⁴¹² Ibid., annex I.

⁴¹³ Ibid., annex II.

⁴¹⁴ A/79/227, annex III.

⁴¹⁵ Ibid., annex IV.

⁴¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

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paragraph 3, of the Kinshasa Convention, and requests the Secretary-General to convene the review conference of the Kinshasa Convention, in accordance with article 34, paragraph 5, of the Convention, at the earliest opportunity, working closely with the Economic Community of Central African States;

11. *Encourages* Member States to assist States parties to the Kinshasa Convention with coordination activities for the control of small arms and light weapons at the regional and national levels, including funding thereof, as expeditiously as possible;

12. *Urges* Member States to increase financing for the Saving Lives Entity fund and to support the projects and activities of Member States, in particular by supporting the establishment and strengthening of national commissions for the control of small arms and light weapons, the establishment of a platform for the exchange of experiences among the national commissions, and the establishment and operationalization of the Convention secretariat;

13. *Reaffirms its support* for the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁴¹⁷ and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all aspects;

14. *Recalls* the adoption, by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States at its seventeenth ordinary session, on 30 July 2020, of the strategy on preventing and combating terrorism in Central Africa, and requests a review thereof to strengthen the strategy in the light of the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit, held in Malabo on 28 May 2022;

15. *Also recalls* the joint summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States and the Economic Community of Central African States, on peace, security, stability and the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, held in Lomé on 30 July 2018, and the Lomé Declaration on Peace, Security, Stability and the Fight against Terrorism and Violent Extremism adopted at that summit;

16. *Encourages* the Economic Community of Central African States and the Economic Community of West African States to continue to work together towards the implementation of the Lomé Declaration;

17. *Encourages* the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to carry out the programmes of activities adopted at their ministerial meetings, and requests the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to continue to provide support;

18. *Appeals* to the international community to support the efforts undertaken by the States concerned to implement disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, as well as security sector reforms, and urges the States concerned to ensure that such programmes take into consideration the needs of women and children associated with former combatants;

19. *Welcomes* the efforts of Cameroon and the Congo in providing assistance to the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea and the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa, respectively, and urges other member States to honour their financial commitments in order to ensure the predictable and sustainable operation of the two Centres, and encourages the Economic Community of Central African States, in the context of the tenth anniversary of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct, to strengthen maritime security measures, particularly in the Gulf of Guinea, and also in the context of climate change and the increased vulnerability of island States, to strengthen maritime security measures in relation to border countries;

20. *Encourages* Member States to continue to implement the outcomes of the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea by operationalizing the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea and activities of the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa, and also encourages the implementation of the Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa adopted at the African Union Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa;

⁴¹⁷ Resolution 60/288.

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21. *Calls upon* Member States and subregional bodies to take immediate concerted action to counter the phenomenon of poaching and trafficking in wildlife and natural resources, including through the implementation of the provisions of its resolutions [69/314](#), [70/301](#), [71/326](#), [73/343](#), [75/311](#) and [77/325](#);

22. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Economic Community of Central African States and the Economic Community of West African States in initiating common policies and joint programmes on the management of pastoralism and cross-border transhumance, and encourages the Economic Community of Central African States to adopt the protocol on pastoralism and cross-border transhumance in Central Africa;

23. *Encourages* the development of mechanisms for regulation by the Economic Community of Central African States, and calls for the holding of a high-level conference to discuss issues relating to pastoralism and cross-border transhumance with a view to ensuring joint and integrated management thereof;

24. *Recalls* the adoption by the Standing Advisory Committee, at its fifty-fifth ministerial meeting, of the Kintélé declaration on hate speech in Central Africa,⁴¹⁸ on 16 January 2023 in Kintélé, Congo, welcomes the organization of the regional forum of ministers responsible for communication, media, information and information and communications technology from States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, held on 30 and 31 January 2024 in Bangui, which led to the pre-validation of a regional strategy and action plan for the prevention and combating of hate speech and incitement to violence in Central Africa, and encourages its prompt political endorsement by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, with a view to the development of a common approach for deconstructing such discourse and promoting coexistence in the countries of the Economic Community of Central African States;

25. *Requests* the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, to facilitate the efforts undertaken by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, in particular for their execution of the Implementation Plan for the Kinshasa Convention;⁴¹⁹

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations entities, with the support of the international community, to continue to assist the countries of Central Africa in tackling the issues of refugees and internally displaced persons in their territories, recalling the Sao Tome declaration on refugees and internally displaced persons,⁴²⁰ adopted at the fifty-fifth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to help the countries of Central Africa to tackle the issue of youth emigration, especially the emigration of qualified young people due to a lack of opportunities, which threatens to undermine the development process of these countries in the long term;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide their full assistance to the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa;

29. *Welcomes* the increased contributions made by several Member States to the trust fund of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, reminds the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee of the commitments that they undertook on the adoption of the Declaration on the Trust Fund of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on 8 May 2009⁴²¹ and the Bangui Declaration on 10 June 2016,⁴²² and invites those States members of the Committee that have not already done so to contribute to the trust fund;

30. *Urges* other Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee effectively through voluntary contributions to the trust fund;

⁴¹⁸ [A/78/266](#), annex II.

⁴¹⁹ See [A/65/717-S/2011/53](#), annex.

⁴²⁰ [A/78/266](#), annex III.

⁴²¹ [A/64/85-S/2009/288](#), annex I.

⁴²² [A/71/293](#), annex I.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

31. *Urges* the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, in accordance with Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000, to strengthen the gender component of the various meetings of the Committee relating to disarmament and international security, in line with the Sao Tome Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Statutory Meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, adopted on 1 December 2016,⁴²³ in which member States were invited to increase the representation of women in delegations participating in the statutory meetings of the Committee, and strongly encourages the States members of the Committee to ensure that gender-related considerations are taken into account in the activities of the Committee;

32. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for his support to the Standing Advisory Committee, expresses appreciation for the role played by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and strongly encourages the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee and international partners to support the work of the Office;

33. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Standing Advisory Committee towards addressing cross-border security threats in Central Africa, including activities of Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups and the Lord's Resistance Army, and acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, the issue of transhumance and its cross-border security implications, as well as trafficking in arms, and also welcomes the role of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in coordinating those efforts, working closely with the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union and all relevant regional and international partners;

34. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for his support for the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee, and requests him to continue to provide the assistance needed to ensure the success of its regular meetings;

35. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly", the sub-item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa".

RESOLUTION 79/69

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/409](#), para. 21)⁴²⁴

79/69. United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,⁴²⁵

Bearing in mind its resolution [47/53 D](#) of 9 December 1992, in which it decided, inter alia, that the World Disarmament Campaign should be known thereafter as the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme and the World Disarmament Campaign voluntary trust fund as the voluntary trust fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme,

Recalling its resolutions [51/46 A](#) of 10 December 1996, [53/78 E](#) of 4 December 1998, [55/34 A](#) of 20 November 2000, [57/90](#) of 22 November 2002, [59/103](#) of 3 December 2004, [61/95](#) of 6 December 2006, [63/81](#) of 2 December

⁴²³ [A/72/363](#), annex II.

⁴²⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Kiribati, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal and Thailand.

⁴²⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st meeting, paras. 110–111.

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2008, [65/81](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/67](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/71](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/74](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/79](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/80](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/87](#) of 7 December 2022,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General,⁴²⁶

1. *Stresses* the importance of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme as a significant instrument in enabling all Member States to participate fully in the deliberations and negotiations on disarmament in the various United Nations bodies, in assisting them in complying with treaties, as required, and in contributing to agreed mechanisms for transparency;

2. *Commends with satisfaction* the launch of *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook* for 2022 and 2023, as well as its online editions, by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat and its information centres in pursuit of the objectives of the Programme;

4. *Recommends* that the Programme continue to inform, educate and generate public understanding of the importance of multilateral action and support for it, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms control and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner, and that it focus its efforts:

(a) To continue to publish *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, the flagship publication of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in all official languages, as well as its *Occasional Papers* and other ad hoc information materials in accordance with the current practice;

(b) To continue to update the disarmament website as a part of the United Nations website in as many official languages as feasible;

(c) To promote the use of the Programme as a means to provide information related to progress in the implementation of nuclear disarmament measures;

(d) To continue to intensify United Nations interaction with the public, principally non-governmental organizations and research institutes, to help to further an informed debate on topical issues of arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(e) To continue to organize discussions on topics of interest in the field of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to broadening understanding and facilitating an exchange of views and information among Member States, civil society and young people;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of all support extended to the voluntary trust fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and once again invites all Member States to make further contributions to the fund with a view to sustaining a strong outreach programme;

6. *Takes note* of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on disarmament and non-proliferation education,⁴²⁷ which reviews the implementation of the recommendations made in the 2002 study on disarmament and non-proliferation education;⁴²⁸

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous three years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following three years;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Disarmament Information Programme”.

⁴²⁶ [A/79/98](#).

⁴²⁷ [A/79/114](#).

⁴²⁸ [A/57/124](#).

RESOLUTION 79/70

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/409, para. 21)⁴²⁹

79/70. United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 60/83 of 8 December 2005, 61/90 of 6 December 2006, 62/50 of 5 December 2007, 63/76 of 2 December 2008, 64/58 of 2 December 2009, 65/78 of 8 December 2010, 66/53 of 2 December 2011, 67/63 of 3 December 2012, 68/57 of 5 December 2013, 69/70 of 2 December 2014, 70/61 of 7 December 2015, 71/80 of 5 December 2016, 72/64 of 4 December 2017, 73/80 of 5 December 2018, 74/70 of 12 December 2019, 75/81 of 7 December 2020, 76/61 of 6 December 2021, 77/88 of 7 December 2022 and 78/60 of 4 December 2023 regarding the maintenance and revitalization of the three United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament,

Recalling also the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,⁴³⁰ the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific⁴³¹ and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,⁴³²

Reaffirming its decision, taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, to establish the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, the purpose of which is to inform, educate and generate public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms control and disarmament,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989 on the regional centres for peace and disarmament in Nepal, Peru and Togo,

Recalling that the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment by the General Assembly of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was celebrated in 2016 and in 2017,

Recognizing that the changes that have taken place in the world have created new opportunities and posed new challenges for the pursuit of disarmament, and bearing in mind in this regard that the regional centres for peace and disarmament can contribute substantially to understanding and cooperation among States in each particular region in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Noting that, in paragraph 329 of the Final Document of the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, the Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of United Nations activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament,

1. *Reiterates* the importance of United Nations activities at the regional level to advance disarmament and to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and further strengthening of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament;

2. *Commends* the three regional centres for peace and disarmament for their sustained support provided to Member States for over 30 years in implementing disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation activities through seminars and conferences, capacity-building and training, policy and technical expertise, and information and advocacy at the global, regional and national levels;

⁴²⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

⁴³⁰ A/79/128.

⁴³¹ A/79/129.

⁴³² A/79/126.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

3. *Reaffirms* that, in order to achieve positive results, it is useful for the three regional centres to carry out dissemination and educational programmes that promote regional peace and security and that are aimed at changing basic attitudes with respect to peace and security and disarmament so as to support the achievement of the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

4. *Appeals* to Member States in each region that are able to do so, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions in order to strengthen their activities and initiatives;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the activities of the Regional Disarmament, Information and Outreach Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all support necessary, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament”.

RESOLUTION 79/71

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/410, para. 12)⁴³³

79/71. Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁴³⁴

Recalling its resolution 78/61 of 4 December 2023,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Recognizing the addresses of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high-level officials in the Conference on Disarmament, and referring to their various expressions of support for and concern about the endeavours of the Conference and calls for the Conference to commence negotiations without delay to advance disarmament goals through the adoption of a balanced and comprehensive programme of work,

Recognizing also the need to conduct multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching agreement on concrete issues, and emphasizing the importance of effective multilateralism in the context of the changing international climate,

Welcoming the intensive efforts by States members and Presidents of the Conference on Disarmament at its 2024 session, which resulted in thematic discussions on the agenda items of the Conference at its plenary meetings and established subsidiary bodies to advance substantive work on all agenda items, while also expressing concern that the Conference did not reach consensus on a programme of work, nor did the Conference succeed in commencing its substantive work by means of negotiations,

Recalling, in this respect, that the Conference on Disarmament has a number of priority issues for negotiation to achieve disarmament goals,

Welcoming the overwhelming call for greater flexibility with respect to implementing the mandate of the Conference on Disarmament on the basis of a balanced and comprehensive programme of work,

⁴³³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Israel.

⁴³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/79/27).*

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Underlining the need for continued cooperation among the States members of the Conference on Disarmament as well as among the successive Presidents of the Conference,

Noting with appreciation the efforts, contributions and decisions made at the 2024 session to promote substantive discussions on issues on the agenda, including, inter alia, the decisions on the work of the Conference on Disarmament on the establishment of five subsidiary bodies for the 2024 session, adopted on 13 and 19 June 2024, and the adoption of the reports of the five subsidiary bodies by the Conference on Disarmament,

Reaffirming the importance of multilateralism and the principle of inclusivity in the work of the Conference on Disarmament, and noting with continued regret that the latter has once again not been sufficiently ensured,⁴³⁵ while recalling in this regard the rules of procedure of the Conference,

Acknowledging the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, as a stand-alone, autonomous institution, and the contribution that its research makes,

Recognizing the importance of engagement between civil society and the Conference on Disarmament according to decisions taken by the Conference,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Appreciates* the strong support expressed for the Conference on Disarmament at its 2024 session by Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high-level officials, while also acknowledging their concern about its ongoing impasse of more than two decades, and takes into account their calls for greater flexibility with respect to commencing the substantive work of the Conference without further delay;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and to explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2025 session, bearing in mind the decision on the programme of work adopted by the Conference on 29 May 2009,⁴³⁶ as well as other relevant present, past and future proposals;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the decisions of the Conference on Disarmament on the establishment of subsidiary bodies on agenda items 1 to 4 and one on agenda items 5, 6 and 7,⁴³⁷ for the 2024 session, and welcomes the adoption by the Conference of the reports of the five subsidiary bodies, and the recommendations contained therein, inter alia, to resume their work in 2025;

5. *Encourages* the current President and the incoming President of the Conference on Disarmament to conduct consultations on the activities of the Conference in fulfilling its mandate during the intersessional period and, if possible, to make recommendations, taking into account all relevant proposals, past, present and future, including those submitted as documents of the Conference, views presented and discussions held, and to endeavour to keep the membership of the Conference informed, as appropriate, of their consultations;

6. *Requests* the current President and successive Presidents of the Conference on Disarmament to cooperate with the States members of the Conference in the effort to guide the Conference to the early commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations, at its 2025 session;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of continuing consultations in 2025 on the question of the expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament;

8. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake substantive efforts to ensure inclusivity and multilateralism in its work, including through participation at its sessions, in accordance with its rules of procedure;⁴³⁸

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure and to strengthen, if needed, the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of all necessary administrative, substantive and conference support services;

⁴³⁵ Ibid., para. 10.

⁴³⁶ Ibid., *Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27)*, para. 18.

⁴³⁷ Ibid., *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/79/27)*, paras. 13 and 14.

⁴³⁸ CD/8/Rev.10, paras. 32–36.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

10. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session”, the sub-item entitled “Report of the Conference on Disarmament”.

RESOLUTION 79/72

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/410, para. 12)⁴³⁹

79/72. Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,⁴⁴⁰

Recalling its resolutions 47/54 A of 9 December 1992, 47/54 G of 8 April 1993, 48/77 A of 16 December 1993, 49/77 A of 15 December 1994, 50/72 D of 12 December 1995, 51/47 B of 10 December 1996, 52/40 B of 9 December 1997, 53/79 A of 4 December 1998, 54/56 A of 1 December 1999, 55/35 C of 20 November 2000, 56/26 A of 29 November 2001, 57/95 of 22 November 2002, 58/67 of 8 December 2003, 59/105 of 3 December 2004, 60/91 of 8 December 2005, 61/98 of 6 December 2006, 62/54 of 5 December 2007, 63/83 of 2 December 2008, 64/65 of 2 December 2009, 65/86 of 8 December 2010, 66/60 of 2 December 2011, 67/71 of 3 December 2012, 68/63 of 5 December 2013, 69/77 of 2 December 2014, 70/68 of 7 December 2015, 71/82 of 5 December 2016, 72/66 of 4 December 2017, 73/82 of 5 December 2018, 77/90 of 7 December 2022 and 78/62 of 4 December 2023 and its decisions 74/511 of 12 December 2019, 74/546 of 2 April 2020, 75/519 A of 7 December 2020, 75/519 B of 25 March 2021 and 76/518 of 6 December 2021,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in promoting the implementation of the relevant decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,

Recalling in particular General Assembly resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990, in which it noted with satisfaction the adoption by consensus of a set of “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission”,⁴⁴¹ Assembly decision 52/492 of 8 September 1998 concerning the efficient functioning of the Commission and Assembly resolution 61/98, which contains additional measures for improving the effectiveness of the methods of work of the Commission,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative subsidiary body of the General Assembly that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues, and recalling that the Commission shall make every effort to ensure that, insofar as possible, decisions on substantive issues be adopted by consensus, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴⁴²

Emphasizing once again the important place of the Disarmament Commission within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

⁴³⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Bureau of the Disarmament Commission).

⁴⁴⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/79/42).*

⁴⁴¹ Resolution 44/119 C, annex.

⁴⁴² Resolution S-10/2.

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2. *Reaffirms* the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament;
3. *Emphasizes* the need for a focused and results-oriented discussion on the items on the agenda of the Disarmament Commission;
4. *Notes* the fact that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 52/492, at its 390th meeting, on 1 April 2024, the Disarmament Commission adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 2024;
5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution [37/78](#) H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission”;
6. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission continue consideration of the following items at its substantive session of 2025:
 - (a) Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
 - (b) Recommendations on common understandings related to emerging technologies in the context of international security;
7. *Encourages* the Disarmament Commission to invite, as appropriate, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to prepare background papers on the items on its agenda and, if need be, other disarmament experts to present their views, as provided for in paragraph 3 (e) of resolution [61/98](#), upon the invitation of the Chair and with the prior approval of the Commission;
8. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to hold a substantive session for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2025, namely from 7 to 25 April, and an organizational session at the beginning of 2025 before the substantive session, to elect its Bureau and address other outstanding organizational matters, and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, and stresses that the report of the Commission should contain a summary by the Chair of the proceedings to reflect different views or positions if no agreement can be reached on the specific agenda item deliberated on, as provided for in paragraph 3.4 of the adopted “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission”;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Disarmament Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the resources and services necessary, including verbatim records, to that end, and also requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2024 session,⁴⁴³ together with all the official records of the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;
10. *Invites* Member States to submit their views and proposals on the matter early enough to enable practical consultations among them prior to the beginning of the substantive session of 2025 of the Disarmament Commission, with a view to facilitating its constructive outcome, and in this regard encourages the Chair-designate to commence consultations and preparations for the substantive session of 2025 in a timely manner upon his or her nomination;
11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session”, the sub-item entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission”.

⁴⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/79/27).*

RESOLUTION 79/73

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/410, para. 12)⁴⁴⁴

79/73. Activities and operations of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the statute of the Institute,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, 55/35 A of 20 November 2000, 60/89 of 8 December 2005, 65/87 of 8 December 2010, 70/69 of 11 December 2015 and 75/82 of 7 December 2020 on the tenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth, thirtieth, thirty-fifth and fortieth anniversaries of the Institute,

Considering the important need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on security issues and prospects for disarmament and non-proliferation, particularly as various complex security dilemmas are converging to reshape the geopolitical landscape,

Underlining the significant contribution of the Institute to innovative analysis and productive thinking on multilateral disarmament and international security issues, and acknowledging the adaptation and expansion of its programmatic work better to follow the contours of a rapidly changing international security environment,

Recognizing the ongoing and potential impact of the Institute, through its research, seminars, networks, outreach activities, publications, confidence-building measures and capacity-building initiatives, in particular for developing countries, to support negotiations on disarmament and reinvigorate efforts to ensure greater international security through progressively lower levels of armament, and to contribute to education in this research area,

Recognizing also the importance of the Institute's essential research leadership elements,

Welcoming the significant growth of the Institute's research activities and the notable rise in its productivity in response to growing global demand, with an increase of over 200 per cent in event and publication figures since 2020 and a broadening of the range of topics covered by the Institute,

Welcoming also the Institute's efforts and progress to improve diversity of both international reach and meaningful participation, which is increasingly reflected in its donor base, personnel, partnerships, networks and worldwide hosting of events,

Noting the continued growth in overall voluntary contributions to the Institute, and expressing its appreciation to Governments and other strategic partners that have supported or contributed to the Institute in the furtherance of its mission,

Reiterating its concern that the Institute relies almost exclusively on voluntary contributions, which could affect the sustainability of its core research leadership elements,

Recognizing that a continuing, solid financial foundation is instrumental to the ability of the Institute, as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, to sustain its statutory research functions, attract world-class researchers to key positions, respond to growing demands for advisory support from the international community, and carry out its mandate to promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts,

Reiterating the importance of the Institute's location in Geneva,

Looking forward to the forty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Institute in 2025,

1. *Recognizes* the importance, the timeliness, the high quality and the impact of the work of the Institute;

⁴⁴⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by France and Germany.

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2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the Institute should continue to conduct independent research on problems relating to disarmament and international security and to undertake specialized research requiring a high degree of expertise;
3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Institute as a stand-alone, autonomous institution that contributes, through its research, analysis and activities, to progress in disarmament and, ultimately, to a more secure world;
4. *Underlines* the valuable contribution that the Institute makes and should continue to make in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation education and capacity-building in all regions of the world;
5. *Recalls* the appeals⁴⁴⁵ to all Member States to continue or begin to provide voluntary financial support to the Institute, if possible multiannual, and strongly encourages them to unearmark, or softly earmark, these contributions, for example through programmatic-level funding, so as to contribute to its viability, independence, impartiality and the quality of its work over the long term;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide accommodation for the Institute in the Palais des Nations in Geneva at the reduced rate established to cover operational expenses only;
7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carefully assess the finances and the financial needs of the Institute and to provide budgetary recommendations, if necessary, and taking into account the latest report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,⁴⁴⁶ in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of the Institute, as an exceptional measure to ensure the financial stability of the Institute.

RESOLUTION 79/74

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 153 to 5, with 27 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/411, para. 7)⁴⁴⁷

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

79/74. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 78/63 of 4 December 2023,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is resolution GC(68)/RES/14, adopted on 19 September 2024,

⁴⁴⁵ See resolution 75/82 and A/73/284.

⁴⁴⁶ A/79/240.

⁴⁴⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Egypt (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the League of Arab States).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Cognizant that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region of the Middle East would pose a serious threat to international peace and security,

Mindful of the immediate need for placing all nuclear facilities in the region of the Middle East under full-scope safeguards of the Agency,

Recalling the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 11 May 1995,⁴⁴⁸ in which the Conference urged universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁴⁴⁹ as an urgent priority and called upon all States not yet parties to the Treaty to accede to it at the earliest date, particularly those States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities,

Recognizing with satisfaction that, in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴⁵⁰ the Conference undertook to make determined efforts towards the achievement of the goal of universality of the Treaty, called upon those remaining States not parties to the Treaty to accede to it, thereby accepting an international legally binding commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices and to accept Agency safeguards on all their nuclear activities, and underlined the necessity of universal adherence to the Treaty and of strict compliance by all parties with their obligations under the Treaty,

Recalling the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on 11 May 1995, in which the Conference noted with concern the continued existence in the Middle East of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty, and called upon all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so, without exception, to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible and to place all their nuclear facilities under full-scope Agency safeguards,

Acknowledging that, in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴⁵¹ the Conference emphasized the importance of a process leading to full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and decided, inter alia, that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, would convene a conference in 2012, to be attended by all States of the Middle East, on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region, and with the full support and engagement of the nuclear-weapon States,

Expressing regret and concern that the conference was not convened in 2012 as mandated and that little progress has been achieved towards the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty,

Noting, in this context, the relevant resolutions of the League of Arab States aiming at the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁵²

Recalling that Israel remains the only State in the Middle East that has not yet become a party to the Treaty,

Concerned about the threats posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East region,

⁴⁴⁸ See 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex.

⁴⁴⁹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

⁴⁵⁰ 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II), NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part III) and NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part IV)).

⁴⁵¹ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. II) and NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. III)).

⁴⁵² A/79/139 (Part II).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Stressing the importance of taking confidence-building measures, in particular the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in order to enhance peace and security in the region and to consolidate the global non-proliferation regime,

Emphasizing the need for all parties directly concerned to seriously consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, inviting the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty and, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under Agency safeguards,

Noting that 187 States have signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,⁴⁵³ including a number of States in the region,

1. *Recalls* the conclusions on the Middle East of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴⁵⁴ and calls for the speedy and full implementation of the commitments contained therein;

2. *Stresses* that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty⁴⁵⁵ is an essential element of the outcome of the 1995 Conference and of the basis on which the Treaty was indefinitely extended without a vote in 1995;

3. *Reiterates* that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty remains valid until its goals and objectives are achieved;

4. *Calls for* immediate steps towards the full implementation of that resolution;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East;

6. *Calls upon* that State to accede to the Treaty without further delay, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East".

RESOLUTION 79/75

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/412, para. 7)⁴⁵⁶

79/75. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/64 of 4 December 2023,

⁴⁵³ See resolution 50/245 and A/50/1027.

⁴⁵⁴ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions, sect. IV.

⁴⁵⁵ See 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex.

⁴⁵⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Argentina.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption and entry into force of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects⁴⁵⁷ and its amended article 1,⁴⁵⁸ the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),⁴⁵⁹ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)⁴⁶⁰ and its amended version,⁴⁶¹ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),⁴⁶² the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV)⁴⁶³ and the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V),⁴⁶⁴

Welcoming the results of the Sixth Review Conference⁴⁶⁵ and the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, held in Geneva from 15 to 17 November 2023, and the adoption of its final document,⁴⁶⁶

Welcoming also the results of the Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II, held in Geneva on 14 November 2023,

Welcoming further the work of the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V, held in Geneva on 13 November 2023,

Noting with satisfaction that the Meeting of the Group of Experts of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II and the Informal Open Consultations on Protocol V were held in Geneva on 9 and 10 November and 8 November 2023, respectively, and the Meeting of the Group of Experts of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II and the Meeting of Experts of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V were held in Geneva on 3 and 4 September and 2 September 2024, respectively,

Noting with satisfaction also that the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention met in Geneva from 4 to 8 March and from 26 to 30 August 2024,

Recalling the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and welcoming the particular efforts of various international, non-governmental and other organizations in raising awareness of the humanitarian consequences of various categories of conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Emphasizing the importance of the perspectives of women, men, boys and girls in considering the issues addressed by the Convention and its Protocols,

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and the Protocols thereto, as amended, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to these instruments at an early date and so as to ultimately achieve their universality;

2. *Calls upon* all High Contracting Parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to express their consent to be bound by the Protocols to the Convention and the amendment extending the scope of the Convention and the Protocols thereto to include armed conflicts of a non-international character;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the universalization of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V);

⁴⁵⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

⁴⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2260, No. 22495.

⁴⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

⁴⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

⁴⁶¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2048, No. 22495.

⁴⁶² *Ibid.*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

⁴⁶³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2024, No. 22495.

⁴⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2399, No. 22495.

⁴⁶⁵ [CCW/CONF.VI/11](#).

⁴⁶⁶ [CCW/MSP/2023/7](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

4. *Welcomes* additional ratifications and acceptances of or accessions to the Convention, as well as consents to be bound by the Protocols thereto;

5. *Acknowledges* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and of the respective office holders of the conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, Protocol V and Amended Protocol II, on behalf of the High Contracting Parties, to achieve the goal of universality;

6. *Welcomes* the work of the Implementation Support Unit;

7. *Calls upon* the High Contracting Parties and States not parties to the Convention participating in the meetings of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention and its annexed Protocols to ensure full compliance with all financial obligations under the Convention and its annexed Protocols, and calls upon the High Contracting Parties to explore measures that could reduce costs and improve the efficiency and financial stability of such meetings without prejudice to the rules of procedure and to their quality, and their commitment to address issues arising from outstanding contributions in a timely manner;

8. *Recalls* the following decisions by the Sixth Review Conference and the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, held in Geneva from 15 to 17 November 2023:

(a) To continue the work of the open-ended Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, established in decision 1 of the Fifth Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention,⁴⁶⁷ adhering to the agreed recommendations contained in document [CCW/CONF.V/2](#) in line with decision 1 of the Sixth Review Conference,⁴⁶⁸ to strengthen the Convention;

(b) To adopt the consolidated financial measures contained in annex III to document [CCW/CONF.VI/11](#), which may be reviewed by the meetings of the High Contracting Parties during the review cycle of 2022–2026;

(c) To continue the Sponsorship Programme;

(d) To organize in 2024, in an in-person format, in accordance with the regular practice under the Convention, and subject to available resources, the following Convention-related activities:

(i) The Meeting of Experts of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V, on 2 September 2024, in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V;

(ii) The Meeting of the Group of Experts of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II, on 3 and 4 September 2024, in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by the Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II;

(iii) The open-ended Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, for a duration of 10 days, from 4 to 8 March and from 26 to 30 August 2024, and to adopt its estimated costs;⁴⁶⁹

(iv) The Eighteenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V, on 11 November 2024, in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V;⁴⁷⁰

(v) The Twenty-sixth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II, on 12 November 2024, in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by the Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II;⁴⁷¹

⁴⁶⁷ See [CCW/CONF.V/10](#).

⁴⁶⁸ See [CCW/CONF.VI/11](#).

⁴⁶⁹ [CCW/MSP/2023/5](#).

⁴⁷⁰ [CCW/P.V/CONF/2023/5](#).

⁴⁷¹ [CCW/APII/CONF.25/5](#).

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

(vi) Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, from 13 to 15 November 2024, and to adopt its estimated costs;⁴⁷²

9. *Welcomes* the commitment by the High Contracting Parties to continue to contribute to the further development of international humanitarian law, and, in this context, to keep under review both the development of new weapons and uses of weapons, which may have indiscriminate effects or cause unnecessary suffering;

10. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V to the effective and efficient implementation of the Protocol and the implementation of the decisions of the First and Second Conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the Protocol establishing a comprehensive framework for the exchange of information and cooperation;

11. *Notes* that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols thereto, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and to examine any proposed amendments or additional protocols;

12. *Underlines* the vital role of the full and equal participation of women in decision-making and implementation of the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the assistance necessary and to provide such services as may be required for the annual conferences and expert meetings of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention and of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II and Protocol V, as well as for any continuation of the work after the meetings;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1 and the Protocols;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects”.

RESOLUTION 79/76

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 181 to none, with 4 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/413, para. 7)⁴⁷³

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Israel, Palau, United States of America

⁴⁷² CCW/MSP/2023/6.

⁴⁷³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Bahrain, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Portugal, Slovenia, Sudan, Tunisia, Türkiye, Yemen and State of Palestine.

79/76. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution [78/65](#) of 4 December 2023,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Welcoming the efforts deployed by the Euro-Mediterranean countries to strengthen their cooperation in combating terrorism, in particular through the adoption of the Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism by the Euro-Mediterranean Summit, held in Barcelona, Spain, on 27 and 28 November 2005,

Bearing in mind all the previous declarations and commitments, as well as all the initiatives taken by the riparian countries at the recent summits, ministerial meetings and various forums concerning the question of the Mediterranean region,

Recalling, in this regard, the adoption on 13 July 2008 of the Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean, which launched a reinforced partnership, named the “Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean”, and the common political will to revive efforts to transform the Mediterranean into an area of peace, democracy, cooperation and prosperity,

Welcoming the entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)⁴⁷⁴ as a contribution to the strengthening of peace and security both regionally and internationally,

Recognizing the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing also the efforts made so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and to eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security, as well as their growing awareness of the need for further joint efforts to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments worldwide, in particular in Europe, in the Maghreb and in the Middle East,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respecting the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁴⁷⁵

Noting the peace negotiations in the Middle East, which should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁷⁶

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Invites* Mediterranean countries to consolidate their efforts in order to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to

⁴⁷⁴ [A/50/426](#), annex.

⁴⁷⁵ Resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#), annex.

⁴⁷⁶ [A/79/113](#).

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self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Commends* the Mediterranean countries for their efforts in meeting common challenges through coordinated overall responses, based on a spirit of multilateral partnership, towards the general objective of turning the Mediterranean basin into an area of dialogue, exchanges and cooperation, guaranteeing peace, stability and prosperity, encourages them to strengthen such efforts through, inter alia, a lasting multilateral and action-oriented cooperative dialogue among States of the region, and recognizes the role of the United Nations in promoting regional and international peace and security;

4. *Recognizes* that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development and other obstacles, as well as respect and greater understanding among cultures in the Mediterranean area, will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries through the existing forums;

5. *Calls upon* all countries of the Mediterranean region to adhere to the relevant multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, thus creating the conditions necessary for strengthening peace and cooperation in the region;

6. *Encourages* all States of the region to favour the conditions necessary for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, inter alia, in the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures and by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;

7. *Encourages* the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the possible resort by terrorists to weapons of mass destruction, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in combating international crime and illicit arms transfers and illicit drug production, consumption and trafficking, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation and which jeopardize friendly relations among States, hinder the development of international cooperation and result in the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic basis of pluralistic society;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region”.

RESOLUTION 79/77

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 181 to none, with 4 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/414, para. 7)⁴⁷⁷

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia,

⁴⁷⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: India, Mauritius, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic

79/77. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the cessation of nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions constitutes an effective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measure, and convinced that this is a meaningful step in the realization of a systematic process for achieving nuclear disarmament,

Recalling that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution [50/245](#) of 10 September 1996, was opened for signature on 24 September 1996,

Stressing that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constitutes a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and will be a major contribution to international peace and security,

Stressing also the vital importance and urgency of achieving the entry into force of the Treaty, and affirming its resolute determination, 28 years after the Treaty was opened for signature, to achieve its entry into force,

Deeply concerned by the long-standing lack of progress towards the ratification of the Treaty from the remaining nine annex 2 States, which continues to delay the entry into force of the Treaty, with the associated risks that nuclear testing could be resumed,

Encouraged by the signing of the Treaty by 187 States, including 41 of the 44 whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, and welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by 178 States, including 35 of the 44 whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, among which there are 2 nuclear-weapon States,

Recognizing the sustained efforts by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to promote the universalization of the Treaty, and encouraging their continuation,

Recalling its resolution [78/66](#) of 4 December 2023,

Recalling also the adoption by consensus of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴⁷⁸ in which the Conference, inter alia, reaffirmed the vital importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime and included specific actions to be taken in support of the entry into force of the Treaty,

Recalling further the Final Declaration adopted by the thirteenth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 22 September 2023, convened pursuant to article XIV of the Treaty, and recalling the joint statement issued by the Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 24 September 2024,

Noting the contribution of diverse and inclusive participation in building and sustaining momentum for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty, including through the Youth Group of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization,

⁴⁷⁸ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions.

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Welcoming the sustained efforts within the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for the equal participation of both men and women in its staff and its capacity-building programmes, including the Commission's mentoring programme to empower the next generation of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, and encouraging the continuation of such efforts,

Welcoming also the continuing progress in the development of the Treaty's verification regime, which advances the Treaty's primary non-proliferation and disarmament objective, and the establishment of 306 certified facilities of the International Monitoring System network,

Welcoming further the renewed focus on ensuring the continued operation and long-term sustainability of the verification regime,

Recognizing the civil and scientific benefits provided by the Treaty's global monitoring system,

1. *Stresses* the vital importance and urgency of signature and ratification, without delay and without conditions, in order to achieve the earliest entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;⁴⁷⁹

2. *Welcomes* the contributions by the signatory States to the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, in particular its efforts to fulfil its mandate to ensure that the verification regime of the Treaty will be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty upon its entry into force, in accordance with article IV of the Treaty, and encourages their continuation;

3. *Underlines* the need to maintain momentum towards the completion of all elements of the verification regime and put into place plans and adequate resources for its long-term sustainability;

4. *Urges* all States not to carry out nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, to maintain their moratoriums in this regard and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty, while stressing that these measures do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect as the entry into force of the Treaty;

5. *Reiterates its condemnation* of the six nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions,⁴⁸⁰ *urges* full compliance with the obligations under those resolutions, including that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea abandon its nuclear weapons programme and not conduct any further nuclear tests, reaffirms its support for the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner, welcomes all efforts and dialogue to this end, and encourages all parties to continue diplomatic efforts;

6. *Urges* all States to refrain from any action that may hamper progress towards the entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization;

7. *Also urges* all States that have not yet signed or ratified, or that have signed but not yet ratified, the Treaty, in particular the nine whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, to sign and ratify it as soon as possible and to accelerate their ratification processes with a view to ensuring their earliest successful conclusion;

8. *Welcomes*, since the adoption of its previous resolution on the subject, the ratification of the Treaty by Papua New Guinea, since each signature or ratification is a significant step towards the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty;

9. *Encourages* further expressions from among the remaining States whose ratification is needed for the Treaty to enter into force of their intention to pursue and complete the ratification process;

10. *Urges* all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level and, where in a position to do so, to promote adherence to the Treaty through bilateral and joint outreach, seminars and other means;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".

⁴⁷⁹ See resolution [50/245](#) and [A/50/1027](#).

⁴⁸⁰ Including Security Council resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#) and [2375 \(2017\)](#).

RESOLUTION 79/78

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/415, para. 9)⁴⁸¹

79/78. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in the number of accessions to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,⁴⁸² and stressing at the same time that there is a continuing need to achieve its universalization,

Reaffirming its call upon all signatory States that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and calling upon those States that have not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at the earliest possible date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention, which will facilitate its success,

Bearing in mind its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the review conferences of the parties to the Convention, including the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, later amended by the Final Declaration of the Seventh Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Implementation Support Unit within the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat on an annual basis and no later than 15 April,

Welcoming the reaffirmation made in the Final Declarations of the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences that under all circumstances the use of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and their development, production and stockpiling are effectively prohibited under article I of the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of ongoing efforts by States parties to enhance international cooperation, assistance and the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes, recognizing also that there still remain challenges to be overcome in order to enhance international cooperation, and recognizing further the value of building capacity through international cooperation as well as strengthening coordination and coherence of efforts of all relevant international organizations, in line with the Final Document of the Ninth Review Conference,⁴⁸³

Reaffirming the importance of national measures, in accordance with constitutional processes, in strengthening the implementation of the Convention by States parties, in line with the Final Document of the Ninth Review Conference,

Reaffirming also the importance of the review of developments in the field of science and technology related to the Convention,

Encouraging the equitable participation of women and men in the framework of the Convention,

Recalling previous intersessional processes carried out under the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction, in the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document, that the Ninth Review Conference reaffirmed the utility of having an intersessional programme and decided that States parties would hold annual meetings between 2023 and 2026 in Geneva, in an in-person format in accordance with the regular practice under the Convention, for a duration of three days each year, that the first such meeting was held from 11 to 13 December 2023, and that the next such meeting will be held from 16 to 18 December 2024,

⁴⁸¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Hungary.

⁴⁸² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

⁴⁸³ [BWC/CONF.IX/9](#).

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Welcoming, in the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document, that the Ninth Review Conference reaffirmed that Review Conferences constitute an effective method of reviewing the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention are being realized, and the previous decision that Review Conferences be held at least every five years,

Noting, in the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document, that the Ninth Review Conference decided that the meetings of States parties would be responsible for managing the intersessional programme in support of the Convention, including taking necessary actions with respect to budgetary, financial and organizational matters, with a view to ensuring the proper implementation of the intersessional programme, that the meetings of the States parties would also consider, on an annual basis, progress on universalization of the Convention, the annual report of the Implementation Support Unit and, as appropriate, the implementation of decisions taken by the Conference and that the Tenth Review Conference would consider the work and outcomes of these meetings and decide on any further action,

Noting also the Formal Consultative Meeting of the States Parties to the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention requested by the Russian Federation and convened at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 26 August 2022 and reconvened from 5 to 9 September 2022, the presentation by the Russian Federation of its article V consultation request regarding outstanding questions by the Russian Federation to the United States of America and Ukraine concerning the fulfilment of their respective obligations under the Convention in the context of the operation of biological laboratories in Ukraine, the responses by Ukraine and the United States of America, that no consensus was reached regarding the outcome of the Formal Consultative Meeting, and the final report of the Formal Consultative Meeting,⁴⁸⁴

Noting further that, on 24 October 2022, the Russian Federation submitted a letter to the President of the Security Council lodging a complaint,⁴⁸⁵ pursuant to article VI of the Convention, regarding outstanding questions by the Russian Federation to the United States of America and Ukraine concerning the fulfilment of their respective obligations under the Convention in the context of the operation of biological laboratories in Ukraine and requesting the consideration of a proposed draft resolution to set up a commission to investigate its claims against the United States of America and Ukraine, that on 27 October 2022,⁴⁸⁶ the Security Council considered this complaint, and that on 2 November 2022,⁴⁸⁷ the Council took action on the draft resolution⁴⁸⁸ submitted by the Russian Federation and that it was not adopted,

Recalling with appreciation the decision of the Ninth Review Conference⁴⁸⁹ that the Tenth Review Conference shall be held in Geneva in an in-person format in accordance with the regular practice under the Convention, not later than 2027, and that the Review Conference should review the operation of the Convention, taking into account, inter alia, new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention, the progress made by States parties on the implementation of the Convention and progress of the implementation of decisions and recommendations agreed upon at the Ninth Review Conference, taking into account, as appropriate, decisions and recommendations reached at previous Review Conferences,

Recalling that 2025 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Biological Weapons Convention, which remains a cornerstone of the efforts of the international community to prevent the development, production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons and to ensure their destruction,

1. *Notes* the consensus reached at the Ninth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and calls upon States parties to the Convention to participate and actively engage in the continued implementation;

⁴⁸⁴ BWC/CONS/2022/3.

⁴⁸⁵ S/2022/796.

⁴⁸⁶ See S/PV.9171.

⁴⁸⁷ See S/PV.9180.

⁴⁸⁸ S/2022/821.

⁴⁸⁹ See BWC/CONF.IX/9.

2. *Notes with regret* that the Ninth Review Conference was not able to reach consensus on a draft Final Declaration;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that, determined to strengthen the effectiveness and to improve the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects, the Conference decided to establish a Working Group open to all States parties;

4. *Also notes with appreciation* that the aim of the Working Group is to identify, examine and develop specific and effective measures, including possible legally binding measures, and to make recommendations to strengthen and institutionalize the Convention in all its aspects, to be submitted to States parties for consideration and any further action, that these measures should be formulated and designed in such a manner that their implementation supports international cooperation, scientific research and economic and technological development, avoiding any negative impacts, and that in this context the Working Group will address the following:

- (a) Measures on international cooperation and assistance under article X;
- (b) Measures on scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention;
- (c) Measures on confidence-building and transparency;
- (d) Measures on compliance and verification;
- (e) Measures on national implementation of the Convention;
- (f) Measures on assistance, response and preparedness under article VII;
- (g) Measures on organizational, institutional and financial arrangements;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Ninth Review Conference decided to develop with a view to establishing a mechanism open to all States parties to facilitate and support the full implementation of international cooperation and assistance under article X of the Convention, and that in order for this mechanism to be established, the Working Group on the strengthening of the Convention would make appropriate recommendations, and encourages States parties to provide, at least biannually, appropriate information on their implementation of article X and to collaborate to offer assistance or training, upon request, as contained in specific proposals, in support of the legislative and other implementation measures of States parties needed to ensure their compliance with the Convention;

6. *Also notes with satisfaction* that the Ninth Review Conference decided to develop with a view to establishing a mechanism to review and assess scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention and to provide States parties with relevant advice, and that in order for this mechanism to be established, the Working Group on the strengthening of the Convention would make appropriate recommendations;

7. *Notes* that the decision by the Ninth Review Conference to establish the Working Group on the strengthening of the Convention is without prejudice to the mandate of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Conference of 1994,⁴⁹⁰ nor does it supersede, supplant or change it;

8. *Also notes* that, in fulfilling its mandate, the Working Group will continue to take into account, inter alia, as appropriate, all documents agreed by the States parties under the Convention as well as work already done by States parties to strengthen the Convention without prejudice to any decision or position;

9. *Notes with appreciation* that, recognizing the need to balance an ambition to improve the intersessional programme within the constraints – both financial and human resources – faced by States parties, the Conference allocated 15 days to the Working Group for its substantive meetings, every year for the period from 2023 to 2026, and that the Working Group will meet in Geneva, in an in-person format in accordance with the regular practice under the Convention;

10. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, in line with paragraph 9, the Working Group has so far convened four sessions in Geneva, on 15 and 16 March, from 7 to 18 August and from 4 to 8 December 2023 and from 19 to 23 August 2024, respectively, during which it addressed the topics mandated by the Ninth Review Conference; and that the fifth session of the Working Group is scheduled to be held in Geneva from 2 to 13 December 2024;

⁴⁹⁰ See [BWC/SPCONF/1](#).

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11. *Notes* that the Conference urged the Working Group to complete its work as soon as possible, preferably before the end of 2025, that at the completion of its work, the Working Group will adopt a report, by consensus, that includes conclusions and recommendations according to its mandate, and that the adopted report will be submitted to States parties for their consideration at the Tenth Review Conference, or earlier at a special conference if it is requested according to the procedure established by the Third Review Conference,⁴⁹¹ to decide on any further action;

12. *Appreciates* the information and data on confidence-building measures provided by States parties to the Convention to date, and calls upon all States parties to participate in the exchange of information and data on confidence-building measures called for in the relevant decisions of the review conferences, and reiterates its call to make use of the platform for electronic submission, on a voluntary basis, without prejudice to their choice of methods for submission;

13. *Notes* the decision of the Eighth Review Conference to continue and improve the database established by the Seventh Review Conference to facilitate requests for and offers of exchange of assistance and cooperation, and urges States parties to submit to the Implementation Support Unit, on a voluntary basis, requests for and offers of cooperation and assistance, including in terms of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information regarding the use of biological and toxin agents for peaceful purposes;

14. *Welcomes* that the Ninth Review Conference noted with appreciation the functioning of the sponsorship programme and welcomed the continued willingness of donors to provide voluntary contributions that have allowed to support and increase the participation of representatives of developing States;

15. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Ninth Review Conference to renew the mandate of the Implementation Support Unit agreed to at the Seventh Review Conference, *mutatis mutandis*, for the period from 2023 to 2027, that it noted with appreciation the work of the Unit, and that, without prejudice to the decision of the Sixth Review Conference on the establishment of the Implementation Support Unit⁴⁹² and taking into account its decisions and the need for the Unit to render the necessary assistance and provide the services required for the intersessional period, the Ninth Review Conference decided to establish one new full-time staff position within the Unit, only for the period from 2023 to 2027, that the Unit will submit an annual written report to all States parties on its activities to implement its mandate, and that the Unit's performance will be evaluated and its mandate reviewed by the States parties at the Tenth Review Conference;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the events organized by some States parties, regional organizations and the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat for exchanges of views on the implementation of the Convention, and encourages States parties to continue to participate in such informal exchanges and discussions;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to continue to provide such services as may be required for the conduct and the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the review conferences;

18. *Notes* that the Ninth Review Conference welcomed the improvement of the financial situation following the measures endorsed by the 2018 Meeting of the States Parties, as reflected in section V of the report of the Meeting,⁴⁹³ confirmed their effectiveness and decided to review them at the Tenth Review Conference;

19. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Ninth Review Conference stressed the need to continue monitoring the overall financial situation of the Convention and to keep it under active review, and requested the Chairperson of the annual Meetings of the States Parties, in close consultation with the States parties, the Implementation Support Unit, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Office at Geneva, to report on the overall financial situation of the Convention, implementation of the measures endorsed in 2018, and possible further measures for consideration by the Meetings of the States Parties;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction".

⁴⁹¹ See [BWC/CONF.III/23](#).

⁴⁹² See [BWC/CONF.VI/6](#).

⁴⁹³ See [BWC/MSP/2018/6](#).

RESOLUTION 79/79

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/415, para. 9)⁴⁹⁴

79/79. Strengthening and institutionalizing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2826 (XXVI), on 16 December 1971, was opened for signature on 10 April 1972 and entered into force on 26 March 1975,

Recalling also its annual resolutions on the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,⁴⁹⁵

Noting that the Implementation Support Unit was established within the Geneva branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs by the decision of the Sixth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to provide administrative support to meetings agreed by the Review Conference as well as comprehensive implementation and universalization of the Convention and the exchange of confidence-building measures,⁴⁹⁶ and stressing at the same time that its mandate should be reviewed by States parties at each subsequent Review Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the Ninth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, in the decisions and recommendations contained in its Final Document, reaffirmed the utility of having an intersessional programme and decided that States parties would hold annual meetings between 2023 and 2026 in Geneva,⁴⁹⁷

Recognizing the rapid development of new and emerging technologies and that they hold great promise for the advancement in the life sciences, and recognizing also the impact of such technologies on the regime governed by the Convention,

Recognizing also the necessity to strengthen the joint efforts under the Convention in response to and prevention of current and future biological threats and risks, and noting in this regard relevant initiatives,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the consensus reached at the Ninth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and calls upon States parties to the Convention to participate and actively engage in the continued implementation of the Convention and the outcomes of its Review Conferences;

2. *Recognizes with appreciation* that, determined to strengthen the effectiveness and to improve the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects, the Ninth Review Conference decided to establish a Working Group on the strengthening of the Convention open to all States parties;

3. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that the aim of the Working Group is to identify, examine and develop specific and effective measures, including possible legally binding measures, and to make recommendations to strengthen and institutionalize the Convention in all its aspects, including measures on organizational, institutional and financial arrangements;

⁴⁹⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

⁴⁹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

⁴⁹⁶ See BWC/CONF.VI/6.

⁴⁹⁷ See BWC/CONF.IX/9.

4. *Encourages* the Working Group on the strengthening of the Convention to further consider the measures aimed at strengthening and institutionalizing the Convention in all its aspects, in particular on how to proceed on organizational matters within the Working Group, including the possibility of an international agency for biological security and other institutional arrangements;

5. *Acknowledges* that 2025 will mark the centennial of the signing of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare⁴⁹⁸ in Geneva on 17 June 1925, and recognizes that it will also mark the fiftieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and invites the Secretary-General to mark this special occasion.

RESOLUTION 79/80

Adopted at the 44th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 105 to 53, with 24 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/416, para. 6)⁴⁹⁹

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Timor-Leste, Tonga

79/80. Promoting international cooperation on peaceful uses in the context of international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 76/234 of 24 December 2021 and 77/96 of 7 December 2022,

Recalling also the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁵⁰⁰ the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction⁵⁰¹ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction⁵⁰² and the provisions of relevant United Nations resolutions,

Reaffirming the need for all Member States to abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and fulfil their obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament and to prevent proliferation, in all its aspects, of all weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery,

⁴⁹⁸ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138.

⁴⁹⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Belarus, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe and State of Palestine.

⁵⁰⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

⁵⁰¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

⁵⁰² *Ibid.*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

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Reaffirming also that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming further support for the multilateral treaties whose aim is to eliminate or prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and the importance for all States parties to these treaties of implementing them fully in order to promote international stability and security,

Recognizing that promoting development and international security are mutually reinforcing objectives, and bearing in mind the significant contribution of scientific and technological advances on global economic and social development and their potential impact on global and regional security,

Recognizing also the inalienable right of all States to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that measures preventing the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons should not hamper international cooperation on materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, while the right to peaceful uses should not be abused for proliferation purposes,

Emphasizing the great importance of promoting international cooperation and assistance, including capacity-building, to access materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes in strengthening the authority and effectiveness of the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation treaties,

Reaffirming the sovereign equality of all States and the equal rights of all States in terms of peaceful uses, and recognizing the opportunities offered by science, technology and innovation for the full enjoyment of the right to development by all,

Bearing in mind the significant role of international cooperation on materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes in facilitating the economic and social development of Member States, in particular developing countries,

Acknowledging that all countries are entitled to benefit from science and technology, and that there is a strong need to continue exchanges in science and technology for peaceful purposes, including in accordance with relevant international obligations, with particular attention being paid to the benefit and the interests of developing countries,

Acknowledging also the importance of technology as a key driver of sustainable development, and that broad and equitable access to goods and technologies facilitates current and future development,

Welcoming the commitments by Member States to foster and promote an open, fair and inclusive environment for scientific and technological development and cooperation worldwide, and to collaborate to bridge the science, technology and innovation gap within and between developed and developing countries, to support developing countries to peacefully harness science, technology and innovation to achieve sustainable development,

Welcoming also the political commitments and concrete efforts by Member States in promoting international cooperation on peaceful uses, as well as the progress made within multilateral frameworks and through bilateral channels,

Welcoming further the various initiatives for promoting international cooperation for peaceful uses, including initiatives to strengthen the technical cooperation programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the proposal to establish a mechanism to promote the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of article X of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and the call for a plan of action for the full implementation of article XI of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,

Recognizing the need to fulfil obligations and commitments regarding peaceful uses through concrete actions to continuously promote peaceful uses for all States,

Noting with concern the undue and increasing restrictions on exports to Member States, especially developing countries, of materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, in particular unilateral coercive measures that violate international law, and the attempt to impose these measures through non-proliferation control arrangements,

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Emphasizing that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements,

Emphasizing also that non-proliferation control arrangements, established to contribute to international security while promoting international trade and cooperation, should be transparent and inclusive, in line with their respective mandates, and should ensure that no undue restrictions are imposed on access to materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued sustainable development,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session,⁵⁰³ as well as the views and recommendations of Member States contained in the report,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes and the need for further deliberation on this important topic within the framework of the United Nations in an open and inclusive way and utilizing existing international, regional and bilateral mechanisms and arrangements,

1. *Urges* all Member States, without prejudice to their non-proliferation obligations, to take concrete measures to promote international cooperation on materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, in particular not to maintain any restrictions incompatible with the obligations undertaken;

2. *Encourages* all Member States, on the basis of sovereign equality and the report of the Secretary-General and the views and recommendations contained therein, to continue dialogues on promoting peaceful uses and relevant international cooperation, including by identifying gaps and challenges, as well as ideas and opportunities for strengthening cooperation, and explore possible ways forward, such as formulating guiding principles as appropriate;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Promoting international cooperation on peaceful uses in the context of international security”.

RESOLUTION 79/237

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/403](#), para. 8)⁵⁰⁴

79/237. Open-ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025 established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/240

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [75/240](#) of 31 December 2020 and [76/19](#) of 6 December 2021, and noting that the open-ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies established pursuant to resolution [75/240](#) (OEWG) held its organizational session and its first substantive session in 2021, its second and third substantive sessions in 2022, its fourth, fifth and sixth substantive sessions in 2023 and its seventh and eighth substantive sessions in 2024,

Recalling also its decisions 77/512 of 7 December 2022 and 78/541 of 22 December 2023, including to convene additional intersessional meetings across 2024 and 2025,

Recalling further that, at its eighth substantive session, on 12 July 2024, the open-ended working group considered its third annual progress report, decided to include in its report the outcome of the substantive discussions of the working group as contained in the annex to document [A/79/214](#) and subsequently issued a compendium of statements in explanation of position on the adoption of the third annual progress report as document [A/AC.292/2024/INF/5](#),

1. *Decides* to endorse the third annual progress report of the OEWG as contained in document [A/79/214](#);
2. *Welcomes* the consensus achieved within the OEWG to:

⁵⁰³ [A/77/96](#).

⁵⁰⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Singapore.

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(a) Recommend the establishment of the future permanent mechanism based on the consensus elements contained in the paper entitled “Elements for the Open-Ended Action-Oriented Permanent Mechanism on ICT Security in the context of international security” as contained in document [A/79/214](#) in order to ensure a seamless transition from the OEWG to the future permanent mechanism;

(b) Continue discussions within the current OEWG and to submit recommendations in the Final Report of the OEWG to be adopted in July 2025 on: (i) modalities on the participation of other interested parties and stakeholders, including businesses, non-governmental organizations and academia, in the future permanent mechanism; (ii) dedicated thematic groups of the future permanent mechanism; and (iii) other elements as required;

(c) Recommend that the future permanent mechanism would facilitate the continued operationalization and further development of all existing initiatives set up under the auspices of the OEWG 2021–2025 and/or other previous processes, including, inter alia, the Global POC Directory and the Global Roundtable on ICT security capacity-building;

3. *Emphasizes* that the open-ended working group itself serves as a confidence-building measure, and in this regard recognizes the need to facilitate inclusive participation, including the participation of all delegations in an inclusive manner and on equal footing;

4. *Decides* to convene additional intersessional meetings of up to 10 days across 2024 and 2025, to advance discussions, build on the annual progress reports, and support the continued work of the open-ended working group in accordance with its mandate pursuant to resolution [75/240](#);

5. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security”.

RESOLUTION 79/238

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 136 to 3, with 29 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/408](#) and [A/79/408/Corr.1](#), para. 114)⁵⁰⁵

* *In favour:* Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining: Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, India, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine

⁵⁰⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

79/238. Nuclear war effects and scientific research

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned by the devastation that would be visited upon humankind by a nuclear war, and recognizing the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war,

Alarmed at the renewed prospect of a nuclear war, and gravely concerned by the catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences that would result from it,

Acknowledging the accumulated scientific evidence that exists for nuclear war to result in long-term, large-scale, environmental, physical and socioeconomic effects, due to radiation, blast, fire and other phenomena,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 H of 4 December 1986 and the subsequent publication in 1989 of the *Study on the Climatic and Other Global Effects of Nuclear War*,⁵⁰⁶

Noting the ongoing major advances in climatic and scientific modelling, and the consequent need for updated information on the potential effects of a nuclear war, including to provide policymakers with an updated, comprehensive scientific assessment of nuclear war effects and its consequences, and to determine where there is agreement among the scientific community, and where more research is needed,

Recognizing today's level of interconnectedness and the likelihood of global events having complex, cascading impacts on global systems and societies, and mindful of the fragility of those systems and our planetary boundaries,

Noting the affirmation that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Reaffirming the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, in the sphere of disarmament,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education,⁵⁰⁷ which acknowledged the need to raise awareness of new challenges to international peace and security and the process of nuclear disarmament, in particular among future generations, and called for new thinking to address those urgent challenges,

Recognizing the importance of the nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control instruments in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and recalling that removing the threat of a nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

1. *Calls upon* all States to renew their commitment to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, given the devastation that would be visited upon humankind by a nuclear war;

2. *Decides* to establish an independent Scientific Panel on the Effects of Nuclear War, consisting of 21 members, participating in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General on the basis of a public call for candidates, with a Chair selected from among this group, and encourages nominations from Member States, scientific and academic institutions, and from qualified individuals with specific expertise related to the work of the Panel;

3. *Also decides* that the Panel shall be tasked with examining the physical effects and societal consequences of a nuclear war on a local, regional and planetary scale, including, inter alia, the climatic, environmental and radiological effects, and their impacts on public health, global socioeconomic systems, agriculture and ecosystems, in the days, weeks and decades following a nuclear war, and that it shall review and commission relevant studies, including modelling where appropriate, and publish a comprehensive report, make key conclusions and identify areas requiring future research;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the Panel and provide full support to it in the fulfilment of its mandate, with the Panel members, participating on a voluntary basis, to be selected by the Secretary-General drawing

⁵⁰⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IX.1.

⁵⁰⁷ [A/57/124](#).

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on the expertise of relevant United Nations agencies, on the basis of their leading scientific expertise across relevant disciplines, while ensuring impartiality, and equitable geographical and gender balance;

5. *Decides* that the members of the Panel shall meet virtually at least quarterly to advance their work, with participation arrangements facilitated by the Secretary-General, keeping Member States periodically updated on progress, while maintaining their objectivity and impartiality, and operating free from political influence, on the basis of scientific peer review, drawing on lessons learned from other international expert mechanisms;

6. *Calls upon* the Panel to consult with the widest range of scientists and experts, and for the Secretary-General to facilitate those consultations, including through the provision, as required, of virtual meeting spaces, webcast and meeting room facilities at United Nations premises, for up to 10 days in 2025, and a further 10 days in 2026, and encourages these experts to contribute presentations, written reports and published material to assist the Panel in its work;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and relevant agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and others, to support the work of the Panel, including by contributing expertise, commissioned studies, data and papers;

8. *Encourages* Member States, relevant international and regional organizations and others to support the work of the Panel, including by providing relevant information, scientific data and analyses; facilitating and hosting Panel meetings, including regional meetings; and making voluntary budgetary contributions, or in-kind contributions;

9. *Decides* that the Panel shall engage and receive inputs from the widest possible range of stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society, affected communities, and peoples from around the world, in order to understand local, regional and global perspectives on the effects of a nuclear war;

10. *Also decides* that the present resolution shall serve as the terms of reference of the Panel;

11. *Further decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, a sub-item entitled “Nuclear war effects and scientific research”;

12. *Requests* the Chair of the Panel to brief the General Assembly at its eightieth and eighty-first sessions on progress in the work of the Panel;

13. *Decides* to consider the final report of the Panel on nuclear war effects at its eighty-second session, in 2027.

RESOLUTION 79/239

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 159 to 2, with 5 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁵⁰⁸

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India,

⁵⁰⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe
Against: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation
Abstaining: Belarus, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia

79/239. Artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Affirming that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, applies to matters governed by it that occur throughout the life cycle of artificial intelligence capabilities as well as the systems they enable in the military domain,

Stressing the importance of ensuring responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, which, for the purpose of this resolution, includes human-centric, accountable, safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence used in compliance with international law,

Bearing in mind that this resolution focuses on the whole life cycle of artificial intelligence capabilities applied in the military domain, including the stages of pre-design, design, development, evaluation, testing, deployment, use, sale, procurement, operation and decommissioning, and that this resolution does not cover artificial intelligence in the civilian domain,

Mindful that States have started to increasingly integrate artificial intelligence into a broad array of applications in the military domain, including into weapons, weapon systems, and other means and methods of warfare, as well as systems that support military operations,

Cognizant of potential implications for international peace and security, in particular in the fields of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, resulting from developments related to the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain,

Recognizing the need to enhance a shared understanding of potential effects of artificial intelligence in the military domain to harness the benefits while minimizing the risks of its use, and the need to further assess them,

Mindful of the potential opportunities and benefits of artificial intelligence in the military domain, such as in the areas of compliance with international humanitarian law, including protection of civilians and civilian objects in armed conflict,

Mindful also of the challenges and concerns that the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain raises from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives, as well as the possible impact of such applications on international security and stability, including the risk of an arms race, miscalculation, lowering the threshold for conflict and escalation of conflict, proliferation to non-State actors, and also noting the possible consequences with regard to, inter alia, gender, racial, age or social aspects that could potentially be caused by bias in datasets or other algorithmic biases of artificial intelligence,

Mindful further of the need for States to implement appropriate safeguards, including measures that relate to human judgment and control over the use of force, in order to ensure responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military domain consistent with their respective obligations under applicable international law,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts,⁵⁰⁹

Recognizing the need to narrow the existing digital and artificial intelligence divides in societies and economies between and within developed and developing countries, with specific consideration given to the needs, priorities and

⁵⁰⁹ [A/79/224](#).

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conditions of developing countries, and therefore cognizant of the importance to enhance international cooperation and strengthening capacity-building,

Recognizing also the criticality of enhanced understanding and awareness of the implications of artificial intelligence in the military domain, including through knowledge exchange and the sharing of good practices and lessons learned among all States,

Acknowledging the contribution of United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross, academia, civil society, the technical community and the private sector in supporting States in understanding and addressing the peace and security implications of the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, and underlining the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach,

Acknowledging also national, regional, subregional and global efforts undertaken to address the potential risks to international peace and security that could be raised by the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, including through the development of relevant national strategies, legislation, principles, norms, policies and measures, and recognizing the importance of promoting dialogue at all levels,

Taking note of the Pact for the Future,⁵¹⁰ including the decision by Heads of State and Government to continue to assess the existing and potential risks associated with the military applications of artificial intelligence and the possible opportunities throughout their life cycle, in consultation with relevant stakeholders,

Taking note also of the discussions currently taking place in the United Nations Disarmament Commission on recommendations on common understandings related to emerging technologies in the context of international security and in the Conference on Disarmament, and noting also the meeting of the United Nations Security Council on artificial intelligence: opportunities and risks for international peace and security, held on 18 July 2023,

Acknowledging the urgent need for the international community to address the challenges and concerns raised by emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapons systems, in particular through the ongoing and valuable work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, established under the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons⁵¹¹ and welcoming the progress made in these discussions, as well as taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to United Nations General Assembly resolution 78/241 of 22 December 2023 on lethal autonomous weapons systems,⁵¹² as well as the need to ensure complementarity between discussions in this regard and discussions on the broader security implications of artificial intelligence in the military domain,

Recognizing the value of an inclusive multilateral exchange of views on artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security,

1. *Affirms* that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, applies to matters governed by it that occur throughout all stages of the life cycle of artificial intelligence, including systems enabled by artificial intelligence, in the military domain;
2. *Encourages* States to pursue national, regional, subregional and global efforts to address the opportunities and challenges, including from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives, related to the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain;
3. *Also encourages* States to continue assessing implications of the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain for international peace and security, including through a multilateral dialogue in relevant international forums;
4. *Encourages* the Secretariat and other entities of the United Nations system, through voluntary contributions, to facilitate knowledge-sharing and raise awareness of the implications of artificial intelligence in the military domain for international peace and security, such as by convening a series of exchanges on this topic;
5. *Encourages* States to convene exchanges on responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, including within the United Nations, in cooperation with States, academia, civil society, international and

⁵¹⁰ Resolution 79/1.

⁵¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

⁵¹² A/79/88.

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regional organizations and the private sector, while promoting the complementarity between these exchanges and the relevant efforts and processes;

6. *Resolves* to bridge the divides between countries with regard to responsible artificial intelligence in the military domain, and calls upon States to take action to cooperate on a voluntary basis in providing assistance to and sharing knowledge with developing countries by exchanging good practices and lessons learned on ensuring responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military domain;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and observer States on the opportunities and challenges posed to international peace and security by the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, with specific focus on areas other than lethal autonomous weapons systems, and to submit a substantive report summarizing those views and cataloguing existing and emerging normative proposals, with an annex containing these views, to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, for further discussion by States;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the views of international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society, the scientific community and industry and to include these views in the original language received in the annex to the aforementioned report;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, a sub-item entitled “Artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security”.

RESOLUTION 79/240

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 164 to 1, with 1 abstention,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/408](#) and [A/79/408/Corr.1](#), para. 114)⁵¹³

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Russian Federation

Abstaining: Iran (Islamic Republic of)

79/240. Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in particular the paragraphs relevant to nuclear disarmament and to verification,⁵¹⁴

Recalling also its resolution [62/21](#) of 5 December 2007, in which it took note of the report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of

⁵¹³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Brazil and Norway.

⁵¹⁴ Resolution [S-10/2](#), paras. 30, 31, 50, 91 and 92.

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verification,⁵¹⁵ as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 1990⁵¹⁶ and 1995,⁵¹⁷ and the report of the Disarmament Commission outlining general principles of verification elaborated upon or added to those stated in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁵¹⁸

Recalling further its resolution 71/67 of 5 December 2016, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and to establish a group of governmental experts to consider the role of verification in advancing nuclear disarmament, and its resolution 74/50 of 12 December 2019, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and to establish a group of governmental experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues, including, inter alia, the concept of a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification, as well as the reports of the aforementioned groups of governmental experts,⁵¹⁹

Recalling its resolution 78/239 of 22 December 2023, in which it welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues,⁵²⁰ and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and encouraged Member States to continue work on nuclear disarmament verification issues,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General containing the substantive views of Member States on the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues,⁵²¹

Recalling its resolution 78/22 of 4 December 2023, in which it, inter alia, invited Member States to continue efforts to apply developments in science and technology for disarmament-related purposes, including the verification of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation instruments, and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States,

Reaffirming the shared commitment to further progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and that all States Members of the United Nations should be enabled to actively engage on an equal footing to this end,

Recognizing that measures in the field of disarmament should be undertaken as a matter of urgency with a view to halting and reversing the arms race and to give the necessary impetus to efforts designed to achieve genuine disarmament leading to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling the unequivocal undertaking of nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁵²² are committed under article VI thereof,⁵²³

Recalling also that all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have committed to the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the implementation of their treaty obligations,⁵²⁴

Reaffirming that, since the process of disarmament affects the vital security interests of all States, they must all be actively concerned with and supportive of the measures of disarmament and arms limitation, which have an essential part to play in maintaining and strengthening international security,

Recognizing that the decisive factor for achieving real measures of disarmament is the political will of States, especially the nuclear-weapon States,

⁵¹⁵ A/61/1028.

⁵¹⁶ A/45/372 and A/45/372/Corr.1.

⁵¹⁷ A/50/377 and A/50/377/Corr.1.

⁵¹⁸ A/51/182/Rev.1.

⁵¹⁹ A/74/90 and A/78/120.

⁵²⁰ A/78/120.

⁵²¹ A/79/93.

⁵²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

⁵²³ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*, para. 79.

⁵²⁴ *Ibid.*, action 2 of the action plan.

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Recognizing also that credible multilateral nuclear disarmament verification capabilities will be instrumental to providing assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons,

Underlining that work on nuclear disarmament verification is not an end in itself and is not a prerequisite, precondition or substitute for progress in nuclear disarmament, and that such work should aim to promote and facilitate progress in nuclear disarmament,

Recognizing that, while the form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement entered into by contracting parties depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement, collaborative multilateral work on tools, technologies, methodologies and procedures that could further contribute to nuclear disarmament verification can provide benefits in support of the long-term goal of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the particular relevance of enabling States, on a voluntary basis, to participate in nuclear disarmament verification discussions,

Recognizing that work on nuclear disarmament verification must conform to applicable international legal nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations, national safety and security requirements and the need to protect otherwise sensitive information,

Mindful of the role of verification in existing bilateral and multilateral disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control agreements, and of the need to avoid any possible duplication of efforts so that any further work on nuclear disarmament verification builds on the existing accumulated scientific and technical knowledge and capabilities, especially in the area of nuclear verification and safeguards, keeping in mind their competence and mandate,

Aware that a considerable amount of knowledge and positive contributions on nuclear disarmament verification has already been assembled by past and ongoing initiatives and partnerships among Member States, and stressing the importance of incorporating, as appropriate, their experiences, knowledge and lessons learned in future multilateral discussions on the topic in the context of the United Nations,

Noting the fundamental importance of disarmament education and capacity-building to address nuclear disarmament verification challenges and related issues,

Underlining that equal opportunities for equitable geographical representation and participation should be provided for in nuclear disarmament verification education, training and capacity-building, taking into account the special needs of interested developing countries, upon their request, to participate in the relevant efforts,

Noting the contribution of civil society and academic and research communities to nuclear disarmament verification,

Underlining that equal opportunities for women and men should be provided for in nuclear disarmament verification education, training and capacity-building,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, in writing, on the establishment of a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification within the United Nations, building on the relevant documents on the matter, particularly the reports of the groups of governmental experts referred to in the present resolution;

2. *Encourages* Member States, in providing their views, to focus on the possible merits, objectives, mandate and modalities for such a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with a view to ensuring that all Member States have the opportunity to engage on the matter and provide their views, to also convene three in-person informal meetings on the topic, two of which should be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York and one at the United Nations Office at Geneva;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to also take into account the views of relevant intergovernmental organizations entrusted with the verification of disarmament or non-proliferation obligations;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session for further discussion by Member States a substantive report containing possible options for the establishment of a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification within the United Nations, taking into

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account the views submitted by Member States in writing and through the three informal in-person meetings, with separate annexes containing those submissions in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Nuclear disarmament verification”.

RESOLUTION 79/241

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 166 to 1, with no abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/408 and A/79/408/Corr.1, para. 114)⁵²⁵

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

Against: Israel

Abstaining: None

79/241. Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the conviction that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the maintenance of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and the establishment of new zones, including in the Middle East, promote global and regional peace and security, strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contribute to the achievement of nuclear disarmament objectives,

Recalling, including in this regard, the report of the Disarmament Commission in 1999 and its annex I, on principles and guidelines for establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones,⁵²⁶ among them that such zones should be on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region and in conformity with the principles and rules of international law,

Stressing the importance of the nuclear-weapon-free zones established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean,⁵²⁷ the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty,⁵²⁸ the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone,⁵²⁹ the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty⁵³⁰ and the

⁵²⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁵²⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/54/42)*, annex I, sect. C.

⁵²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

⁵²⁸ *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

⁵²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

⁵³⁰ A/50/426, annex.

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Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,⁵³¹ in order, inter alia, to achieve and maintain a world free of nuclear weapons,

Stressing also the importance of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status,

Recalling the relevance and importance of both the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁵³² and the Antarctic Treaty,⁵³³

Noting with satisfaction that all nuclear-weapon-free zones in the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas are now in force,

Bearing in mind that in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁵³⁴ it is stated that nothing in that Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Urging all States to continue to make concrete progress in strengthening all existing nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Noting with appreciation the call of the Secretary-General to strengthen and consolidate nuclear-weapon-free zones, when presenting his proposal *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament* on 24 May 2018,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 F (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3472 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 concerning the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

Convinced, almost five decades after the submission of the study, when only one nuclear-weapon-free zone had been established, of the need for a new comprehensive study of this issue in the light of developments in international law related to nuclear-weapon-free zones and the emergence of new nuclear-weapon-free zones in densely populated areas,

Considering that nuclear-weapon-free zones could be strengthened by a new comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a qualified group of up to 25 experts, which is representative, based on the principle of equitable geographic distribution and giving due regard to gender balance, to prepare a new comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones, aimed at assessing the current status of existing and potential nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as examining options and recommendations towards strengthening existing zones and the possible establishment of new zones, including in the Middle East;

2. *Underlines* the importance of the report of the Disarmament Commission in 1999 and its annex I, on principles and guidelines for establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, in the preparation of the study;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the administrative measures necessary for the establishment of the qualified group of experts during the eightieth session of the General Assembly, including through a wide call for nominations from Member States, to work in New York for a period of three weeks divided into three meetings, with the possibility of flexible arrangements, as well as two 2-day informal consultative meetings, open-ended so that all Member States can engage in interactive discussions and share their views with the Chair of the group;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to inform Member States that would not have experts in the group that, upon prior notification, they would have the rights of access to the meetings, of addressing the group and of submitting to it written material;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issues that belong to the scope of the aforementioned study and to submit a report thereon before the end of the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly;

⁵³¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

⁵³² *Ibid.*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

⁵³³ *Ibid.*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

⁵³⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

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6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, regional organizations, organizations of the United Nations system with a special competence in disarmament and non-proliferation, disarmament and peace-related institutes and relevant non-governmental organizations to communicate their views on the issues that belong to the scope of the aforementioned study and submit a report thereon before the end of the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the study prepared by the group of qualified experts to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session an item entitled “Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones”.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

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RESOLUTION 79/84

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/419, para. 8)¹

79/84. University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 76/73 of 9 December 2021, in which it recalled that, in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979, it had approved the idea of establishing the University for Peace as a specialized international centre for higher education, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training and education for peace and its universal promotion within the United Nations system, as well as all preceding resolutions on this item,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recognizing that in 2025 the University will celebrate 45 years of executing the mandate given to it by the General Assembly of educating and training leaders for peace,

Recognizing also the important and varied activities carried out by the University during the period from 2021 to 2024 with the valuable assistance and contributions of Governments, foundations and non-governmental organizations, in particular the progress made in the further development and implementation of the academic programme and in expanding its coverage in various regions of the world, and welcoming in this regard the signing of agreements and memorandums outlined in the report of the Secretary General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/73,² encouraging Governments, foundations and non-governmental organizations to maintain and expand their engagement with the University,

Noting with appreciation that the University has reaffirmed its commitment to academic excellence throughout its certificate, master's and doctoral degree programmes in areas related to peace studies, international law, gender equality, including women's empowerment, human rights, conflict resolution and sustainable development in several of the official languages of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation also that the majority of the students and alumni are women, and acknowledging the fact that women fulfil a critical role as peacebuilders at the international, national and local levels,

Noting that the University prioritizes conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and that it has carried out a wide variety of capacity-building programmes in the areas of access to justice, international human rights law, post-conflict consensus-building, illicit trade and organized crime, and training of academic experts in the techniques of peaceful conflict resolution,

Noting with appreciation the support provided to the University by the host country, Costa Rica,

Acknowledging the University's global presence and global reach as an international institution of higher education,

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

² A/79/272.

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Recognizing the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³ and the need to coordinate efforts for its implementation,

Recognizing also the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, in particular its target 4.b, which aims to substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries,

Noting the University's new initiatives, including the establishment of an office in Rome dedicated to the study of the role of artificial intelligence in peace-related matters, important advances in the establishment of doctoral degree programmes in China, Malta and Somalia, and the development of projects related to interreligious dialogue and education on peace, climate mitigation and adaptation, and the fight against illicit trade and transnational organized crime, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the commitment of the University in its support to the work of the United Nations, and recognizing its contribution through programmes focused on peacebuilding and sustaining peace,

Recalling the mission of the University for Peace, as outlined in its Charter, including its aims to promote understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence among all human beings,

Considering the importance of promoting education and culture for peace that foster tolerance and respect for the values inherent in peace and universal coexistence among people, including respect for the life, dignity and integrity of human beings, as well as friendship and solidarity among people irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religion or culture, in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the decrease in student enrolment, in both undergraduate and graduate programmes, caused by the redirection of funds that were previously destined for education, including vital support for academic scholarships and research opportunities in peace and conflict-related fields,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General, in which he outlined the progress made with regard to the administrative and financial stabilization of the University for Peace and through its recent process of academic reform through the implementation of its innovative programmes on critical subjects related to peace and security;

2. *Requests* the University, given its role in developing innovative concepts and approaches to peace and security through education, training and research in order to respond effectively to emerging threats to peace and security, to find viable ways to further strengthen cooperation with the United Nations system;

3. *Reiterates* the request made to the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 64/83 of 10 December 2009, to establish, under his leadership, a trust fund for peace to facilitate the receipt of voluntary contributions to the University;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expand the scope for using the services of the University as part of his conflict prevention and resolution as well as peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts through the training of staff, especially those concerned with peacekeeping and peacebuilding, in order to strengthen their capacities in these areas, and in the promotion of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace⁴ and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

5. *Requests* Member States to take the lead in supporting the mission of the University by recognizing the institution and, when possible, making financial contributions, including through the establishment of scholarship opportunities, that will make it possible for the University to offer its programmes of study to all students who wish to participate in them, and by facilitating the University's operations in host countries;

6. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace,⁵ thereby demonstrating their support for an educational institution established pursuant to a General Assembly resolution and devoted to the promotion of a universal culture of peace and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

³ Resolution 70/1.

⁴ Resolutions 53/243 A and B.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 223, No. 19735.

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7. *Invites* the University to further strengthen and broaden the outreach of its programmes and activities for cooperation with and capacity-building for Member States in the areas of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and sustaining peace;

8. *Encourages* intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, interested individuals and philanthropists to contribute to the programmes and core budget of the University to enable it to continue to perform its valuable work worldwide in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the recent substantial transformations with regard to such issues as gender equality and the empowerment of women, human rights, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, sustaining peace and climate change;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session the item entitled “University for Peace”, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at that session a report on the work of the University.

RESOLUTION 79/85

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/420, para. 8)⁶

79/85. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, in which, inter alia, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which humankind and the environment are exposed,

Conscious of the continuing need to examine and compile information about the observed levels of exposure to ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on humankind and the environment, and conscious also of the increasing volume, complexity and diversity of that information,

Acknowledging the concerns about the radiological consequences of nuclear accidents and other incidents involving ionizing radiation exposure,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work, and welcoming the increased commitment of States members of the Committee,

Emphasizing the vital need for sufficient, assured and predictable funding, as well as efficient management of the work of the secretariat of the Scientific Committee to arrange the annual sessions and coordinate the development of documents based on scientific reviews of the exposures to sources of ionizing radiation and its effects on human health and the environment,

Recognizing the increasing importance of the scientific work of the Scientific Committee and the need to carry out unforeseen additional work, such as after nuclear accidents,

Considering that the high quality of the work and the scientific rigour of the Scientific Committee need to be maintained in the future,

⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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Recognizing the importance of disseminating the findings of the Scientific Committee, including to the public, and widely publicizing scientific knowledge about atomic radiation, and recalling in that context principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁷

Noting the need for the resources of the Scientific Committee to be sufficient, assured and predictable, and recognizing the importance of voluntary contributions, both in kind and to the general trust fund established by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to support the work of the Committee,

Recognizing that sufficient staffing of the secretariat is essential to support the work of the Scientific Committee,

Commending the secretariat of the Scientific Committee for its ongoing efforts to ensure the sustainable and effective work of the Committee, and encouraging all States in a position to do so to provide support to the secretariat of the Committee,

Recalling the support expressed by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization for the Scientific Committee's work in producing the most reliable and comprehensive sources of scientific information about the levels and effects of ionizing radiation, without which safety guidance and safety standards could not be developed and maintained and priorities for research in the areas of sources and effects of ionizing radiation could not be determined,

Recognizing that the current scientific basis provided by the Scientific Committee for the international safety standards is valid,

Recognizing also the importance of keeping aware of any improvement in the understanding of the effects and risks, including at low levels, of exposure to ionizing radiation,

Recognizing further the importance of close cooperation between the Scientific Committee and other relevant international organizations,

Noting the research framework agreement signed with the European Commission in June 2023, the memorandums of understanding signed with the International Commission on Radiological Protection in May 2024 and with the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in June 2024, and the ongoing dialogue with the International Labour Organization,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution that it has been making since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of exposure to ionizing radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgment;

2. *Reaffirms* the decision to maintain the present functions and independent role of the Scientific Committee;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the need for the Scientific Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis so that its report will be able to reflect the latest developments and findings in the field of ionizing radiation and thereby provide updated information for dissemination among all States;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Scientific Committee, takes note of the report on its seventy-first session,⁸ and encourages the Committee, over its coming sessions, to continue to work towards implementing strategies to support its long-term efforts to serve the scientific community, as well as wider audiences;

5. *Welcomes* the decisions on the outlined future programme of work for the period 2025–2029, which will serve to guide the priority areas of the work of the Scientific Committee;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the implementation of the 2022 strategy to improve collection, analysis and dissemination of data on exposure to ionizing radiation aimed at seeking widespread participation in the Scientific Committee's surveys and ensuring that future surveys adapt to changing data sources and use of ionizing radiation across the world;

⁷ 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.

⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/79/46).

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7. *Welcomes* the extension of the mandate of the ad hoc working group on effects and mechanisms and the ad hoc working group on sources and exposure to assist the Scientific Committee in supporting and monitoring progress in the implementation of its programme of work, to evaluate new scientific developments relevant to the Committee and to monitor the implementation of the updated strategy for data collection;
8. *Supports* the Scientific Committee in continuing to conduct its programme of work of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly, and welcomes further progress, in particular on its evaluations of epidemiological studies of ionizing radiation and cancer, effects of ionizing radiation on the circulatory system, and effects of ionizing radiation on the nervous system, which are being conducted in close cooperation with other relevant organizations;
9. *Welcomes* the two substantive scientific reports adopted by the Scientific Committee during its seventy-first session, on second primary cancer after radiotherapy and on the evaluation of public exposure to ionizing radiation, and looks forward to the timely publication of the supporting scientific annexes thereto as their outcomes are relied upon by other international organizations;
10. *Also welcomes* the planned initiation of the evaluation of effects of ionizing radiation on the eye in early 2025, subject to the availability of resources;
11. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
12. *Acknowledges* the importance of sharing data with the Scientific Committee as appropriate, and the central role played by the increasing number of National Contact Persons and alternate National Contact Persons in order to coordinate data collection at the country level and to cooperate with technical experts to complete the Committee's questionnaires;
13. *Encourages* National Contact Persons and their alternates to take part in the global surveys of the Scientific Committee and to submit available scientific data on radiation exposure of patients, workers and the general public as appropriate;
14. *Invites* members of the Scientific Committee to introduce alternate National Contact Persons to ensure continuity of engagement by each Member State;
15. *Requests* the secretariat to monitor the timely publication of approved reports and to strive to publish them within 12 months of their approval;
16. *Invites* the Scientific Committee to continue its consultations with scientists and experts from interested Member States in the process of preparing its future scientific reports, and requests the secretariat to continue to facilitate such consultations;
17. *Welcomes*, in this context, the readiness of Member States to provide the Scientific Committee with relevant information on the levels and effects of ionizing radiation, and invites the Committee to analyse and give due consideration to such information, particularly in the light of its own findings;
18. *Recalls* the strategy of the Scientific Committee to improve data collection, encourages in this regard Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about levels, effects and risks of exposure to ionizing radiation from various sources, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Committee to the General Assembly, and encourages the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and other relevant organizations to further collaborate with the secretariat on arrangements for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on radiation exposures of patients, workers and the general public;
19. *Encourages* the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, and other international bodies, to continue using the Scientific Committee's evaluations for providing the scientific basis for the establishment of international safety standards;
20. *Welcomes* the use and ongoing development by the secretariat of an online platform for collecting data on the exposure of patients, workers and the general public, and urges Member States to take part in the Scientific

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Committee's planned global survey on medical exposure and to nominate National Contact Persons to facilitate coordination of the collection and submission of data on the ionizing radiation exposure of patients;

21. *Also welcomes* the Scientific Committee's endorsed outreach strategy for the period 2025–2029, focusing on strengthening the Committee's input to the science-policy interface within and outside the extensive United Nations network, enhancing engagement with scientific, diplomatic, academic and professional communities, subject to the availability of resources, and encouraging the involvement of young professionals in the work of the Committee;

22. *Notes* the successful publication online of the United Nations Environment Programme booklet entitled *Radiation: Effects and Sources* in 16 different languages, and encourages the United Nations Environment Programme to update the booklet on the basis of the most recent Scientific Committee reports and annexes thereto, with the goal of publishing the updated booklet in order to mark the seventieth anniversary of the Committee;

23. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the secretariat to publish the website of the Scientific Committee in the six official languages of the United Nations;

24. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue, within existing United Nations resources, to service the Scientific Committee and to disseminate its findings to Member States, the scientific community and the public and to ensure that the administrative measures in place are appropriate so that the secretariat is able to adequately and efficiently service the Committee in a predictable and sustainable manner;

25. *Encourages* the Scientific Committee to stand ready to carry out unplanned additional work, in strict compliance with its mandate, and in coordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international organizations, as appropriate, such as after nuclear incidents and accidents, that could include those in the context of military actions or natural disasters;

26. *Welcomes* the increase of the regular budget of the Scientific Committee in 2023 as decided after the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly, allowing in particular to sustain the capacities of the secretariat to support the Committee;

27. *Expresses strong expectations* that, despite liquidity challenges faced by the United Nations, the regular budget of the Scientific Committee will be allocated in full, to implement the Committee's programme of work as referred to above;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen support for the secretariat, as decided in 2023, in order to adequately and efficiently provide service to the Scientific Committee in a predictable and sustainable manner, and to effectively facilitate the use of the invaluable expertise offered to the Committee by its members, and to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on these issues;

29. *Understands* that, as the budgetary situation remains challenging, extrabudgetary support continues to be crucial for the timely implementation of the programme of work to deliver on the mandate of the Scientific Committee, which would require the provision of additional professional and administrative secretariat services;

30. *Acknowledges* that contributions to the general trust fund by Member States (through funding support and mostly in-kind contributions of cost-free experts and technical officers) have augmented the regular budget, allowing work to progress in a number of areas;

31. *Encourages* Member States in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to the general trust fund established by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and also to make contributions in kind, in order to support the work of the Scientific Committee, and the dissemination of its findings, in a sustainable manner.

RESOLUTION 79/86

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/421, para. 18)⁹

⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Romania.

79/86. International Year of Asteroid Awareness and Planetary Defence, 2029

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the unique platform at the global level for international cooperation in space activities represented by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee and assisted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat,

Recalling the “Space2030” Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development¹⁰ and its implementation plan, in which Member States acknowledged that the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space had enriched our collective knowledge and revolutionized life on Earth, that space science and technology had become intrinsic to our daily lives and brought an abundance of unique and fundamental benefits to Earth, and that, as the space community moved forward with its space exploration endeavours, space would continue to serve as a source of inspiration and innovation and to provide applications for the benefit of humankind,

Recalling also its resolution 54/68 of 6 December 1999 on the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), organized by the Committee, and the resolution adopted by the Conference entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development”,¹¹ in which participating States called for, inter alia, improving the international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects, harmonizing the worldwide efforts directed at identification, follow-up observation and orbit prediction, while at the same time giving consideration to developing a common strategy that would include future activities related to near-Earth objects,

Noting the establishment, in response to a recommendation of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹² of the Action Team on Near-Earth Objects of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and of the Working Group on Near-Earth Objects of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, to consider international procedures for handling the near-Earth object impact hazard and to engage international stakeholders,

Recalling its resolution 68/75 of 11 December 2013, in which it welcomed with satisfaction the recommendations of the Working Group on Near-Earth Objects for an international response to the near-Earth object impact threat, which were endorsed by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its fiftieth session and by the Committee at its fifty-sixth session,¹³

Recognizing the importance of information-sharing in discovering, monitoring and physically characterizing potentially hazardous near-Earth objects to ensure that all countries, in particular developing countries with limited capacity in predicting and mitigating a near-Earth object impact, are aware of potential threats, and emphasizing the need for capacity-building for effective emergency response and disaster management in the event of a near-Earth object impact,

Recalling its resolutions 70/82 of 9 December 2015 and 71/90 of 6 December 2016, in which it noted with satisfaction the establishment of and work carried out by the International Asteroid Warning Network and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group to implement the recommendations for an international response to the near-Earth object impact threat, with the support of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, serving as the permanent secretariat of the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group,

Noting that near-Earth objects are asteroids and comets whose orbit brings them closer than 1.3 astronomical units, or approximately 195 million kilometres, to the Sun,

Noting also that potentially hazardous objects are a subset of the population of near-Earth objects with an Earth minimum orbit intersection distance of less than 0.05 astronomical units, or approximately 7.5 million kilometres, and a size larger than about 140 metres, indirectly inferred from the object’s brightness,

¹⁰ Resolution 76/3.

¹¹ *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19–30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3), chap. I, resolution 1.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/68/20)*, para. 144; and *A/AC.105/1038*, para. 198 and annex III.

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Noting further the importance of awareness-raising with regard to asteroids and comets as celestial bodies that retain clues as to the early history and formation of the solar system and that could potentially pose an impact hazard to Earth, and recalling in this regard the proclamation, in its resolution 71/90, of 30 June as International Asteroid Day to observe each year at the international level the anniversary of the Tunguska impact event over Siberia, Russian Federation, on 30 June 1908 and to raise public awareness of the asteroid impact hazard,

Noting that, on 13 April 2029, the asteroid 99942 Apophis will pass safely but in very close proximity to the Earth, at about 32,000 kilometres above the surface of our home planet, thus inside the geostationary orbit, not posing any threat to the Earth, which in astronomical terms constitutes an extremely close approach, making the asteroid visible to billions of people with the naked eye in the clear night sky,

Noting also that this will be a once-in-a-millennium event and a unique occasion for a worldwide campaign to raise awareness with regard to asteroids, their scientific and resource value and the potential hazard they pose,

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

1. *Decides* to declare 2029 the International Year of Asteroid Awareness and Planetary Defence, in order to take advantage of the unique occasion of the close approach of 99942 Apophis in 2029 for a worldwide campaign to raise awareness regarding asteroids and to highlight the collaborative efforts being undertaken by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to mitigate the potential hazard posed by the impact on the Earth of near-Earth objects, and as an excellent opportunity for a global educational campaign about near-Earth objects;

2. *Invites* Member States, space agencies, United Nations entities, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, astronomers, local communities and academia, to observe the International Year, as appropriate, through activities such as astronomical observation and scientific awareness-raising with regard to asteroids, promoting widespread access to new knowledge and observing experiences of asteroids, inspiring young people and empowering science communities, in particular in developing countries, and assisting the citizens of the world in understanding the nature of near-Earth objects, and to strengthen existing networks and facilitate new ones with a view to connecting amateur astronomers, educators, scientists and communications professionals with the public at large through local, regional, national and international activities;

3. *Invites* the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the implementation of the International Year, in collaboration with Governments, space agencies, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders;

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

5. *Requests* the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, mindful of the provisions of paragraphs 23 to 27 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to inform the General Assembly at its eighty-fifth session regarding the implementation of the present resolution, including an evaluation of the International Year;

6. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to make voluntary contributions and to provide other forms of support for the International Year.

RESOLUTION 79/87

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/421, para. 18)¹⁴

¹⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored by Egypt and introduced in the Committee by the representative of Egypt (in his capacity as Chair of the Working Group of the Whole on International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space).

79/87. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/122 of 13 December 1996, 54/68 of 6 December 1999, 59/2 of 20 October 2004, 61/110 and 61/111 of 14 December 2006, 62/101 of 17 December 2007, 62/217 of 22 December 2007, 65/97 of 10 December 2010, 65/271 of 7 April 2011, 66/71 of 9 December 2011, 67/113 of 18 December 2012, 68/50 of 5 December 2013, 68/74 and 68/75 of 11 December 2013, 69/85 of 5 December 2014, 70/1 of 25 September 2015, 70/82 of 9 December 2015, 70/230 of 23 December 2015, 71/90 of 6 December 2016, 72/77 and 72/78 of 7 December 2017, 73/6 of 26 October 2018, 73/91 of 7 December 2018, 74/82 of 13 December 2019, 75/92 of 10 December 2020, 76/3 of 25 October 2021, 76/76 of 9 December 2021 and 77/120 and 77/121 of 12 December 2022,

Emphasizing the significant progress in the development of space science and technology and their applications that has enabled humans to explore the universe, and the extraordinary achievements made in space exploration efforts, including deepening the understanding of the planetary system and the Sun and the Earth itself, in the use of space science and technology for the benefit of all humankind and in the development of the international legal regime governing space activities,

Recognizing, in that regard, the unique platform at the global level for international cooperation in space activities represented by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee and assisted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of all humankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all humankind, for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all Member States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of international law, including the relevant norms of international space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and of the widest possible adherence to international treaties that promote the peaceful uses of outer space in order to meet emerging new challenges, especially for developing countries,

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and bearing in mind the importance of article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,¹⁵

Recognizing that all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Deeply concerned about the fragility of the space environment and the challenges to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, in particular the impact of space debris, which is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the development of peaceful space exploration and applications, as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, and the importance of further developing the legal framework to strengthen international cooperation in space,

Convinced that space science and technology and their applications, including satellite communications, Earth observation systems and satellite navigation technologies, provide indispensable tools for viable long-term solutions for sustainable development and can contribute more effectively to efforts to promote the development of all countries and regions of the world, and stressing in that regard the need to harness the benefits of space technology towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁶

Seriously concerned about the devastating impact of disasters,¹⁷ and desirous of enhancing international coordination and cooperation at the global level in disaster management and emergency response through greater

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

¹⁶ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁷ The term “disasters” refers to natural or technological disasters.

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access to and use of space-based services and geospatial information for all countries and facilitating capacity-building and institutional strengthening for disaster management, in particular in developing countries,

Firmly convinced that the use of space science and technology and their applications in areas such as telehealth, tele-education, disaster management, environmental protection, natural resources management and ocean and climate monitoring contribute to achieving the objectives of the global conferences of the United Nations that address various aspects of economic, social and cultural development, particularly poverty eradication,

Deeply concerned about the devastating effects of infectious diseases, including the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and Ebola virus disease, to the detriment of human life, society and development, and urging the international community to enhance the role of space-based solutions, in particular tele-epidemiology, in monitoring, preparedness and response activities,

Recalling the fact that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, recognized the important role that space science and technology play in promoting sustainable development,¹⁸

Recognizing the “Space2030” Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development and its implementation plan¹⁹ as a forward-looking strategy for reaffirming and strengthening the contribution of space activities and space tools for the achievement of global agendas,²⁰

Bearing in mind the deliberations at the commencement of the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly, which reaffirmed the importance of the widest possible adherence to and full compliance with the Outer Space Treaty, and the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in discussing the establishment of new frameworks for space traffic, space debris and space resources,²¹

Recognizing the Outer Space Treaty as the cornerstone of the international legal regime governing outer space activities,²²

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its sixty-seventh session,²³

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its sixty-seventh session;
2. *Agrees* that the Committee, at its sixty-eighth session, should consider the substantive items recommended at its sixty-seventh session,²⁴ taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;
3. *Encourages* the Committee to further consult on the proposal to hold a fourth United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space (UNISPACE IV) in 2027;²⁵
4. *Notes* that, at its sixty-third session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee continued its work,²⁶ as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 78/72;
5. *Agrees* that the Legal Subcommittee, at its sixty-fourth session, should consider the substantive items and reconvene the working groups recommended by the Committee,²⁷ including holding intersessional consultations as necessary, taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

¹⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex, para. 274.

¹⁹ Resolution 76/3.

²⁰ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Paris Agreement.

²¹ Resolution 79/1, action 56.

²² Ibid.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*.

²⁴ Ibid., para. 403.

²⁵ Ibid., para. 350; see also resolution 79/1, action 56.

²⁶ Ibid., chap. II, sect. C; see also A/AC.105/1311.

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*, paras. 250–253.

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6. *Urges* Member States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space²⁸ to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties in accordance with their national law, as well as incorporating them into their national legislation;

7. *Urges* Member States who are not yet members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to give consideration to applying for membership of the Committee as a unique platform for international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;²⁹

8. *Notes with satisfaction* that the space law curriculum developed by the Office and published in all official languages of the United Nations could encourage further studies within Member States in cooperation with relevant entities in support of capacity-building efforts in space law and policy;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on the Review of International Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space on the work conducted under its multi-year workplan,³⁰ as finalized at the fifty-sixth session of the Legal Subcommittee, and notes that the report provides an important source of information and useful guidance for further joint undertakings by spacefaring nations and emerging space nations, as appropriate;

10. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in work, under its multi-year workplan,³¹ of the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space of the Legal Subcommittee;

11. *Also notes with satisfaction* the progress in work, under the five-year workplan,³² of the Working Group on Legal Aspects of Space Resource Activities of the Legal Subcommittee;

12. *Notes* that, at its sixty-first session, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee continued its work,³³ as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 78/72 of 7 December 2023;

13. *Agrees* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its sixty-second session, should consider the substantive items and reconvene the working groups recommended by the Committee,³⁴ including holding intersessional consultations as necessary, taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on Space and Global Health on the work conducted under its multi-year workplan,³⁵ as finalized at the fifty-ninth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and notes that the report provides an important source of information and useful guidance for advancing the use of space science and technology for global health for spacefaring nations and emerging space nations, as appropriate;

15. *Recalls with satisfaction* the establishment of the Space and Global Health Platform, based in Geneva, welcomes the progress in the work of the Space and Global Health Network,³⁶ and requests the Office for Outer Space Affairs to strengthen capacity-building and networking in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, through regional technical cooperation projects, and to support field projects for strengthening collaboration between the space and global health sectors as an efficient strategy for making better use of space science and technology for access to global health for beneficiary States and taking better advantage of opportunities offered by bilateral or multilateral collaboration, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 77/120;

²⁸ Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 672, No. 9574); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 961, No. 13810); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1023, No. 15020); and Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1363, No. 23002).

²⁹ Resolution 76/3, para. 10.

³⁰ [A/AC.105/C.2/112](#).

³¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*, annex II.

³² *Ibid.*, annex III.

³³ *Ibid.*, chap. II, sect. B; see also [A/AC.105/1307](#).

³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*, paras. 179–180 and 184–185.

³⁵ [A/AC.105/C.1/121](#).

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*, paras. 162–165.

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16. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space on the work conducted under its multi-year workplan,³⁷ as finalized at the sixtieth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and notes with satisfaction the work under the five-year workplan of the Working Group;³⁸

17. *Reiterates* the importance of information-sharing in discovering, monitoring and physically characterizing potentially hazardous near-Earth objects to ensure that all countries, in particular developing countries with limited capacity for predicting and mitigating a near-Earth object impact, are aware of potential threats, emphasizes the need for capacity-building for effective emergency response and disaster management in the event of a near-Earth object impact, and notes with satisfaction the work carried out by the International Asteroid Warning Network and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group to strengthen international cooperation to mitigate the potential threat posed by near-Earth objects, with the support of the Office, serving as the permanent secretariat of the Advisory Group;³⁹

18. *Recalls with satisfaction* the adoption by the Committee of the preamble and 21 Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, as contained in annex II to the report of the Committee on its sixty-second session,⁴⁰ and the work, under a five-year workplan, of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee, notes that the Committee encouraged States and international intergovernmental organizations to voluntarily take measures to ensure that the Guidelines were implemented to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, and emphasizes that the Committee serves as the principal forum for continued institutionalized dialogue on issues related to the implementation and review of the Guidelines;

19. *Notes with appreciation* that some Member States are already implementing space debris mitigation measures on a voluntary basis, through national mechanisms and consistent with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee and with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,⁴¹ endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/217, and invites other States to implement, through relevant national mechanisms, the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

20. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay urgent attention to the problem of the gradually increasing probability of collisions of space objects, especially those with nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, considers that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and agrees that international cooperation is needed to expand appropriate and affordable strategies to minimize the impact of space debris on future space missions;

21. *Urges* all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

22. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, and agrees that the Committee should continue to consider the broader perspective of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end;

23. *Welcomes* the convening of a joint half-day panel discussion of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) that addressed possible challenges to space security and sustainability;

24. *Notes with satisfaction* the establishment of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation of the Committee to facilitate international consultations to ensure that lunar activities are conducted in a safe, peaceful and

³⁷ [A/AC.105/C.1/124](#).

³⁸ See [A/AC.105/1279](#), annex III, para. 8; see also [A/AC.105/1307](#), annex III.

³⁹ [A/AC.105/1307](#), paras. 146 (a) and 148–158.

⁴⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/74/20)*.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/62/20)*, paras. 117 and 118 and annex.

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transparent manner, and notes that the Committee will further consult on the bureau and workplan of the Action Team for endorsement by the Committee at its sixty-eighth session, in 2025;⁴²

25. *Emphasizes* the central role of the Office for Outer Space Affairs in promoting international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space for economic, social and scientific development, in particular for the benefit of developing countries;

26. *Notes with satisfaction* the programme of work undertaken by the Office in 2024 to strengthen international cooperation in the conduct of space activities for peaceful purposes and the use of space science and technology and their applications towards the achievement of the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals, including the workshops and symposiums conducted to build capacity, the assistance provided to developing countries, at their request, in the development of national space policy and legislation in conformity with international space law, and actions implemented to strengthen institutional capacity in space activities;

27. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the activities being carried out by the Office to promote gender equality and the increased role of women in space activities, including through targeted capacity-building and technical advisory activities, and efforts to encourage enhanced involvement of women and girls in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, and invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to those activities;

28. *Requests* the Office to continue to apprise the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee, at their respective sessions in 2025, of the status of its capacity-building activities;

29. *Recognizes with appreciation* the capacity-building activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, which provide unique benefits for Member States, in particular developing countries, participating in those activities, and calls upon the Office for Outer Space Affairs to further its support in this regard, particularly to developing countries;⁴³

30. *Notes with satisfaction* the activities carried out under the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), and recognizes the significant achievements made and the advisory support provided to Member States, in particular to developing countries, within the framework of UN-SPIDER since its establishment in 2006⁴⁴ with the valuable contributions of its network of regional support offices, and encourages Member States, on a voluntary basis, to provide the programme with the additional resources necessary to address the increasing demand for support successfully and in a timely manner, while taking into consideration recent natural disaster events, including severe weather and sea-level rise due to climate change;

31. *Reiterates* the importance of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴⁵ in which the value of space-based technology and Earth observation for disaster management and emergency response is recognized, and, in that regard, notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Office and its UN-SPIDER programme towards promoting international cooperation as a way to enhance the use of space-based technologies and related services at the national and local levels in contributing to the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

32. *Notes with satisfaction* the continuous progress made by the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems with the support of the Office, in its capacity as executive secretariat of the International Committee, towards achieving compatibility and interoperability among global and regional space-based positioning, navigation and timing systems and in the promotion of the use of global navigation satellite systems and their integration into national infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, and notes with appreciation that the International Committee held its eighteenth meeting in Wellington, from 6 to 11 October 2024;

33. *Notes with appreciation* that the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, namely, the African regional centres for space science and technology education in the French and English languages, located in Morocco and Nigeria, respectively, the Regional Centre for Space Science and

⁴² Ibid., *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*, paras. 351–352 and annex IV.

⁴³ See [A/AC.105/1307](#), para. 63.

⁴⁴ See resolution [61/110](#).

⁴⁵ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

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Technology Education for Asia and the Pacific, located in China, the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific, located in India, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Latin America and the Caribbean, with campuses located in Brazil and Mexico, and the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Western Asia, located in Jordan, have continued their education programmes in 2024, encourages the regional centres to continue to promote greater participation of women in their education programmes, and agrees that the regional centres should continue to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on their activities;

34. *Emphasizes* that regional and interregional cooperation in the field of space activities is essential to strengthen the peaceful uses of outer space, assist Member States in the development of their space capabilities and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to that end requests relevant regional organizations and their groups of experts to offer the assistance necessary so that countries can carry out the recommendations of regional conferences, and in that regard notes the importance of the equal participation of women in all fields of science and technology;

35. *Recognizes*, in that regard, the important role played by such organizations as the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization and the European Space Agency and by conferences and other mechanisms, such as the African Leadership Conference on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum and the Space Conference of the Americas, in strengthening regional and international cooperation among States;

36. *Recalls* the adoption of the African Space Policy and Strategy by the Assembly of the African Union at its twenty-sixth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2016, also recalls that this achievement marks the first step towards the realization of an African outer space programme within the framework of the African Union Agenda 2063, and recalls with satisfaction in that regard the establishment of the African Space Agency, hosted by Egypt;

37. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including strengthening sustainable spatial data infrastructure at the regional and national levels and building resilience to reduce the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries;

38. *Reiterates* the need to promote the benefits of space technology and its applications in the major United Nations conferences and summits for economic, social and cultural development and related fields, and recognizes that the fundamental significance of space science and technology and their applications for global, regional, national and local sustainable development processes should be promoted in the formulation of policies and programmes of action and their implementation, including through efforts towards achieving the objectives of those conferences and summits and in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

39. *Encourages* Member States, to that end, to promote the inclusion in those conferences, summits and processes of the relevance of space science and technology applications and the use of space-derived geospatial data, and in general, space-based data and infrastructures, with the involvement of the Office;

40. *Encourages* the Office to take active part in those conferences, summits and processes and other activities in support of their objectives, as appropriate, and to conduct capacity-building activities, hold lectures and participate in academic and research activities to foster international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space;

41. *Urges* the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space), under the leadership of the Office, to continue to examine how space science and technology and their applications could contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages entities of the United Nations system to increase their collaboration, including through UN-Space, with a view to better coordinating their data-sharing, building United Nations system capacity and cooperating on the procurement of space-based information, to achieve cost savings in that regard, to accelerate the application of space assets in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,⁴⁶ and to participate, as appropriate, in UN-Space coordination efforts;

⁴⁶ See [A/77/CRP.1/Add.6](#); and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*, para. 324.

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42. *Encourages* the Office to continue to conduct capacity-building and outreach activities associated with space security and transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, as appropriate, and within the context of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, in particular for developing countries;

43. *Also encourages* the Office to explore existing avenues and new opportunities to increase its capability to meet the growing demand for support to strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, in using space science and technology and their applications and to inform the Committee of those efforts;

44. *Agrees* that the Office should pursue greater engagement with industry and private sector entities to further their support for and contributions to the overall work of the Office;⁴⁷

45. *Appeals* to Governments, the relevant entities of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, institutions, industry and private sector entities and individuals to urgently increase their voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of the United Nations Programme on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to support the efforts of the Office to secure additional resources to facilitate the full implementation of its programme of work, including, where appropriate, the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the Office in carrying out technical cooperation and assistance activities, in particular for developing countries;

46. *Notes* that the Western European and other States, the Asia-Pacific States and the Eastern European States have nominated their candidates for the offices of Chair of the Committee, Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and First Vice-Chair of the Committee, respectively, for the period 2026–2027, and urges the African States and the Latin American and Caribbean States to nominate their candidates for the offices of Second Vice-Chair/Rapporteur of the Committee and Chair of the Legal Subcommittee, respectively, for the period 2026–2027, before the respective sessions of the Committee and its subcommittees, to be held in 2025;⁴⁸

47. *Reiterates*, with regard to the composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subcommittees for the period 2026–2027,⁴⁹ that the Committee and its subcommittees should elect their officers at their respective sessions in 2025 in accordance with that composition;

48. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee to grant the status of observer to the African Astronomical Society, the Global Satellite Operators Association, the Outer Space Institute, the Space Data Association and Space Renaissance International, in accordance with the procedures of the Committee;⁵⁰

49. *Encourages* the regional groups to promote active participation in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies by the States members of the Committee that are also members of the respective regional groups.

RESOLUTION 79/88

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 171 to 3, with 9 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/422, para. 10)⁵¹

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany,

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/72/20)*, para. 326.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*, paras. 380 and 381; and official communications from the Office for Outer Space Affairs to States members of the Committee, dated 18 and 25 October 2024.

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/58/20)*, para. 12 and annex II.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/79/20)*, paras. 383–393.

⁵¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and State of Palestine.

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Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Israel, Papua New Guinea

Abstaining: Cameroon, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Tonga, United States of America

79/88. Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [194 \(III\)](#) of 11 December 1948 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question, including resolution [78/74](#) of 7 December 2023,

Recalling also its resolution [302 \(IV\)](#) of 8 December 1949, by which, inter alia, it established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Aware of the fact that, for more than seven decades, the Palestine refugees have suffered from the loss of their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Affirming the imperative of resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees for the achievement of justice and for the achievement of lasting peace in the region,

Acknowledging the essential role that the Agency has played for more than seven decades since its establishment in ameliorating the plight of the Palestine refugees through the provision of education, health, relief and social services and ongoing work in the areas of camp infrastructure, microfinance, protection and emergency assistance,

Acknowledging also the commitment of the Agency to operate in line with the humanitarian principles of neutrality, humanity, independence and impartiality,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2023,⁵²

Taking note also of the report of the Commissioner-General of 31 May 2024, submitted pursuant to paragraph 57 of the report of the Secretary-General,⁵³ and expressing concern regarding the severe financial crisis of the Agency and the negative implications for the continued delivery of core programmes to the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation,

Aware of the extreme challenges and multiple severe crises being faced by the Palestine refugees throughout all the fields of operation, namely, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

Expressing grave concern at the especially dire situation of the Palestine refugees under occupation, including with regard to their safety, well-being and socioeconomic living conditions,

Expressing grave concern in particular at the catastrophic humanitarian situation and socioeconomic conditions of the Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, and underlining the importance of emergency and humanitarian assistance and urgent reconstruction efforts to urgently address this crisis,

⁵² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/79/13).*

⁵³ [A/71/849](#).

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Noting the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements on 13 September 1993 by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization⁵⁴ and the subsequent implementation agreements,

1. *Notes with regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), has not yet been effected, and that, therefore, the situation of the Palestine refugees continues to be a matter of grave concern and the Palestine refugees continue to require assistance to meet basic health, education and living needs;

2. *Also notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and reaffirms its request to the Conciliation Commission to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly on the efforts being exerted in this regard as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 2025;

3. *Affirms* the necessity for the continuation of the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its provision of services, including emergency assistance, for the well-being, protection and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region, pending the just resolution of the question of the Palestine refugees;

4. *Calls upon* all donors to continue to strengthen their efforts to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, including with regard to increased expenditures and needs arising from conflicts and instability in the region and the grave socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, particularly in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and those needs mentioned in recent emergency, recovery and reconstruction appeals and plans for the Gaza Strip and in the regional crisis response plans to address the situation of Palestine refugees in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and those Palestine refugees who have fled to countries in the region;

5. *Commends* the Agency for its provision of vital assistance to the Palestine refugees and its role as a stabilizing factor in the region and the tireless efforts of the staff of the Agency in carrying out its mandate;

6. *Decides* to admit, upon its request, Iraq, in accordance with the criterion set forth in General Assembly decision 60/522 of 8 December 2005, as a member of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

RESOLUTION 79/89

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 164 to 6, with 9 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/422, para. 10)⁵⁵

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone,

⁵⁴ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

⁵⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and State of Palestine.

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Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Papua New Guinea, Tonga, United States of America

Abstaining: Cameroon, Fiji, Kiribati, Liberia, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Togo, Tuvalu

79/89. Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [194 \(III\)](#) of 11 December 1948 and [36/146 C](#) of 16 December 1981 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to its resolution [78/75](#) of 7 December 2023,⁵⁶ as well as that of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine for the period from 1 September 2023 to 31 August 2024,⁵⁷

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁵⁸ and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property,

Recalling in particular its resolution [394 \(V\)](#) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the Conciliation Commission, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine refugees,

Noting the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the Conciliation Commission in its twenty-second progress report,⁵⁹ and the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and a file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

Expressing its appreciation for the preservation and modernization of the existing records, including the land records, of the Conciliation Commission, and stressing the importance of such records for a just resolution of the plight of the Palestine refugees in conformity with resolution [194 \(III\)](#),

Recalling that, in the framework of the Middle East peace process, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel agreed, in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993,⁶⁰ to commence negotiations on permanent status issues, including the important issue of the refugees,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Palestine refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of equity and justice;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel;
3. *Calls once again upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;
4. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist him in the implementation of the present resolution;
5. *Urges* the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status peace negotiations;

⁵⁶ [A/79/287](#).

⁵⁷ [A/79/259](#).

⁵⁸ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, Annex No. 11*, document [A/5700](#).

⁶⁰ [A/48/486-S/26560](#), annex.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/90

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 150 to 4, with 25 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/423, para. 10)⁶¹

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, 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, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, United States of America

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu

79/90. The occupied Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,⁶²

Deeply concerned that the Syrian Golan, occupied since 1967, has been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its previous relevant resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 78/77 of 7 December 2023,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of resolution 78/77,⁶³

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions in which, inter alia, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of the decision of 14 December 1981 taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations,

⁶¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and State of Palestine.

⁶² A/79/363.

⁶³ A/79/337.

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Reaffirming also the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶⁴ to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution [237 \(1967\)](#) of 14 June 1967,

Welcoming the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967 and [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973 aimed at the realization of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace, and expressing grave concern about the stalling of the peace process on all tracks,

1. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan, in particular Security Council resolution [497 \(1981\)](#), in which the Council, inter alia, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Also calls upon* Israel to desist from changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and in particular to desist from the establishment of settlements;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. *Deplores* the violations by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

6. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/91

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 151 to 9, with 19 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/423](#), para. 10)⁶⁵

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, 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, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand,

⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

⁶⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and State of Palestine.

Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Fiji, Hungary, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, United States of America

Abstaining: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Tuvalu, Uruguay

79/91. Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the need to respect the obligations arising from the Charter and other instruments and rules of international law,

Reaffirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution [78/78](#) of 7 December 2023, as well as those resolutions adopted at its tenth emergency special session,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [446 \(1979\)](#) of 22 March 1979, [465 \(1980\)](#) of 1 March 1980, [476 \(1980\)](#) of 30 June 1980, [478 \(1980\)](#) of 20 August 1980, [497 \(1981\)](#) of 17 December 1981, [904 \(1994\)](#) of 18 March 1994 and [2334 \(2016\)](#) of 23 December 2016, and stressing the need for their implementation,

Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁶⁶

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶⁷ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁶⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶⁹ and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷⁰ and relevant provisions of customary law, including those codified in Additional Protocol I⁷¹ to the four Geneva Conventions,⁷² to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan,

Affirming that the transfer by the occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies constitutes a breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention,⁷³

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 19 July 2024 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences arising from Israel's policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and from the illegality of Israel's continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the Court's determination, inter alia, that Israel's continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is unlawful and that Israel has an obligation to bring it to an end as rapidly as possible, and its reaffirmation that the Israeli settlements and the regime associated with them have been established and are being maintained in violation of international law,⁷⁴

⁶⁶ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁶⁷ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷⁰ Ibid., vol. 75, No. 973.

⁷¹ Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17512.

⁷² Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁷³ Ibid., No. 973.

⁷⁴ See [A/78/968](#).

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Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷⁵ and recalling further General Assembly resolutions [ES-10/15](#) of 20 July 2004 and [ES-10/17](#) of 15 December 2006,

Taking note of the recent reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967,⁷⁶ as well as of other relevant recent reports of the Human Rights Council,

Recalling the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,⁷⁷

Recalling also the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993⁷⁸ and the subsequent implementation agreements between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Recalling further the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,⁷⁹ and emphasizing specifically its call for a freeze on all settlement activity, including so-called natural growth, and the dismantlement of all settlement outposts erected since March 2001, and the need for Israel to uphold its obligations and commitments in this regard,

Recalling its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Noting the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions, as well as other international treaties,

Aware that Israeli settlement activities involve, inter alia, the transfer of nationals of the occupying Power into the occupied territories, the confiscation of land, the forced transfer of Palestinian civilians, including Bedouin families, the exploitation of natural resources, the fragmentation of territory and other actions against the Palestinian civilian population and the civilian population in the occupied Syrian Golan that are contrary to international law,

Bearing in mind the extremely detrimental impact of Israeli settlement policies, decisions and activities on the ongoing regional and international efforts to resume and advance the peace process, on the prospects for the achievement of peace in the Middle East in accordance with the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, and on the viability and credibility of that solution,

Condemning settlement activities by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as violations of international humanitarian law, relevant United Nations resolutions, the agreements reached between the parties and obligations under the Quartet road map and as actions in defiance of the calls by the international community to cease all settlement activities,

Deploring in particular Israel's construction and expansion of settlements in and around occupied East Jerusalem, including its so-called E-1 plan that aims to connect its illegal settlements around and further isolate occupied East Jerusalem, the continuing demolition of Palestinian homes and eviction of Palestinian families from the city, the revocation of Palestinian residency rights in the city, and ongoing settlement activities in the Jordan Valley, all of which further fragment and undermine the contiguity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

Deploring the plans to demolish the Palestinian village of Khan al-Ahmar, in contravention of international law, which would have serious consequences with regard to the displacement of its residents, severely threaten the viability of the two-State solution and undermine the prospect of peace, given the area's sensitive location and importance for preserving the contiguity of the Palestinian territory, and demanding the cessation of such plans,

Condemning the demolition by Israel, in contravention of international law, of Palestinian buildings in the neighbourhood of Wadi al-Hummus in the village of Sur Bahir, south of occupied East Jerusalem, and of homes in

⁷⁵ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

⁷⁶ [A/HRC/53/59](#) and [A/HRC/55/73](#); see also [A/78/545](#) and [A/79/384](#).

⁷⁷ [A/HRC/22/63](#).

⁷⁸ [A/48/486-S/26560](#), annex.

⁷⁹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

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Masafer Yatta, as well as other coercive measures potentially leading to the forced displacement and affecting over 1,200 Palestinian civilians,

Taking note of the Quartet report of 1 July 2016,⁸⁰ and stressing its recommendations, as well as its relevant statements in which the Quartet members concluded that, inter alia, the continuing policy of settlement construction and expansion, designation of land for exclusive Israeli use and denial of Palestinian development, including the recent high rate of demolitions, are steadily eroding the two-State solution,

Deploring the continuing unlawful construction by Israel of the wall inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and expressing its concern, in particular, about the route of the wall in departure from the Armistice Line of 1949 and in such a way as to include the great majority of the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and which is causing humanitarian hardship and a serious decline of socioeconomic conditions for the Palestinian people, is fragmenting the territorial contiguity of the Territory and undermining its viability, and could prejudice future negotiations and make the two-State solution physically impossible to implement,

Condemning acts of violence and terror against civilians on both sides, and recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Condemning also all acts of violence, destruction, harassment, provocation and incitement by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including historic and religious sites, and agricultural lands, as well as acts of terror by several extremist Israeli settlers, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

Taking note of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, including pursuant to Security Council resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#),⁸¹

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development;

2. *Demands* that Israel accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan, and abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 49, and comply with all of its obligations under international law and cease immediately all actions causing the alteration of the character, status and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Reiterates its demand* for the immediate and complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls in this regard for the full implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including, inter alia, resolutions [446 \(1979\)](#), [452 \(1979\)](#) of 20 July 1979, [465 \(1980\)](#), [476 \(1980\)](#), [478 \(1980\)](#), [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003 and [2334 \(2016\)](#);

4. *Stresses* that a complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities is essential for salvaging the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders;

5. *Also stresses* the urgent need to reverse negative trends on the ground, including the building of settlements and the demolition of Palestinian homes, which are imperilling the viability of the two-State solution and entrenching a situation of unequal rights and discrimination, and are preventing the Palestinian people from exercising their fundamental rights;

6. *Recalls* the affirmation by the Security Council, in its resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#), that it will not recognize any changes to the 4 June 1967 lines, including with regard to Jerusalem, other than those agreed by the parties through negotiations;

7. *Recalls* the determination by the International Court of Justice, in its advisory opinion rendered on 19 July 2024, that Israel's policies and practices amount to annexation of large parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

⁸⁰ [S/2016/595](#), annex.

⁸¹ [A/79/337](#), [A/79/347](#) and [A/79/363](#).

contrary to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations and its corollary principle of the non-acquisition of territory by force, and stresses in this regard that the occupation of a territory is to be a temporary, de facto situation, whereby the occupying Power can neither claim possession nor exert its sovereignty over the territory it occupies, and recalls the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of land by force and therefore the illegality of the annexation of any part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes a breach of international law, undermines the viability of the two-State solution and challenges the prospects for a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

8. *Condemns* in this regard settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan and any activities involving the confiscation of land, the disruption of the livelihood of protected persons, the forced transfer of civilians and the annexation of land, whether de facto or through national legislation;

9. *Recalls* that the International Court of Justice observed that Israel's legislation and measures impose and serve to maintain a near-complete separation in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between the settler and Palestinian communities and considered that they constitute a breach of article 3 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;⁸²

10. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations, as mentioned in the advisory opinions rendered on 9 July 2004 and 19 July 2024 by the International Court of Justice, including to bring an end to its unlawful presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory as rapidly as possible, to cease immediately all new settlement activities and to evacuate all settlers from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and to put an end to its unlawful acts, including by repealing all legislation and measures creating or maintaining the unlawful situation, inter alia, those which discriminate against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, as well as all measures aimed at modifying the demographic composition of any parts of the Territory;

11. *Recalls in this regard* the conclusion of the International Court of Justice that Israel is under an obligation to provide full reparation for the damage caused by its internationally wrongful acts to all natural or legal persons concerned;

12. *Reiterates its call for* the prevention of all acts of violence, destruction, harassment and provocation by Israeli settlers, especially against Palestinian civilians and their properties, including historic and religious sites and including in Occupied East Jerusalem, and their agricultural lands;

13. *Calls for* accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, stresses in this regard the need for the implementation of Security Council resolution 904 (1994), in which the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including the confiscation of arms, aimed at preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory, recalls in this regard the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of the Palestinian civilian population,⁸³ and welcomes the Secretary-General's observations, including with respect to the expansion of existing protection mechanisms to prevent and deter violations;

14. *Stresses* the responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, to investigate all acts of settler violence against Palestinian civilians and their properties and to ensure accountability for these acts and end prevailing impunity in this regard;

15. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies that ensure respect for their obligations under international law, including those outlined in the advisory opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 19 July 2024, with regard to Israel's unlawful presence and all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly in relation to Israeli settlements and their associated regime, including, inter alia, the obligations of distinction and of non-recognition and non-assistance to the unlawful presence of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to its unlawful acts, as well as the obligation, while respecting the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to ensure that any impediment resulting from the illegal presence of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to the exercise of the

⁸² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁸³ [A/ES-10/794](#).

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Palestinian people of its right to self-determination is brought to an end and the obligation of all the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, while respecting the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to ensure compliance by Israel with international humanitarian law as embodied in that Convention;

16. *Calls for* measures of accountability, consistent with international law, including targeted measures against extremist settlers and against entities and organizations which support them, in the light of continued non-compliance with the demands for a complete and immediate cessation of all settlement activities, which are illegal under international law, constitute an obstacle to peace and threaten to make a two-State solution impossible, stressing that compliance with and respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law is a cornerstone for peace and security in the region;

17. *Recalls*, in this regard, the statement of 15 July 1999 and the declarations adopted on 5 December 2001 and on 17 December 2014⁸⁴ by the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, welcomes in this regard initiatives by States parties, both individually and collectively, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention, aimed at ensuring respect for the Convention and accountability, and calls upon all High Contracting Parties to the Convention to continue, individually and collectively, to exert all efforts to ensure respect for its provisions by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

18. *Also recalls* that the Security Council, in its resolution 2334 (2016), called upon all States to distinguish, in their relevant dealings, between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967;

19. *Calls upon* all States, consistent with their obligations under international law and the relevant resolutions, not to recognize, and not to render aid or assistance in maintaining, the situation created by measures that are illegal under international law, including those aimed at advancing annexation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

20. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies to take all necessary measures and actions within their mandates to ensure full respect for and compliance with Human Rights Council resolution 17/4 of 16 June 2011,⁸⁵ concerning the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights⁸⁶ and other relevant international laws and standards, and to ensure the implementation of the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework, which provides a global standard for upholding human rights in relation to business activities that are connected with Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Israeli practices and settlement activities affecting the rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories”.

RESOLUTION 79/92

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/425, para. 8)⁸⁷

⁸⁴ A/69/711-S/2015/1, annex.

⁸⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

⁸⁶ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

⁸⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay.

79/92. Comprehensive review of special political missions

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolution 67/123 of 18 December 2012 and its subsequent resolutions on the comprehensive review of special political missions, including resolution 78/79 of 7 December 2023,

Reaffirming its commitment to respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States,

Recalling the primary role of the United Nations and the respective roles and authority of the General Assembly and the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter, and recalling also in this context the contribution of regional and subregional arrangements and the important role they can play, as appropriate,

Recalling also the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of substantively identical resolutions 70/262 and 2282 (2016) of 27 April 2016, further recalling the adoption of resolutions 72/276 and 2413 (2018) of 26 April 2018 on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and recognizing in this regard the important role played by special political missions in the area of sustaining peace, as a goal and a process, where mandated, as well as resolutions 75/201 and 2558 (2020) of 21 December 2020 on the third review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 2686 (2023) of 14 June 2023 on tolerance, peace and security, in which the Council requested special political missions, within their respective mandates, to monitor hate speech, racism and acts of extremism that negatively affect peace and security, and to include reporting on these issues in their regular reporting to the Council,

Recalling the adoption of Security Council resolution 2668 (2022) of 21 December 2022 on the mental health of United Nations peace operations personnel,

Recognizing the important role of the special political missions as a flexible tool for the maintenance of international peace and security, including through contributions to a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace,

Reaffirming its resolution 75/1 of 21 September 2020 on the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, in which it called for the diplomatic toolbox of the Charter to be used to its full potential, including preventive diplomacy and mediation,

Recalling its resolution 76/6 of 15 November 2021 on the follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,⁸⁸ and noting the important role of special political missions as a central component of the continuum of United Nations responses to peace and security challenges,

Recalling also action 21, paragraph 42, of resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024, entitled “The Pact for the Future”, in which the role of special political missions as critical tools to maintain international peace and security is underlined,

Stressing that actions by the United Nations should support and complement, as appropriate, the roles of national Governments in peacebuilding and sustaining peace, as well as conflict prevention and resolution,

Encouraging enhanced exchanges of information, in an appropriate manner, among the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat, making use of the advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission, when relevant, on overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, and in this regard looking forward to the upcoming 2025 peacebuilding architecture review,

Reaffirming the principles of impartiality, consent of the parties, national ownership and national responsibility, and stressing the significance of the views of and dialogue with countries hosting special political missions,

⁸⁸ [A/75/982](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Recalling the relevant reports on the review of arrangements for funding and backstopping special political missions,⁸⁹ which addressed the financial and administrative arrangements pertaining to such missions, recognizing that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters,

Recalling also resolution [76/305](#) of 8 September 2022, recognizing in this regard that financing for peacebuilding remains a critical challenge and recognizing also the importance of adequately resourcing the peacebuilding components of relevant special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown, to support the stability and continuity of peacebuilding activities,

Recalling further resolution [78/257](#) of 22 December 2023, and looking forward to its full implementation,

Stressing the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the pacific settlement of disputes, including mediation, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and sustaining peace, for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Acknowledging the increase in the number and complexity of special political missions and the challenges faced by them,

Underlining the need for system-wide coherence between special political missions and the rest of the United Nations system, and emphasizing the importance of close cooperation between special political missions, peacekeeping operations, United Nations country teams and resident coordinators for peacebuilding, maintaining sustainable peace, conflict prevention and conflict resolution,

Recognizing the need for special political missions to operate under clear, credible, prioritized, sequenced, realistic and achievable mandates, with support of political solutions at the core, including through the articulation of their goals and purposes, and the need to review their progress as stipulated in their respective mandates,

Stressing the need for, as relevant, enhanced coordination and cooperation between special political missions and concerned regional and subregional organizations, particularly leveraging ongoing strategic partnerships, to take concrete measures to strengthen mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution, and emphasizing the need to build and strengthen human and institutional capacities at the national, subregional and regional levels,

Recognizing the importance of efforts towards improving broad geographical representation, gender balance and expertise in the composition of all special political missions, and acknowledging the necessity of reducing the overall environmental footprint of relevant special political missions and, where mandated, identifying climate-related risks,

Recalling the relevant resolutions on women, peace and security, reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, stressing the need for the full, safe, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels, including leadership, at all stages and in all aspects of the peaceful settlement of disputes, including conflict prevention, mediation, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and sustaining peace, to achieve sustainable peace, and noting that 2025 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on 31 October 2000,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions on youth, peace and security, affirming the important role that youth can play in conflict prevention and resolution and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, and noting that 2025 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#) on 9 December 2015,

Stressing that the United Nations should ensure a more coordinated approach to strengthen the ability of special political missions to deliver on their mandates and should contribute to ensuring enhanced accountability, coherence and effectiveness of special political missions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution [78/79](#);⁹⁰

⁸⁹ [A/66/340](#) and [A/66/7/Add.21](#).

⁹⁰ [A/79/303](#).

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to hold regular, inclusive and interactive dialogue on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, and requests the Secretariat to reach out to Member States prior to the holding of such dialogue to ensure wide and meaningful participation;
3. *Respects* the purview of the mandate of special political missions, as stipulated in the respective relevant resolutions, recognizes the specificity of each mandate of such missions, and emphasizes the role of the General Assembly in discussing the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions;
4. *Encourages* stronger coordination, coherence and cooperation of the Security Council and the General Assembly with the Peacebuilding Commission, and invites the Security Council to continue to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Commission, including to assist with the longer-term perspective required for sustaining peace being reflected in the formation, review, transition and drawdown of peacekeeping operations and special political missions mandates in cooperation with host Governments, in line with General Assembly resolution [70/262](#) and Security Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#);
5. *Encourages* special political missions to continue fostering inclusive partnerships with regional and subregional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate and in line with respective mandates and in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, to address multidimensional challenges to peace and security, including during transitions;
6. *Also encourages* special political missions to work closely with host Governments, the United Nations country teams and, where consistent with their mandates, with relevant partners, to ensure coherence and coordination;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a timely, results-based report on the implementation of the present resolution regarding the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including lessons learned, efforts towards improving expertise and effectiveness, transparency, accountability, geographical representation, gender perspective and the full, safe, equal and meaningful participation of women, including in peace processes, as well as the full, effective, safe and meaningful participation of youth, in particular in mediation and political processes;
8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Comprehensive review of special political missions” and to consider the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General under that item.

RESOLUTIONS 79/93 A and B

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/426](#), para. 9)⁹¹

79/93. Questions relating to information

A

Information in the service of humanity

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,⁹²

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,⁹³

Urges all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respect for all human rights, including the right to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression in accordance with article 19 of the

⁹¹ The draft resolutions recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee were submitted by the Committee on Information.

⁹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/79/21).*

⁹³ [A/79/297](#).

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁹⁴ including freedom to seek, receive and impart information, as well as to the importance of the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources and their free access to information, and recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed “a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process”:

(a) To cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communications infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communications policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(b) To ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(c) To provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(d) To enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communications capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communications technology in developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(e) To aim at, in addition to bilateral cooperation, providing all possible support and assistance to developing countries and their media, public, private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

(i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communications systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communications technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(iv) Facilitation, as appropriate, of access by developing countries on mutually agreed terms to advanced communications technology available on the open market;

(f) To provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media.

B

United Nations global communications policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, by which the General Assembly established the Department of Public Information (now the Department of Global Communications), with a view to promoting to the

⁹⁴ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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greatest possible extent an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world, and all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly related to the activities of the Department,

Emphasizing that the Committee on Information is its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations to it relating to the work of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat,

Emphasizing also that public information and communications should be placed at the heart of the strategic management of the United Nations and that a culture of transparency should permeate all levels of the Organization as a means of fully informing the peoples of the world of the aims and activities of the United Nations, in accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in order to create broad-based global support for the United Nations,

Stressing that the primary mission of the Department of Global Communications is to provide accurate, impartial, comprehensive, balanced, timely, relevant and multilingual information to the public on the tasks and responsibilities of the United Nations in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization with the greatest transparency, and in this regard reaffirming the crucial role of the Department in addressing the spread of misinformation, disinformation and information manipulation,

Stressing also the need for all individuals to be equipped with the information and media literacy skills needed to build resilience against discriminatory, false or misleading content, manipulated information and disinformation,

Recalling its resolutions 78/80 A and B of 7 December 2023, which provided an opportunity to take due steps to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Global Communications and maximize the use of its resources,

Expressing its concern that the gap in information and communications technologies between developed and developing countries has continued to widen and that vast segments of the population in developing countries are not benefiting from the information and communications technologies that are currently available, and in this regard underlining the necessity of rectifying the imbalances in the present development of and access on mutually agreed terms to such technologies to create a more just, equitable, accessible and effective environment in this regard,

Recognizing that developments in information and communications technologies open vast new opportunities for sustainable development in its three dimensions and can play an important role in the eradication of poverty in developing countries, and at the same time emphasizing that the development of these technologies poses challenges and risks and could lead to further rising inequalities within and among countries,

Recognizing also that reducing inequality, including the gender digital divide, positively impacts the empowerment of all women and girls,

Encouraging States, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions as well as civil society, academia, media and the private sector, including other technology companies and online platforms, including social media, to respect human rights online and offline in the context of new and emerging digital technologies, including artificial intelligence,

Expressing serious concern at attacks and violence against journalists and other media workers and associated personnel, and bearing in mind that impunity for attacks against journalists remains one of the greatest challenges to their safety and that ensuring accountability for crimes committed against them is a key element in preventing future attacks,

Expressing concern about the spread of disinformation, including as a means of information manipulation, including on the Internet, through the use of digital and non-digital technologies, which can be designed and implemented so as to mislead, to violate human rights, including the right to privacy and to freedom of expression, and to incite discrimination, hostility or violence,

Recognizing that safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems have the potential to accelerate and enable progress towards the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable development in its three dimensions, in a balanced and integrated manner, while recognizing also that the improper or malicious design, development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence systems could undermine information integrity and access to information,

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Emphasizing the important contribution of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in countering disinformation, and further expressing grave concern about information manipulation, including disinformation, by Member States, aimed at attempting to justify, provoke or encourage any threat to peace, including in multilateral and international forums,

Recalling the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression on disinformation and freedom of opinion and expression,⁹⁵ General Assembly resolution [76/227](#) of 24 December 2021 on countering disinformation for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as Human Rights Council resolution [49/21](#) of 1 April 2022 on the role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights,⁹⁶

Highlighting the global concerns about the rapid spread, proliferation and impact of misinformation, disinformation and information manipulation, thereby increasing the importance of making available and disseminating factual, timely, clear, accessible, multilingual and evidence-based information, and emphasizing the need for all relevant stakeholders to address these challenges,

Stressing that responses to the spread of information manipulation, including disinformation, must comply with international human rights law and the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality, and underlining the importance in this effort of free, independent, plural and diverse media and of providing and promoting access to independent, factual and evidence-based information,

Welcoming the submission of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”⁹⁷ as a basis for continued consideration by Member States, in collaboration with all relevant partners through broad and inclusive consultations,

Welcoming in particular the Secretary-General’s resolve to address disinformation and misinformation, taking note of the publication of his policy brief about information integrity on digital platforms,⁹⁸ and recalling his proposal for a global code of conduct that promotes integrity in public information,

Reaffirming its resolution [75/267](#) of 25 March 2021, by which it proclaimed 24 to 31 October of each year as Global Media and Information Literacy Week,

Recognizing that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter, and reaffirming the crucial role of the Department of Global Communications in effectively upholding and prioritizing multilingualism in all circumstances,

Bearing in mind that multilingualism is an enabler of multilateral diplomacy and that it contributes to the promotion of the values of the United Nations, as well as the faith of our peoples in the purposes and principles enshrined in its Charter,

Recalling its resolution [76/268](#) of 10 June 2022 on multilingualism, in which it reaffirmed the role of the Department of Global Communications, notably the provisions related to the appropriate use of all the official languages of the United Nations in all the activities of the Department, including in coordination with other departments of the Secretariat, with the aim of eliminating the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages, as well as the importance of ensuring the full and equitable treatment of all the official languages of the United Nations in all the activities of the Department,

Recalling also its resolution [74/135](#) of 18 December 2019, in which it proclaimed the period 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages to draw attention to the critical loss of Indigenous languages and the urgent need for their preservation, revitalization and promotion,

⁹⁵ [A/HRC/47/25](#).

⁹⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VI, sect. A.

⁹⁷ [A/75/982](#).

⁹⁸ [A/77/CRP.1/Add.7](#).

I

Introduction

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in respect of the global communications policies and activities of the United Nations, to continue to implement fully the recommendations contained in relevant resolutions;
2. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations remains the indispensable foundation of a peaceful and just world and that its voice must be heard in a clear and effective manner, and emphasizes the essential role of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat in this context;
3. *Underlines* that the reform of the Department of Global Communications with a view to adapting its capacity and work to the current trends of global communication should continue to take into account the priorities set out by the Committee on Information as the main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department, and also underlines in that regard the importance of continuing the process of consultation with Member States;
4. *Reaffirms* the central role of the Committee on Information in United Nations global communications policies and activities, including the prioritization of those activities, and decides that recommendations relating to the programme of the Department of Global Communications shall originate, to the extent possible, in the Committee and shall be considered by it;
5. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications, including its network of United Nations information centres, following the priorities for the period 2024–2025 set out by the General Assembly in its resolution 78/80 B, to pay particular attention to the promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and recent United Nations conferences, the maintenance of international peace and security, including peacekeeping operations, the development of Africa, the promotion of human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, climate change and the environment, global health, the effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts, the defence of multilateralism and international cooperation, the promotion of justice and international law, disarmament and non-proliferation, the fight against disinformation and misinformation, drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and facilitate international cooperation aimed at the development of media, information and communication facilities and technologies in all countries, with a particular focus on capacity-building of developing countries;
7. *Reiterates its concerns* about the exponential spread and proliferation of misinformation, disinformation and information manipulation, thereby increasing the need for the dissemination of factual, timely, targeted, clear, accessible, multilingual and science-based information, and emphasizes the need for all Member States to stand together to address the challenge of disinformation and misinformation, including on the Internet and other digital technologies;
8. *Re-emphasizes* the importance of ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of the press, as well as the right to privacy, and also recognizes the importance of the promotion and protection of the safety of journalists in this regard;
9. *Condemns unequivocally* all attacks, reprisals and violence against journalists and media workers such as torture, extrajudicial killings, terrorist means, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest, arbitrary detention and expulsion, as well as intimidation, threats and harassment, online and offline, including through attacks on, or the forced closure of, their offices and media outlets, in both conflict and non-conflict situations;
10. *Stresses* the importance of the full respect for the right to seek, receive and impart information, as included in the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and in this regard for the freedom of journalists to have access to information and the right of the general public to receive media output, and that the safety of journalists and media workers is indispensable to ensuring these rights;
11. *Emphasizes* that all forms of disinformation can negatively impact the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals;
12. *Reiterates* its condemnation of all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted, which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, as well as its

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request to the Government of each Member to take appropriate steps, within its constitutional limits, to promote, by all means of publicity, friendly relations among nations based upon the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

13. *Urges* the Department of Global Communications to recommend that the United Nations system consistently use in its communications the terminology of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and strongly observe the principle of impartiality, while duly reflecting the positions of all Member States, without any discrimination;

14. *Calls upon* States to refrain from providing support to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including support in establishing propaganda platforms advocating hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, including through media, Internet and other digital technologies, and emphasizes in this regard the key importance of full respect for the right to freedom of opinion and expression as set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;⁹⁹

15. *Affirms* the important role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information plays in strengthening democracy, promoting pluralism and multiculturalism, enhancing transparency and press freedom, and countering disinformation;

16. *Stresses* that Member States should abstain from using information and communications technologies in contravention of international law, including the Charter, and encourages Member States to consider better ways to cooperate, consistent with international law, in addressing threats posed by the use of information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes;

17. *Recognizes* that disinformation and information manipulation undermine the promotion of peace and cooperation and have the potential to incite discrimination, hostility and violence, in particular against people in vulnerable situations, including in natural disaster situations, armed conflicts and situations involving the use or threat of use of force, and affirms the responsibility of States to counter, as appropriate, and in accordance with international human rights law, the dissemination of disinformation;

18. *Condemns unequivocally* measures taken by Member States in violation of international human rights law aiming to or that intentionally prevent or disrupt access to or the dissemination of information online and offline, aiming to undermine the work of journalists in informing the public, including through practices such as Internet shutdowns or measures to unduly restrict, block or take down media websites, such as denial of service attacks, and calls upon all Member States to cease and refrain from these measures, which cause irreparable harm to efforts at building inclusive and peaceful knowledge societies and democracies;

19. *Stresses* the importance of the provision of clear, timely, accurate and comprehensive information by the Secretariat to Member States, upon their request, within the framework of existing mandates and procedures;

20. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications and its network of United Nations information centres to pay particular attention to the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences, forums and summits and the progress in implementing them;

21. *Notes* the contribution of the Department of Global Communications to the preparatory process for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration,¹⁰⁰ in line with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants;¹⁰¹

22. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications to support the efforts of Member States and the United Nations system in implementing the actions recommended in the Progress Declaration of the first International Migration Review Forum,¹⁰² in their commitment to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, systemic racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization, hate speech, hate crimes targeting migrants and diasporas as well as negative stereotyping and misleading narratives that generate negative perceptions of migration and migrants, including by reviewing, developing and implementing relevant legislation, policies and

⁹⁹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁰⁰ Resolution 73/195, annex.

¹⁰¹ Resolution 71/1.

¹⁰² Resolution 76/266, annex.

practices and promoting evidence-based public discourse, inter alia in partnership with local authorities, migrants, diaspora communities and the media, bearing in mind the role of migrants as agents of sustainable development and as rights holders, and in their commitment to protect freedom of expression in accordance with international law, recognizing that an open and free debate contributes to a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of migration; and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session;

II

General activities of the Department of Global Communications

23. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Department of Global Communications;¹⁰³

24. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to ensure, through recruitment and training, that its workforce reflects equitable geographical distribution, is diverse from a multilingual perspective and has the language skills necessary to effectively carry out its duties;

25. *Also requests* the Department of Global Communications to continue to evaluate its products and activities with the objective of enhancing their effectiveness, in cooperation and coordination with Member States, and to continue to cooperate with the Board of Auditors, the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Joint Inspection Unit to ensure transparency and accountability of its operations in a more effective manner;

26. *Recalls* the launch of the 2020 global communications strategy for the United Nations developed in all official languages by the Department of Global Communications that is aimed not only at informing people about the state of the world and how the United Nations works to make it better, but also at motivating and empowering people to take action, and commends the Department for its role in promoting the decade of action for the Sustainable Development Goals;

27. *Supports and encourages* the coordination between the Department of Global Communications and the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure consistency in the messages of the Organization;

28. *Calls for* intensified cooperation with the United Nations system for the effective dissemination of scientific knowledge, best practices and information regarding, inter alia, diagnostics, drugs, vaccines, and relevant guidelines, to prevent and respond to the emergence of diseases, including zoonotic infections, and pandemics, including the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and calls for this to be done with a particular focus on persons in vulnerable situations, women, children, including girls, and older persons;

29. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to continue strengthening its capacities to share accurate, timely, relevant and multilingual information about global health emergencies such as COVID-19 and the United Nations system response to them and in helping to counter the proliferation of misinformation, disinformation and information manipulation in this regard;

30. *Also requests* the Department of Global Communications to continue to provide relevant, timely, clear, visual, accessible and multilingual information on the role, responsibilities and outcomes of the General Assembly, beyond its high-level week, and its subsidiary bodies, in order to enhance public awareness and understanding of its activities, and requests the Department to continue to enhance its working relationship with the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

31. *Encourages* continued collaboration between the Department of Global Communications and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the promotion of culture and in the fields of education, the advancement of communication and multilingualism, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [76/268](#), including through multilingual education, as vehicles for sustainable development using existing resources and bridging the existing gap between the developed and the developing countries;

32. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Department of Global Communications to work at the local level with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to enhance the coordination of their communications activities, urges the Department to encourage the United Nations Communications Group to promote linguistic

¹⁰³ [A/AC.198/2024/2](#), [A/AC.198/2024/3](#) and [A/AC.198/2024/4](#).

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diversity in its work, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session on progress achieved in this regard;

33. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications to continue to engage and collaborate with regional and other organizations in its efforts to promote greater awareness and understanding of the work of the United Nations, with a particular focus on the current partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations;

34. *Reaffirms* that the Department of Global Communications must prioritize its work programme, while respecting existing mandates and in line with regulation 5.6 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation,¹⁰⁴ to focus its message and better concentrate its efforts and to match its programmes with the needs of its target audiences, including the linguistic dimension, on the basis of improved feedback and evaluation mechanisms;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to exert all efforts to ensure that publications and other information services of the Secretariat, including the United Nations website, the United Nations News Service and United Nations social media accounts, contain comprehensive, balanced, objective and equitable information in all official languages about the issues before the Organization and that they maintain editorial independence, impartiality, accuracy and full consistency with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

36. *Underlines* the critical need to address violations of the relevant international rules and regulations that govern the area of broadcasting, including television, radio and satellite broadcasting, in the most appropriate manner;

37. *Reiterates its request* to the Department of Global Communications and content-providing offices of the Secretariat to ensure that United Nations publications are produced in all six official languages, as well as in an environmentally friendly and cost-neutral manner, and to continue to coordinate closely with all other entities, including all other departments of the Secretariat and funds and programmes of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, in order to avoid duplication in the issuance of United Nations publications;

38. *Encourages*, in this regard, the Department of Global Communications and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat to develop new collaborative arrangements to enhance multilingualism in other outputs in a cost-neutral manner, bearing in mind the importance of ensuring the full and equitable treatment of all the official languages of the United Nations, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session;

39. *Emphasizes* that the Department of Global Communications should maintain and improve its activities in the areas of special interest to developing countries and, where appropriate, other countries with special needs, and that the activities of the Department should contribute to bridging the existing gap between developing and developed countries in the crucial field of public information and communications;

40. *Reiterates its growing concern* that the issuance of daily press releases has not been expanded to all official languages, as requested in previous resolutions and in full respect of the principle of parity of all six official languages, recalls the relevant report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Department of Global Communications,¹⁰⁵ and reiterates its request that the Department, as a matter of priority, proactively explore options for delivering daily press releases in all six official languages, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, at the latest by the forty-seventh session of the Committee on Information, and report thereon to the Committee at that session;

41. *Notes with concern* the recent trends that contribute to undermining credible, transparent and fact-based information, and encourages the Department of Global Communications to continue to promote unbiased and impartial information about the work of the United Nations, to identify specific proposals in this regard and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session;

42. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to make specific efforts aimed at identifying and raising awareness about misinformation and disinformation, taking into account the impact of artificial intelligence, based on information and best practices shared by Member States, United Nations entities, civil society, academia and

¹⁰⁴ [ST/SGB/2018/3](#).

¹⁰⁵ [A/AC.198/2024/3](#).

the private sector, and to propose ways to address such a challenge in accordance with international human rights law, within existing resources;

43. *Urges* the Department of Global Communications to support the efforts of the United Nations system to eradicate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination, including based on religion or belief, harassment, racism, hate speech, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly in the response to the global crisis emanating from pandemics such as COVID-19, and notes with concern the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the existing inequalities within our societies and regrets that, in that context, persons belonging to racial and ethnic minorities and to other groups, including Asians and people of Asian descent, especially women and girls, have been victims of racist violence, threats of violence, discrimination and stigmatization;

44. *Takes note* of the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, and encourages the Department of Global Communications to establish and further strengthen partnerships with new and traditional media to address hate speech narratives and to promote tolerance, non-discrimination, pluralism and freedom of opinion and expression;

Multilingualism and global communications

45. *Emphasizes* that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, entails the active involvement and commitment of all stakeholders, including all United Nations duty stations and offices away from Headquarters;

46. *Underlines* the responsibility of the Secretariat in the mainstreaming of multilingualism into all of its communication and information activities, within existing resources on an equitable basis, calls upon the Department of Global Communications to consider it as an integral part of its strategic approach and to continue to work with the Coordinator for Multilingualism on best practices throughout the Secretariat to fulfil this responsibility, and requests the Secretary-General to report on such best practices and their implementation in his upcoming report to the Committee on Information, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 76/268;

47. *Emphasizes* the importance of making use of all the official languages of the United Nations, ensuring their full and equitable treatment in all the activities of all divisions and offices of the Department of Global Communications with the aim of eliminating the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages, in this regard reaffirms its request that the Secretary-General ensure that the Department has the necessary capacity in all the official languages to undertake all of its activities, and requests that this aspect be included in future programme budget proposals for the Department, bearing in mind the principle of parity of all six official languages, while respecting the workload in each official language;

48. *Expresses appreciation* for the efforts of the Department of Global Communications in highlighting some recent important communications and messages of the Secretary-General in non-official languages, such as Bangla, Hindi, Kiswahili, Persian, Portuguese and Urdu, in addition to official languages, and encourages the Department to disseminate them in all six official languages, as well as in non-official languages whenever appropriate, within existing resources;

49. *Supports and encourages* the continued use by the Department of Global Communications of Bangla, Hindi, Kiswahili, Persian, Portuguese, Urdu and other languages in use by the United Nations information centres in addition to the official languages, when appropriate, and within existing resources, according to the target audience, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations and Secretary-General's message and communication to all corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization;

50. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Department of Global Communications to enhance multilingualism in all of its activities, stresses the importance of ensuring that the texts of all new public United Nations documents in all six official languages, information materials, global promotional campaigns and all older United Nations documents are made available through the United Nations websites and are accessible to Member States without delay, and further stresses the importance of fully implementing resolution 76/268 and subsequent resolutions on multilingualism;

51. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications to ensure that multilingualism is not undermined by the measures taken in response to the liquidity situation, and requests the Secretariat to disseminate information in

the six official languages on the activities and decisions of the main organs of the Organization, and its subsidiary bodies;

52. *Also encourages* the Department of Global Communications to continue its ongoing efforts to incorporate the working method of having thematic focal points, currently applied by the language units of the United Nations websites, as a best practice of multilingualism to improve the quality of the content of the websites;

53. *Further encourages* the Department of Global Communications to continue its long-standing and ongoing efforts to promote multilingualism through global outreach in languages other than official languages, and to mobilize adequate resources, including by exploring innovative financing options as well as voluntary contributions;

Bridging the digital divide

54. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to contribute to raising the awareness of the international community of the importance of the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society¹⁰⁶ and of the possibilities that the use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies can bring to societies and economies, as well as of ways to bridge the digital divide, within and among countries;

55. *Reiterates its call upon* all relevant United Nations entities, within their mandates and existing resources, and all other stakeholders to continue to work together to regularly analyse the nature of digital divides, study strategies to bridge them and make their findings available to the international community, as well as to promote public and private initiatives for this aim;

56. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's Road Map for Digital Cooperation¹⁰⁷ and proposals set out in his report entitled "Our Common Agenda" relating to digital cooperation to outline shared principles for a digital future for all Member States to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁰⁸

Network of United Nations information centres

57. *Emphasizes* the importance of the network of United Nations information centres in enhancing the public image of the United Nations, in communicating messages on the United Nations to local populations, especially in developing countries, bearing in mind that information in local languages has the strongest impact on local populations, and in mobilizing support for the work of the United Nations at the local level;

58. *Welcomes* the work done by the network of United Nations information centres, including the United Nations Regional Information Centre, in favour of the publication of United Nations information materials and the translation of important documents into languages other than the official languages of the United Nations, encourages information centres to continue their important multilingual activities in the interactive and proactive aspects of their work and to develop web pages and content in social media in local languages, encourages the Department of Global Communications to provide the necessary resources and technical facilities, with a view to efficiently and effectively reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations message to all corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization, and further encourages the continuation of efforts in this regard;

59. *Recognizes* the support of the network of United Nations information centres to the resident coordinator system to promote the information and guidance from the United Nations system, to contribute to countering the proliferation of disinformation and misinformation and to disseminate messages and information about relevant activities of United Nations funds and programmes and specialized agencies;

60. *Stresses* the importance of rationalizing the network of United Nations information centres, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to make proposals in this direction, including through the redeployment of resources where necessary, and to report to the Committee on Information at its successive sessions;

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 70/125; see also [A/C.2/59/3](#) and [A/60/687](#).

¹⁰⁷ [A/74/821](#).

¹⁰⁸ Resolution 70/1.

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61. *Reaffirms* that the rationalization of United Nations information centres must be carried out on a case-by-case basis in consultation with all concerned Member States in which existing information centres are located, the countries served by those information centres and other interested countries in the region, taking into consideration the distinctive characteristics of each region;

62. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications, through the United Nations information centres, to strengthen its cooperation with all other United Nations entities at the country level and in the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in order to enhance coherence in communications and to avoid duplication of work, and in that regard notes the ongoing United Nations reform, which, inter alia, calls for the integration of the information centres into the resident coordinator system, to ensure coordinated, coherent and strategic communications on local and global issues across the United Nations system and through the information centres, including the United Nations Regional Information Centre, taking into account the needs and inputs emerging at the country level, and requests the Secretary-General to include comprehensive information on this process in his next report;

63. *Stresses* the importance of taking into account the special needs and requirements of developing countries in the field of information and communications technology for the free flow of information and knowledge in those countries;

64. *Emphasizes* the importance of implementing the 2030 Agenda at all levels, and in this regard requests further the Department of Global Communications, through the United Nations information centres, as appropriate, and especially in developing countries, to cooperate with other United Nations entities at the country level to ensure that people have the relevant information and awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals;

65. *Stresses* the importance of efforts to strengthen the outreach activities of the United Nations to those Member States remaining outside the network of United Nations information centres, through resident coordinator offices, using the mechanism established by the United Nations development system reform between the Department of Global Communications and the resident coordinator system, to provide communications support, and encourages the Secretary-General, within the context of rationalization, to extend the services of the network of information centres to those Member States;

66. *Also stresses* that the Department of Global Communications should continue to review the allocation of both staff and financial resources to the United Nations information centres in developing countries, taking into account the needs of developing countries in this regard, and requests the Secretary-General to include in the next report comprehensive information on the functioning of the United Nations information centres, including the outcome of the review of the effective and efficient allocation of staff and financial resources to United Nations information centres and the possible measures to improve the operation of the centres in developing countries;

67. *Welcomes* the support of some Member States, including developing countries, in offering, inter alia, rent-free premises for the United Nations information centres because of lack of funding, bearing in mind that such support should not be a substitute for the full allocation of financial resources for the information centres in the context of the programme budget of the United Nations;

68. *Notes* the steps taken by the Secretariat to address the concerns of many Member States regarding the impact of measures taken by the Secretariat in previous years in relation to the information centres in Cairo, Mexico City, Pretoria and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, among others, and requests the Secretary-General to further report on and to explore ways to strengthen these and other United Nations information centres around the world, especially in Africa and the Middle East, keeping in mind the need to do so within existing resources;

69. *Also notes* the discussions between the Department of Global Communications and the Government of Angola on the establishment of the information centre in Luanda to address the needs of Portuguese-speaking African countries, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Government of Angola, to accelerate the establishment and operationalization of the centre in Luanda and report on its status to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session;

III

Strategic communications services

70. *Reaffirms* the role of the strategic communications services in devising and disseminating United Nations messages by developing communications strategies, with the overall emphasis on multilingualism from the planning stage, in close collaboration with the substantive departments, United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, in full compliance with their legislative mandates, in accordance with the priorities set out by the Committee on Information;

71. *Notes* the important role of the Department of Global Communications in addressing the challenges of misinformation, disinformation and information manipulation affecting the ability of the United Nations to implement its mandates, and requests the Secretary-General to report on best practices and challenges to tackle misinformation, disinformation and information manipulation in the context of the next report on the activities of the Department of Global Communications;

72. *Recognizes* that the network of United Nations information centres, especially in developing countries, should continue to enhance its impact and activities, including through strategic communications support, and calls upon the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this approach to the Committee on Information at its successive sessions;

73. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications, in coordination with the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support of the Secretariat, to update the 2017 policy on strategic communications and public information, bearing in mind the key role of strategic communications in the effective implementation of peacekeeping mandates and their effectiveness throughout their life cycles which acknowledges the risks that misinformation and disinformation pose to the implementation of mandates by United Nations peacekeeping operations and the safety and security of its personnel, especially those operating in complex, multidimensional and challenging environments, and to strengthen information integrity and address misinformation and disinformation directed against peacekeeping operations and personnel;

Promotional campaigns

74. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Department of Global Communications in promoting, through its campaigns, issues of importance to the international community, and requests the Department, in cooperation with the countries concerned and with the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to take appropriate measures to enhance world public awareness about such themes, inter alia, reinforcing multilateralism and international cooperation, unprecedented humanitarian crises and needs in the world, the 2030 Agenda, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, United Nations reform, the eradication of poverty, sustainable urban development, conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, climate change, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification, conservation of biodiversity and other environmental issues, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and sustaining peace, refugees and migrants, people forcibly displaced by conflict and other means that violate human rights and international law, culture and development, disarmament, decolonization, human rights, gender equality, the rights of children, persons with disabilities and migrant workers, strategic coordination in humanitarian relief, especially in natural disasters and other crises, communicable and non-communicable diseases, the needs of the African continent, the strategic partnership between the African Union and the United Nations, the nature of the critical economic and social situation in Africa and the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,¹⁰⁹ the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and the countries that have met the criteria for graduation from the least developed country category, the importance of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and the activities that underlie them, such as corruption, embezzlement, fraud, tax evasion, safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets, money-laundering and illegal exploitation of natural resources, the identification, freezing and recovery of stolen assets and their return to their countries of origin in a manner consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹¹⁰ combating human trafficking and modern slavery, combating transnational illicit trafficking, including in cultural heritage, the permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, combating

¹⁰⁹ A/57/304, annex.

¹¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, the initiative on a world against violence and violent extremism, dialogue among civilizations, the culture of peace and tolerance and the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, as well as prevention of genocide;

75. *Also notes with appreciation* the work of the Department of Global Communications on addressing the adverse impact of climate change, including through its communication campaigns, and requests the Department to continue to enhance its communications activities in regard to the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, particularly through disseminating factual, clear, accessible and multilingual information from the summary for policymakers;

76. *Requests* the Secretariat, in particular the Department of Global Communications, to contribute to the observance of international days and celebrations established by the General Assembly and to play a role in raising awareness and promoting these events, in a cost-neutral manner, where appropriate, in accordance with the respective Assembly resolutions, and in cooperation with the specialized agencies in charge of their implementation, where appropriate;

77. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications and its network of United Nations information centres to raise broad awareness and to engage in a comprehensive and multilingual promotional campaign and coverage, on an equal basis, of all summits, international conferences and high-level meetings mandated by the General Assembly, including those to be held in 2025;

78. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications, in coordination with other relevant United Nations entities, to make active use of the Summit of the Future to inform global audiences about the benefits of multilateralism and international cooperation;

79. *Notes* that 2025 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination adopted on 21 December 1965,¹¹¹ the thirty-fifth anniversary of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families adopted on 18 December 1990¹¹² and the fifteenth anniversary of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance adopted on 23 December 2010,¹¹³ and requests the Department of Global Communications to raise awareness of and disseminate information on these human rights instruments;

80. *Recognizes* the communication efforts led by the Department of Global Communications in promoting the review conferences of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and their preparatory processes, in particular the production of various multimedia materials, including videos, images and graphics, to promote the conferences and the issues before them in the six official languages of the Organization, and in this regard encourages the Department to continue this practice in promoting high-level meetings, including through the use of traditional and new media such as social media, as appropriate;

81. *Recalls* its resolution [75/267](#) on Global Media and Information Literacy Week, and requests the Department of Global Communications and its network of United Nations information centres to commemorate Global Media and Information Literacy Week in the way that each considers most appropriate, including by focusing on commemorative, educational and public awareness activities that tackle the issue of disinformation and misinformation, within their existing resources;

82. *Urges* all stakeholders to promote media and information literacy, as a way to empower all people and facilitate digital inclusion and global connectivity, and to assist in countering disinformation and misinformation, within their existing resources;

83. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications and its network of United Nations information centres to continue raising awareness of and to disseminate information in a cost-neutral manner on the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, declared by the General Assembly in its resolution [75/123](#) of 10 December 2020;

¹¹¹ Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

¹¹² Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹¹³ Ibid., vol. 2716, No. 48088.

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84. *Recalls* its resolutions [68/237](#) of 23 December 2013 and [69/16](#) of 18 November 2014 on the International Decade for People of African Descent, and requests the Department of Global Communications and its network of United Nations information centres to continue raising awareness of and to disseminate information on the International Decade, in accordance with the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade adopted by the General Assembly,¹¹⁴ in a cost-neutral manner;

85. *Also recalls* its resolution [72/239](#) of 20 December 2017 on the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), and requests the Department of Global Communications and its network of United Nations information centres to raise awareness of and to disseminate information on the Decade;

86. *Further recalls* its resolution [74/135](#), in which it proclaimed the period 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, and requests the Department of Global Communications and its network of United Nations information centres to draw attention to the critical loss of Indigenous languages and the urgent need to preserve, revitalize and promote Indigenous languages;

87. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted at the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit, held on 24 September 2018¹¹⁵ to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Nelson Mandela, in which the period from 2019 to 2028 was recognized as the Nelson Mandela Decade of Peace, and in this regard requests the Department of Global Communications to raise awareness of and to disseminate information on the Decade;

88. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Department of Global Communications and its network of United Nations information centres to disseminate information on the International Year of Camelids in 2024, as prescribed in resolution [72/210](#) of 20 December 2017, and further encourages the Department to promote awareness in 2025 of the International Year of Glaciers' Preservation in line with resolution [77/158](#) of 14 December 2022;

89. *Underlines* the importance of the Department of Global Communications integrating multilingualism in the planning and implementation of promotional campaigns, including the design of logotypes and isologotypes in different languages, as well as the use of hashtags for social media campaigns in more than one language, taking into account the needs of the target audiences;

90. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications to develop partnerships with the private sector and relevant organizations that promote the official languages of the United Nations and other languages, as appropriate, in order to promote the activities of the United Nations in a cost-neutral manner, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session, and in this regard welcomes the partnership with airlines that provide to their customers in-flight programmes featuring United Nations activities;

Role of the Department of Global Communications in United Nations peacekeeping operations, special political missions and peacebuilding

91. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to ensure the active involvement of the Department of Global Communications from the planning stage and in all stages of future peacekeeping operations and special political missions through interdepartmental consultations and coordination with other departments and offices of the Secretariat, in particular with the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Peacebuilding Support Office;

92. *Recognizes* the coordination between the Department of Global Communications and the relevant United Nations departments in disseminating information on the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative as well as on the progress of its implementation taking into account views expressed by the Member States;

93. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications, the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Peacebuilding Support Office to continue their cooperation in raising awareness of the new realities, successes and challenges faced by peacekeeping operations, especially multidimensional and complex ones, in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding efforts and by special political missions, and continues to call upon them to develop and implement a comprehensive communications strategy on current challenges facing United Nations peacekeeping, countries on the

¹¹⁴ Resolution [69/16](#), annex.

¹¹⁵ Resolution [73/1](#).

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agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission and special political missions, in consultation with Member States as appropriate;

94. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications to consider continuing to issue relevant and multilingual communication materials on the contribution and ongoing activities of peacekeeping operations in coordination with the relevant United Nations entities in commemoration of the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers on 29 May;

95. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing the public information capacity of the Department of Global Communications in the field of peacekeeping operations and special political missions as well as its role, in close cooperation with the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, in the process of selecting public information staff for United Nations peacekeeping operations or missions, and in this regard invites the Department of Global Communications to second public information staff who have the skills necessary to fulfil the tasks of the operations and special political missions, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and to consider views expressed, especially by host countries, when appropriate, in this regard;

96. *Expresses deep concern* over the attacks on peacekeepers and other United Nations personnel in the field, urges the Department of Global Communications to further improve its communication strategies to address the issue of anti-United Nations propaganda, which can result in such attacks, in coordination with relevant United Nations departments and field missions, and requests the Secretary-General to include an update on this issue in his next report to the Committee on Information;

97. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of strategic communications to the performance of peacekeeping operations in a rapidly changing communications landscape, encourages the Department of Global Communications, within existing resources, to support relevant departments and offices of the Secretariat in continuing to develop, in close consultation with Member States and making use of their best practices, guidelines and training materials on strategic communications to be implemented at all levels of peacekeeping operations, with the objective of integrating strategic communications into planning and decision-making, and giving due consideration to the feedback of local populations and host States;

98. *Notes with great concern* the increasing amount of disinformation and misinformation directed against United Nations peacekeeping operations, which may negatively impact missions and peacekeepers, and requests the Department of Global Communications, within existing resources, to support the efforts of United Nations peacekeeping operations to provide accurate content, including in local languages and in coordination with national authorities, as appropriate, to help to strengthen the understanding of their mandates, manage expectations and garner trust and support among relevant stakeholders, notably host Governments and local communities, and contribute to countering disinformation and misinformation by developing expertise to identify, monitor, analyse and respond to it in order to strengthen the ability of United Nations peacekeeping operations to implement their mandates and enhance the safety and security of peacekeepers;

99. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to continue supporting the efforts of the relevant departments and offices of the Secretariat and the United Nations peacekeeping operations to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in strengthening strategic communications and protecting information integrity in the context of peacekeeping;

100. *Also requests* the Department of Global Communications to coordinate with the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Peace Operations to raise awareness to reduce the environmental footprint in the field as part of the implementation of the environment strategy for peace operations;

101. *Emphasizes* the importance of the peacekeeping gateway on the United Nations website, and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to support the implementation of the mandates of the peacekeeping missions by further developing and maintaining their websites and to ensure that their communications strategies are tailored to address the host Governments, the local populations, the troop- and police-contributing countries and other relevant stakeholders;

102. *Welcomes* promotional campaigns of the Department of Global Communications showcasing troop- and police-contributing countries, and encourages the Department to develop more effective and integrated communications strategies to highlight the contributions of individual troop- and police-contributing countries in an equitable manner;

103. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications to pay tribute to the peacekeepers who serve and have served at great personal risk and those who made the ultimate sacrifice in the cause of peace, thereby also recognizing the efforts of troop- and police-contributing countries;

104. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications, in the context of its promotion of the United Nations peacekeeping activities, to cooperate with the relevant departments to update all webpages on the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, within existing resources, including its mandate, work and outcomes;

105. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications and other relevant departments and offices of the Secretariat to continue to cooperate in implementing an effective outreach programme to explain the zero-tolerance policy of the Organization regarding sexual exploitation and abuse and to inform the public of the outcome of all such cases involving United Nations staff and related personnel, including cases where allegations are ultimately found to be legally unproven, as appropriate and consistent with all United Nations rules and regulations, and about steps taken to protect the rights of the victims and ensure adequate support for the witnesses, and stresses the importance of the Department of Global Communications in showcasing the compact proposed between the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries in that regard, as well as all the activities related to the circle of leadership;

106. *Notes* the importance of communication activities and the dissemination of information relating to sustaining peace and peacebuilding efforts, in particular, peacebuilding activities carried out by the peacekeeping missions, meetings and activities of the Peacebuilding Commission, country-specific configurations, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund, including through United Nations country teams and United Nations information centres, and requests the Department of Global Communications to enhance its cooperation with these entities in that regard, in particular through increased usage of social media within existing resources, with a view to widening outreach of their important work and encouraging national ownership;

107. *Also notes* the importance of raising awareness both within and outside the United Nations about the peacebuilding architecture and its relevance in the United Nations system, requests the Department of Global Communications to cooperate in developing a communication strategy in consultation with the Peacebuilding Commission, country-specific configurations, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund, which would facilitate the engagement of Member States and relevant stakeholders, including through United Nations country teams and United Nations information centres, and also requests the Department to support the Peacebuilding Commission in increasing the visibility of its open meetings, country visits and ongoing activities on online platforms and social media in order to attract more attention from the media and the public;

108. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to continue cooperating with the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and other relevant United Nations entities to develop and implement communications plans on the reports and the implementation of the resolutions under the women and peace and security and the youth, peace and security agendas;

Role of the Department of Global Communications in strengthening dialogue among civilizations and the culture of peace as a means of enhancing understanding among nations

109. *Recalls* its resolutions on dialogue among civilizations and the culture of peace, and requests the Department of Global Communications, while ensuring the pertinence and relevance of subjects for promotional campaigns on this issue, to continue to provide the support necessary for the dissemination of information pertaining to dialogue among civilizations and the culture of peace, as well as the initiative on the Alliance of Civilizations, and to take due steps in fostering the culture of dialogue among civilizations, promoting the initiative on a world against violence and violent extremism in accordance with General Assembly resolution [72/241](#) of 20 December 2017, and promoting cultural understanding, tolerance, respect for and freedom of religion or belief and effective enjoyment by all of all human rights and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, and requests a briefing by the Secretariat on the measures taken to disseminate information pertaining to dialogue among civilizations and the culture of peace, before the next session of the Committee on Information;

110. *Invites* the United Nations system, especially the Department of Global Communications, to continue to encourage and facilitate dialogue among civilizations and to formulate ways and means to promote dialogue among

civilizations in the activities of the United Nations in various fields, taking into account the Programme of Action of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations;¹¹⁶

111. *Calls for* strengthened efforts of the Department of Global Communication to foster a global dialogue on the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for all human rights, including the right to freedom of religion or belief and the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and strongly deplores all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief and such acts directed against places of worship, as well as all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines, which are in violation of international law, and recalls its resolutions 73/296 of 28 May 2019,¹¹⁷ 76/254 of 15 March 2022¹¹⁸ and 76/250 of 20 January 2022,¹¹⁹

112. *Recalls* its resolution 69/312 of 6 July 2015, in which it acknowledged the achievements of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and the efforts of the High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations, as well as the declarations adopted by the Global Forums of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations,¹²⁰ and welcomes the continuing support of the Department of Global Communications for the work of the Alliance, including its ongoing projects;

113. *Welcomes and encourages* the various initiatives at the local, national, regional and international levels to enhance interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation and to strengthen people-to-people bonds;

IV

News services

114. *Stresses* that the central objective of the news services implemented by the Department of Global Communications is the timely delivery of accurate, objective, evidence-based and balanced news and information emanating from the United Nations system in different supports and formats, including print, radio, television and the Internet, including social media platforms, to the free, independent, plural and diverse media and other audiences worldwide, with the overall emphasis on multilingualism from the planning stage, and reiterates its request to the Department to ensure that all breaking news stories, and news alerts are accurate, impartial and free of bias, and are objectively selected for publication while adhering to the Department's editorial standards;

115. *Notes* the work conducted by the Department of Global Communications concerning the drafting of the United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity;

116. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Department of Global Communications to mainstream and consolidate news and multimedia content through the coordinated and centralized UN News online portal, which provides content in both traditional and digital formats in the six official languages, as well as in Hindi, Kiswahili, Portuguese and Urdu, and in this regard requests the Secretariat to continue those efforts by seeking to ensure that those services provide content in an equitable manner in all official languages, as well as in Portuguese and Kiswahili, including by encouraging the sharing of best practices among language sections;

117. *Also recognizes* the important role of television and video services provided by the Department of Global Communications, and notes the recent efforts in making available online broadcast-quality video that can be streamed or downloaded by smaller broadcast outlets that do not have access to satellite feeds;

Traditional means of communication

118. *Welcomes* the sustained efforts of United Nations Radio, which remains one of the most effective and far-reaching traditional media available to the Department of Global Communications and an important instrument in United Nations activities, to enhance the timeliness, presentation and thematic focus of its multilingual programmes on United Nations activities and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of its programming to media outlets using

¹¹⁶ Resolution 56/6, sect. B.

¹¹⁷ Entitled "International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief".

¹¹⁸ Entitled "International Day to Combat Islamophobia".

¹¹⁹ Entitled "Holocaust denial".

¹²⁰ Madrid, Spain; Istanbul, Türkiye; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Doha, Qatar; Vienna, Austria; Bali, Indonesia; Baku, Azerbaijan; and Fez, Morocco.

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the most suitable platforms and formats, and requests the Department to continue producing and disseminating the programmes, in accordance with client needs;

119. *Also welcomes* the ongoing efforts being made by the Department of Global Communications to disseminate programmes directly to broadcasting stations all over the world in the six official languages, with the addition of Bangla, Hindi, Kiswahili, Portuguese and Urdu, as well as other languages, and in this regard requests the Department of Global Communications to continue its efforts to mobilize adequate resources, including by exploring innovative financing options as well as voluntary contributions to include more languages outside the six official languages of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his upcoming report to the Committee on Information detailed information about such partnerships with broadcasting stations as well as statistics about their multiplying impacts on potential audiences;

120. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to continue to build partnerships with local, national and regional media outlets (print, broadcast and digital) to extend the United Nations message to all corners of the world in an accurate and impartial way, and requests the News and Media Division of the Department to continue to take full advantage of modern technologies and equipment;

121. *Welcomes* the completion of the inventory of the first seven decades of United Nations analogue audiovisual history, and, recognizing the importance of the audiovisual archives of the United Nations, stresses the urgency of digitization of the remaining archives in order to prevent further deterioration of these unique historical archives, encourages the Department of Global Communications to prioritize the development of collaborative arrangements for the digitization of these archives while preserving their multilingual character, in a cost-neutral manner, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session, and recalls the contribution of Oman in this regard;

122. *Notes*, in this regard, the proposed strategy for the digitization of the United Nations audiovisual archive materials for long-term preservation, access and sustainable management,¹²¹ and requests the Department of Global Communications to revise and update for consideration by the relevant bodies both a detailed proposal for the mass digitization of the remaining audiovisual collections, within existing resources, and report on solicitation efforts and plans for voluntary contributions to fund the digitization and storage and long-term preservation of the audiovisual archives;

United Nations website and social media

123. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations website is an essential tool for Member States and for the general public, the media, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions, and in this regard reiterates the continued need for strengthened efforts by the Department of Global Communications to regularly maintain, update and improve it;

124. *Recognizes* the potential of United Nations websites and social media accounts to offer multilingual and multimedia digital content, integrating written, spoken and visual elements in all of the official languages, and encourages the Department of Global Communications to work towards such an objective;

125. *Also recognizes* the efforts made by the Secretariat to implement the basic accessibility requirements for persons with disabilities to gain access to and take part in the work of the United Nations in person or online, including through the work of the Accessibility Centre at United Nations Headquarters, calls upon the Department of Global Communications to continue to work towards compliance with accessibility requirements on all new and updated pages of the website, with the aim of ensuring its accessibility for persons with different kinds of disabilities, and in this regard encourages the Department of Global Communications and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to further cooperate and identify potential synergies;

126. *Recalls* the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, welcomes the development of the United Nations Disability-Inclusive Communications Guidelines, which provide guidance on how to create inclusive and accessible content, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session on

¹²¹ [A/AC.198/2014/3](#), annex.

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progress achieved in this regard, and recalls its resolution [77/240](#) of 16 December 2022 on promoting and mainstreaming easy-to-understand communication for accessibility for persons with disabilities, in this regard;

127. *Reaffirms* the need to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites, and urges the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to develop, maintain and update multilingual United Nations websites, including United Nations Web TV, its video content and metadata, and the web page of the Secretary-General in all the official languages of the United Nations, from within existing resources and on an equitable basis;

128. *Notes with concern* that the multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations website in certain official languages has improved at a much slower rate than expected, and in this regard urges the Department of Global Communications, in coordination with content-providing offices, to advance actions taken to achieve full parity among the six official languages on the United Nations website;

129. *Recalls* paragraph 49 of its resolution [76/268](#), notes with concern the disparity between the English and the non-English languages on the websites maintained by the Secretariat, urges the Secretary-General to lead the efforts of all offices and departments of the Secretariat to take concrete action to address such uneven development, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders, including the Department of Global Communications, content-providing Secretariat entities and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat, to continue their collaboration, within their respective mandates, so as to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites developed and maintained by all Secretariat entities, in full conformance with the principles of multilingualism and in compliance with the relevant resolutions addressing multilingualism and accessibility for persons with disabilities, by making every effort to translate materials currently available only in English and by providing offices and departments with technological solutions that comply with the principle of parity, from within existing resources;

130. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure, while maintaining an up-to-date and accurate website and social media, the equitable distribution among all official languages of financial and human resources within the Department of Global Communications allocated to the United Nations website and social media, to ensure engagement with full respect for the needs and the specificities of all six official languages;

131. *Welcomes* the cooperative arrangements undertaken by the Department of Global Communications with academic institutions to increase the number of web pages available in official and non-official languages, and requests the Secretary-General, in coordination with content-providing offices, to extend such cooperative arrangements, in a cost-effective manner, to all the official languages of the United Nations, bearing in mind the necessity of adherence to United Nations standards and guidelines;

132. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to ensure, to the extent possible within existing resources, that its guidelines on minimum standards for multilingualism, which serve as a guide for website developers and managers, ensure the full and equitable use of all the official languages of the United Nations in websites within the *un.org* domain, continue to be developed and updated, and are applied consistently across Secretariat entities and their respective subdivisions, requests the Department to exert restraint in granting waivers, and encourages the Department to explore the possibilities of applying these norms to websites under different domain names in a cost-neutral manner, while ensuring the development of a control mechanism of the implementation of the guidelines, within existing resources;

133. *Encourages* the continuation of live webcasts of public meetings of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their respective subsidiary bodies, as well as of the Security Council, with interpretation services, and requests the Secretariat to make every effort to provide full access to archived videos in all official languages of all past open formal United Nations meetings with interpretation services, in strict observance of the principle of full parity of the six official languages of the United Nations, in order to promote transparency and accountability within the Organization, and in that regard requests the Department of Global Communications, the Office of Information and Communications Technology and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to collaborate, on a cost-neutral basis, to explore cost-efficient technological options to ensure equal availability, searchability, completeness and user-friendly presentation of webcast archives in all official languages on the United Nations website, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session on progress achieved in this regard;

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134. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the technological infrastructure of the Department of Global Communications, including the United Nations information centres, on a continuous basis in order to widen the outreach of the Department and to continue to improve the United Nations website in a cost-neutral manner;

135. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications, in collaboration with the Office of Information and Communications Technology, to continue its efforts to ensure that technological infrastructures and supportive applications in the United Nations fully support Latin, non-Latin and bidirectional scripts in order to enhance the equality of all official languages on the United Nations website;

136. *Acknowledges* the increasing importance of social media in order to reach the widest possible audience, and as such welcomes the growing popularity of the United Nations official social media accounts across all languages, and encourages the Department of Global Communications to continue to expand, within existing resources, its multilingual presence across platforms, including those showing a trend in growth outlets, including new social media platforms, by providing timely updates on the work and priorities of the Organization in the six official languages of the United Nations, as well as additional non-official languages whenever appropriate;

137. *Underlines* the importance that, in the implementation of its multilingual social media strategy, the Department of Global Communications ensures full parity among the official languages of the Organization, and in that regard stresses the need for United Nations social media campaigns to use content suitable for each language, including hashtags and other labels, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session by providing available analytics, classified by official languages, as well as Hindi, Kiswahili and Portuguese, on audiences of social media accounts managed by the Secretariat;

138. *Recalls* that, in paragraph 47 of its resolution [76/268](#), the General Assembly welcomed the renewed efforts of the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, presenting the status of content in non-official languages, and noted with appreciation the innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures proposed in the report of the Secretary-General on multilingualism¹²² to reinforce the broader multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations websites, as appropriate, and requests the Secretary-General to present an updated version of the review to the Assembly at its eightieth session;

V

Library services

139. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Department of Global Communications to implement the recommendations of the Strategic Outlook 2025 of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, a result of the Library working group on improvement of knowledge and electronic library services;

140. *Commends* the steps taken by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the other Secretariat libraries, members of the Steering Committee for Libraries of the United Nations, to put forward the New York pledge: United Nations libraries mobilize to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and calls upon United Nations Secretariat libraries to work with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library on practical cooperation in devising modern library and knowledge services and electronic platforms, in a cost-neutral manner;

141. *Reiterates* the need to maintain a multilingual collection of books, periodicals and other materials in both hard copy and electronic formats, accessible to Member States and others, ensuring that the Dag Hammarskjöld Library continues to be a broadly accessible resource for information about the United Nations and its activities, including through a multilingual home page, from within existing resources;

142. *Welcomes* the initiatives taken by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, in its capacity as the focal point, to expand the scope of the regional training and knowledge-sharing workshops organized for the depository libraries in developing countries to include outreach in their activities;

143. *Also welcomes* the organization by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library of a global conference on open science, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

¹²² [A/73/761](#).

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144. *Takes note* of the new Dag Hammarskjöld Library biennial publication series, “Why It Matters”, and commends the Library on releasing the latest volume in the series, entitled *Multilingualism in the United Nations*, in the six official languages;

145. *Acknowledges* the role of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library in enhancing knowledge-sharing and networking activities to ensure access to the vast store of United Nations knowledge for delegates, permanent missions of Member States, the Secretariat, researchers and depository libraries worldwide;

146. *Recalls* paragraph 80 of its resolution [74/252](#) of 27 December 2019, and requests the Secretary-General to digitize and preserve the print heritage of the Organization (1946–1993) currently held in the basements of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and make it available online through the United Nations Digital Library by exploring all possible avenues, including voluntary contributions and support from other stakeholders;

VI

Outreach services

147. *Stresses* that the central objective of the outreach and knowledge services implemented by the Department of Global Communications is to promote awareness of the role and work of the United Nations by fostering dialogue with global constituencies, such as academia, civil society, educators, students and youth, with the overall emphasis on multilingualism from the planning stage, in close collaboration with the substantive departments, specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations;

148. *Notes with serious concern* that many outreach and knowledge services are not yet available in all official languages, and in this regard urges the Department of Global Communications, as a matter of priority, to mainstream multilingualism into all outreach and knowledge services, bearing in mind the importance of making use of all the official languages of the United Nations and ensuring their full and equitable treatment in all the activities of the Department, with the aim of eliminating the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages;

149. *Encourages* the United Nations Academic Impact to continue to take effective steps to facilitate exchanges between the United Nations and institutions of higher education and academic, research and scientific communities in all regions to support the common principles and purposes of the United Nations, contribute to the realization of the 2030 Agenda, foster global citizenship and fill knowledge gaps, while recognizing the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its constitution;

150. *Notes* the continued growth of the United Nations Academic Impact, calls upon the Department of Global Communications to promote global awareness of this initiative in order to encourage balanced participation among Member States and their continued support for it, within existing resources, and encourages Member States to support the initiative and promote it among their academic institutions, as appropriate, with a view to their joining it;

151. *Commends* the United Nations Academic Impact for its continued engagement with the global community of scholarship in realizing the objectives of the Organization, requests the Secretary-General to continue to promote this initiative by encouraging eligible institutions of higher education in all regions, especially from developing countries, to enrol and contribute actively to the goals of the United Nations, and in this regard notes with appreciation the cost-neutral partnerships it has successfully initiated thus far with a view to multiplying membership;

152. *Welcomes* the educational outreach activities of the Department of Global Communications, and requests the Department to continue to reach educators and young people worldwide through a range of multilingual multimedia platforms, including, in particular, in the dissemination of the 2030 Agenda through the educational system, including elementary and secondary schools as well as tertiary institutions;

153. *Also welcomes* the engagement by the Department of Global Communications with Model United Nations clubs and conferences throughout the world, requests the Department to continue its efforts to educate Model United Nations organizers and participants about the practices, procedures and norms of the Organization, thereby ensuring the accuracy of simulations and promoting adherence to United Nations values, and also requests the Department to ensure that the *United Nations Guide to Model UN* is available in all six official languages of the United Nations, within existing resources, and in accordance with its resolution [77/336](#) of 1 September 2023;

154. *Further welcomes* the efforts of the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth and the work of her Office in supporting the meaningful engagement of youth on a global scale in close collaboration with other United Nations

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entities, and in laying the foundations for the recently established United Nations Youth Office under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs, in line with its resolution [76/306](#) of 8 September 2022;

155. *Emphasizes* the importance of the continued implementation by the Department of Global Communications of the ongoing Reham Al-Farra Memorial Journalists' Fellowship Programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as mandated by the General Assembly, and requests the Department to consider how best to maximize the benefits derived from the Programme by extending, inter alia, its duration and the number of its participants, in accordance with Assembly resolution [35/201](#) of 16 December 1980;

156. *Encourages* the UN Chronicle to continue to publish online content in all six official languages to develop partnerships and collaborative educational activities and events with civil society organizations and institutions of higher learning;

157. *Acknowledges* the historical record that the *Yearbook of the United Nations* provided in the years it was produced, and welcomes the work of the Department of Global Communications to modernize reference documentation and access to such documentation as well as other historical records and documents;

158. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that, in view of their income-generating nature and the significance of their educational outreach, in particular their impact on increasing numbers of young people, guided tours, including virtual tours, at United Nations Headquarters continue to be made available in all six official languages of the United Nations as well as in non-official languages;

159. *Notes* the ongoing efforts of the Department of Global Communications to strengthen its role as a focal point for two-way interaction with civil society relating to the priorities and concerns of the Organization identified by Member States, and also notes in this regard the increasing involvement of civil society in United Nations activities, including the outreach activities directed at youth representatives and young journalists;

160. *Recalls* its resolution [41/68](#) D of 3 December 1986, commends the World Federation of United Nations Associations and its more than 100 national United Nations associations for the valuable contributions that they have made through their global activities in the mobilization of popular support for the United Nations, and calls for continued collaboration between the World Federation and the Department of Global Communications in support of their complementary objectives;

161. *Commends*, in a spirit of cooperation, the United Nations Correspondents Association for its ongoing activities and for its Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Scholarship Fund, which sponsors journalists from developing countries to come to United Nations Headquarters and report on the activities during the sessions of the General Assembly, and further encourages the international community to continue its financial support for the Fund;

162. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts and contribution of United Nations Messengers of Peace, Goodwill Ambassadors and other advocates to promote the work of the United Nations and to enhance international public awareness of its priorities and concerns, and calls upon the Department of Global Communications to continue to involve them in its global communications and media strategies and outreach activities;

163. *Welcomes* the continued collaborations between the Department of Global Communications and cultural, sporting and other personalities and characters as well as with global events such as world expos and festivals, throughout the world, including Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan, to promote the issues on the United Nations agenda, as well as an understanding of the role of the Organization itself, while encouraging the Department to reach out to a broader range of nationalities, notes the progress made in working with partners worldwide, and requests the Department to continue efforts to leverage these partnerships to reach mass audiences with content related to the work of the United Nations;

VII

Final remarks

164. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the activities of the Department of Global Communications and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the present resolution, and requests the Department to provide a briefing in this regard, before the next session of the Committee;

165. *Notes* the initiative taken by the Department of Global Communications, in cooperation with the Department of Safety and Security and the Protocol and Liaison Service of the Secretariat, during the annual general debate of the General Assembly, to issue special identification stickers to mission-designated personnel of Member States to enable them to escort media covering the visits of high-level officials to restricted areas, and strongly urges the Secretary-General to continue to improve this practice by acceding to the request by Member States to provide the needed number of additional passes to press and other relevant officers of Member States to allow their access to all areas that are deemed restricted, in order to effectively and comprehensively report on high-level meetings that include officials of delegations of Member States;

166. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications, in advance of the forty-seventh session of the Committee on Information, to inform on the implementation of each recommendation addressed to the Secretariat included in the present resolution, within existing resources, and invites the Department to outline options on how it can more clearly reflect the progress achieved in the implementation of requests addressed to the Department in the context of the next report;

167. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

168. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Questions relating to information”.

RESOLUTION 79/94

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 176 to 2, with 4 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/427, para. 8)¹²³

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: France, Liberia, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

79/94. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

¹²³ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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Recalling also its resolution [78/81](#) of 7 December 2023, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution [1970 \(XVIII\)](#),

Stressing the importance of the timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

Mindful of the non-fulfilment of the obligation to transmit information on some Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter,

Recalling its resolution [75/123](#) of 10 December 2020 on the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and stressing in that regard the need to make real progress towards its full implementation,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,¹²⁴

1. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

2. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to respect their obligations under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with regard to each Territory on the agenda 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;

3. *Also requests* the administering Powers concerned, in accordance with their Charter obligations, to transmit or continue to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to the economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories for which they are respectively responsible, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, including the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for the government of the Territory and the constitutional relationship of the Territory to the administering Power, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution [1970 \(XVIII\)](#), in accordance with established procedures.

RESOLUTION 79/95

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 178 to 2, with 3 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/428](#), para. 8)¹²⁵

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda,

¹²⁴ [A/79/63](#).

¹²⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: France, Liberia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

79/95. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled “Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”,

Having examined the report 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 for 2024,¹²⁶

Recalling its resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960, as well as all its other relevant resolutions, including, in particular, resolutions [46/181](#) of 19 December 1991, [55/146](#) of 8 December 2000, [65/119](#) of 10 December 2010 and [75/123](#) of 10 December 2020,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming also that any economic or other activity, including the use of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for military activity, that has a negative impact on the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the exercise of their right to self-determination in conformity with the Charter, General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization is contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming further that the natural resources are the heritage of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Indigenous populations,

Taking into account its resolution [1803 \(XVII\)](#) of 14 December 1962 regarding the sovereignty of peoples over their natural wealth and resources in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location, size and economic conditions of each Territory, and bearing in mind the need to promote the stability, diversification and strengthening of the economy of each Territory,

Conscious of the particular vulnerability of the small Territories to hurricanes, natural phenomena or other extreme weather events and environmental degradation,

Reaffirming its deep concern at the number and scale of hurricanes, natural phenomena or other extreme weather events and their devastating impact in 2017 in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean Sea, resulting in the loss of life and negative economic, social and environmental consequences for their vulnerable societies and hampering the achievement of sustainable development in these Territories, in particular in Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, as well as in Puerto Rico, whose situation is addressed in the Special Committee,

Stressing the importance of inclusiveness within the United Nations development system and with respect to the implementation of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and resolution [78/152](#) of 19 December 2023 on disaster risk reduction,

¹²⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

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Conscious that foreign economic investment, when undertaken in collaboration with the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and in accordance with their wishes, could make a valid contribution to the socioeconomic development of the Territories and to the exercise of their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Concerned about any activities aimed at exploiting the natural and human resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and with other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, as well as their right to the enjoyment of their natural resources and their right to dispose of those resources in their best interest;

2. *Affirms* the value of foreign economic investment undertaken in collaboration with the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and in accordance with their wishes in order to make a valid contribution to the socioeconomic development of the Territories, especially during times of economic and financial crisis;

3. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and also reaffirms the legitimate rights of their peoples over their natural resources;

4. *Reaffirms its concern* about any activities aimed at the exploitation of the natural resources that are the heritage of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Indigenous populations, in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, and of their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, and in such a way as to deprive them of their right to dispose of those resources;

5. *Reaffirms* the need to avoid any economic or other activities, including the use of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for military activity, that adversely affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and in this regard reminds the administering Powers of their responsibility and accountability vis-à-vis any detriment to the interests of the peoples of those Territories, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization;

6. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in the Non-Self-Governing Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to ensure that the exploitation of the marine and other natural resources in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration is not in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and does not adversely affect the interests of the peoples of those Territories;

8. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take all possible measures to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization;

9. *Once again urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all steps necessary to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to ensure that no discriminatory working conditions prevail in the Territories under their administration and to promote in each Territory a fair system of wages applicable to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

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11. *Also calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to provide all the necessary assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by hurricanes, natural phenomena or other extreme weather events in order to alleviate the humanitarian needs in the affected communities, support the recovery and rebuilding efforts and enhance capabilities for emergency preparedness and risk reduction;

12. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations to continue to provide assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by hurricanes, natural phenomena or other extreme weather events and to formulate appropriate programmes to support emergency response and recovery and rebuilding efforts, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on this matter;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, through all means at his disposal, to inform world public opinion of any activity that affects the exercise of the right of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination in conformity with the Charter, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization;

14. *Appeals* to trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts to promote the economic well-being of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and also appeals to the media to disseminate information about the developments in this regard;

15. *Decides* to follow the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interest of their peoples, in particular the Indigenous populations, and at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/96

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 129 to 2, with 52 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/429, para. 8)¹²⁷

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

¹²⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

79/96. 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

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled “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”,

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General¹²⁸ and the report of the Economic and Social Council¹²⁹ on the item,

Having examined the report 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 for 2024,¹³⁰

Recalling its resolutions [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960 and [1541 \(XV\)](#) of 15 December 1960 and the resolutions of the Special Committee, as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution [2023/33](#) of 26 July 2023,

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

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

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹²⁸ [A/79/66](#).

¹²⁹ [E/2024/6](#).

¹³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23)*.

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

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

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

Recalling its resolution 78/83 of 7 December 2023 on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts through the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
3. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;
4. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;
5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;
6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their engagement with the work 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 as an important element for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), including participation in the regional seminars on decolonization, upon the invitation of the Special Committee;
7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;
8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible;
9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance for the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;
10. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned to provide information on:
 - (a) Environmental problems facing the Non-Self-Governing Territories;
 - (b) The impact of natural disasters, such as hurricanes and volcanic eruptions, and other environmental problems, such as beach and coastal erosion and droughts, on those Territories;

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(c) Ways and means to assist the Territories to fight drug trafficking, money-laundering and other illegal and criminal activities;

(d) Illegal exploitation of the marine and other natural resources of the Territories and the need to utilize those resources for the benefit of the peoples of the Territories;

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

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

13. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of its resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998,¹³¹ calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

14. *Requests* the Chair of the Special Committee to deepen cooperation with the President of the Economic and Social Council on the identical agenda items of both bodies on assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, through regular consultations, in accordance with relevant resolutions on decolonization;

15. *Recalls* the publication by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the Special Committee, of an information leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, which was updated for the United Nations website on decolonization, and requests its continued updating and wide dissemination;

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

17. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies, inter alia, with the assistance of the relevant specialized agencies;

18. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

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

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

¹³¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41)*, sect. III.G.

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21. *Commends* the Economic and Social Council for its debate and resolution on this question, and requests it to continue to consider and intensify its cooperation with the Special Committee, with the aim of developing appropriate measures for the further coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

22. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report annually to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations so that those bodies may take the measures necessary to implement it, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/97

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/430, para. 8)¹³²

79/97. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/84 of 7 December 2023,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,¹³³ prepared pursuant to its resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the facilities necessary to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* 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 to the present resolution.

¹³² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Cuba, El Salvador, Latvia, Lesotho, Singapore, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

¹³³ A/79/71.

RESOLUTION 79/98

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)¹³⁴

79/98. Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territories are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/85 of 7 December 2023,

Recalling also all resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 1359 (2001) of 29 June 2001, 1429 (2002) of 30 July 2002, 1495 (2003) of 31 July 2003, 1541 (2004) of 29 April 2004, 1570 (2004) of 28 October 2004, 1598 (2005) of 28 April 2005, 1634 (2005) of 28 October 2005, 1675 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1720 (2006) of 31 October 2006,

Underlining the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1754 (2007) on 30 April 2007, 1783 (2007) on 31 October 2007, 1813 (2008) on 30 April 2008, 1871 (2009) on 30 April 2009, 1920 (2010) on 30 April 2010, 1979 (2011) on 27 April 2011, 2044 (2012) on 24 April 2012, 2099 (2013) on 25 April 2013, 2152 (2014) on 29 April 2014, 2218 (2015) on 28 April 2015, 2285 (2016) on 29 April 2016, 2351 (2017) on 28 April 2017, 2414 (2018) on 27 April 2018, 2440 (2018) on 31 October 2018, 2468 (2019) on 30 April 2019, 2494 (2019) on 30 October 2019, 2548 (2020) on 30 October 2020, 2602 (2021) on 29 October 2021, 2654 (2022) on 27 October 2022 and 2703 (2023) on 30 October 2023,

Expressing its satisfaction that the parties met on 18 and 19 June 2007, on 10 and 11 August 2007, from 7 to 9 January 2008 and from 16 to 18 March 2008 under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and in the presence of the neighbouring countries and that they have agreed to continue the negotiations,

Also expressing its satisfaction at the holding of nine informal meetings convened by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on 9 and 10 August 2009 in Dürnstein, Austria, on 10 and 11 February 2010 in Westchester County, New York, United States of America, from 7 to 10 November 2010, from 16 to 18 December 2010 and from 21 to 23 January 2011, all on Long Island, New York, from 7 to 9 March 2011 in Mellieha, Malta, from 5 to 7 June 2011 and from 19 to 21 July 2011, both on Long Island, and from 11 to 13 March 2012 in Manhasset, New York, to prepare for the fifth round of negotiations,

Calling upon all the parties and the States of the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and with each other,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara,

Welcoming, in this regard, the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy in search of a mutually acceptable political solution to the dispute, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

¹³⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chair of the Committee.

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Having examined the relevant chapter of the report 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 for 2024,¹³⁵

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,¹³⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Supports* the process of negotiations initiated by Security Council resolution 1754 (2007) and further sustained by Council resolutions 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014), 2218 (2015), 2285 (2016), 2351 (2017), 2414 (2018), 2440 (2018), 2468 (2019), 2494 (2019), 2548 (2020), 2602 (2021), 2654 (2022) and 2703 (2023), with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, and commends the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara in this respect;

3. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue, in order to enter into a more intensive phase of negotiations, in good faith and without preconditions, noting efforts and developments since 2006, thus ensuring the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014), 2218 (2015), 2285 (2016), 2351 (2017), 2414 (2018), 2440 (2018), 2468 (2019), 2494 (2019), 2548 (2020), 2602 (2021), 2654 (2022) and 2703 (2023) and the success of negotiations;

4. *Also welcomes* the ongoing negotiations between the parties held on 18 and 19 June 2007, on 10 and 11 August 2007, from 7 to 9 January 2008 and from 16 to 18 March 2008 in the presence of the neighbouring countries and under the auspices of the United Nations;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and calls upon them to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/99

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)¹³⁷

79/99. Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa and examined the report 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 for 2024,¹³⁸

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on American Samoa¹³⁹ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of American Samoa and in conformity with the clearly

¹³⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

¹³⁶ A/79/229 and A/79/229/Corr.1.

¹³⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

¹³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

¹³⁹ A/AC.109/2024/1.

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defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960, [1541 \(XV\)](#) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁴⁰ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including American Samoa,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁴¹

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of American Samoa require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of American Samoa in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of American Samoa and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United States of America as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to American Samoa and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of American Samoa in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of American Samoa with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

¹⁴⁰ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

¹⁴¹ [A/56/61](#), annex.

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Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁴²

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Recalling the statement made by a representative of the Governor of American Samoa at the 2018 Pacific regional seminar,¹⁴³

Recalling also the statement made by that representative in which he expressed his view that the people of American Samoa were happy with the relationship with the administering Power, which could be described as strong and healthy as well as beneficial to the people and the Government of the Territory, and that the most important benefit to American Samoa had been the protection of its Indigenous rights to the land as provided for in the Deeds of Cession,

Recalling further the statement made by the representative that the political status of American Samoa as an unincorporated and unorganized territory of the administering Power limited its ability to self-government and exposed it to decisions made by the administering Power,

Recalling the statement by the representative that, while certain aspects of the form of government of the Territory and its relationship with the administering Power were challenging and in need of improvement, the solutions could be found within the confines of the political and judicial systems of the administering Power and that the territorial Government was pursuing legal actions to counteract the impact of unfavourable federal actions and sought the international community's tacit support,

Noting with serious concern that the Territory last participated in the activities of the Special Committee in 2018,

Recalling the decisions of the United States judiciary in which it dismissed a lawsuit seeking a declaratory judgment that would have asserted that the citizenship clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States extended to American Samoa, and taking note of the decision in which the petition for a writ of certiorari was denied,¹⁴⁴

Noting another case before the United States judiciary regarding the citizenship clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States,¹⁴⁵ and the decisions taken on the matter,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Recalling the creation in February 2022 of the American Samoa Constitutional Review Committee,

Recalling also the holding of the 2022 Constitutional Convention, from 29 August to 2 September 2022, at which 11 amendments were approved by delegates to the Convention,

Recalling further the holding of the constitutional referendum in November 2022,

Acknowledging the outcome of the referendum held on 8 November 2022, in which the proposal to give the Fono, the Territory's legislature, the authority to override the Governor's veto was rejected,

¹⁴² See resolution 75/123.

¹⁴³ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2018.

¹⁴⁴ Decisions of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, issued on 5 June and 2 October 2015, affirming the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and of the Supreme Court of the United States on 13 June 2016, in connection with *Tuaua v. United States*.

¹⁴⁵ *Fitisemanu v. United States*.

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Recalling the elections held in the Territory in November 2022 to elect 20 members of the American Samoa House of Representatives and the delegate to the United States House of Representatives,¹⁴⁶

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of American Samoa, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of American Samoa to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Takes note* of the work of the territorial Government with respect to moving forward on political status, local autonomy and self-governance issues with a view to making political and economic progress, and recalls the establishment in April 2016 of the Office of Political Status, Constitutional Review and Federal Relations;

5. *Recalls* the outcomes of the referendum on proposed amendments to the Constitution of American Samoa held on 8 November 2022, in which voters approved five amendments, and the transmittal of these amendments to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States of America on 14 December 2022;

6. *Also recalls* the indication by the territorial Government that American Samoa should remain on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, under the purview 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, until such time as its people have exercised their right to self-determination;

7. *Further recalls* the invitation extended in 2015 by the Governor of American Samoa to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the Territory, calls upon the administering Power to facilitate such a mission if the territorial Government so desires, and requests the Chair of the Special Committee to take all the steps necessary to that end;

8. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

9. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities of the Special Committee, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;

10. *Also stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of American Samoa and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between American Samoa and the administering Power;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in American Samoa, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

12. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take

¹⁴⁶ See [A/AC.109/2023/1](#), paras. 4 and 7.

steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

13. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁴⁷ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

14. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of American Samoa and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/100

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)¹⁴⁸

79/100. Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla and examined the report 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 for 2024,¹⁴⁹

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Anguilla¹⁵⁰ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Anguilla and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁵¹ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Anguilla,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁵²

¹⁴⁷ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁴⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

¹⁴⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

¹⁵⁰ A/AC.109/2024/2.

¹⁵¹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹⁵² A/56/61, annex.

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Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of Anguilla require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of Anguilla in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of Anguilla and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to Anguilla and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of Anguilla in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of Anguilla with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁵³

Welcoming the continued engagement of the Territory with the Special Committee,

Taking note of the statement made by a representative of the Government of Anguilla at the 2024 Caribbean regional seminar,¹⁵⁴

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and

¹⁵³ See resolution 75/123.

¹⁵⁴ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2024.

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the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Recalling that the first regional seminar held in a Non-Self-Governing Territory was the 2003 Caribbean regional seminar in Anguilla, hosted by the territorial Government with the cooperation of the administering Power,

Recalling also the decisions taken in 2011 to set up a drafting team to prepare a new constitution and present it for public consultation in the Territory and the recent efforts undertaken in that regard, including the establishment, in September 2015, of a new Constitutional and Electoral Reform Committee to advance constitutional and electoral reform, draft proposals for electoral and constitutional reforms submitted as the draft constitution by the Committee in November 2016, as well as the revised draft Constitution issued in March 2017 and presented to the Executive Council in May 2017, and aware of the proposals made by the territorial Government to the administering Power on amendments to the Constitution of Anguilla and of the Anguilla Constitution (Amendment) Orders 2019 and 2020, which came into force in May 2019 and November 2020, respectively,

Recalling further the recommencement of public consultations on the constitutional amendments in 2021,

Noting the participation of the Territory as an associate member in the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling with concern the devastating damage and impact caused in the Territory by Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria in 2017,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Recalling the general elections that were held in June 2020,¹⁵⁵

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of Anguilla, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Urges* that constitutional discussions with the administering Power, including public consultations, be concluded as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory in its current efforts with regard to advancing the internal constitutional review exercise, if requested;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate a visiting mission by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, if the territorial Government so desires, and requests the Chair of the Special Committee to take all the steps necessary to that end;

¹⁵⁵ See A/AC.109/2021/2, para. 3.

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7. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;
8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in strengthening its commitments in the economic domain, including budgetary matters, with regional support as needed and appropriate;
9. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
10. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities of the Special Committee, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;
11. *Also stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Anguilla and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Anguilla and the administering Power;
12. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Anguilla, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;
13. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;
14. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁵⁶ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;
15. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;
16. *Reiterates its call upon* the administering Power, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations to provide all the assistance necessary to the Territory, support the recovery and rebuilding efforts and enhance capabilities for emergency preparedness and risk reduction, in particular in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria that impacted the Territory in 2017;
17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Anguilla and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

¹⁵⁶ Resolution 70/1.

RESOLUTION 79/101

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)¹⁵⁷

79/101. Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda and examined the report 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 for 2024,¹⁵⁸

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Bermuda¹⁵⁹ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Bermuda and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁶⁰ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Bermuda,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁶¹

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of Bermuda require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of Bermuda in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of Bermuda and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

¹⁵⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

¹⁵⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

¹⁵⁹ A/AC.109/2024/3.

¹⁶⁰ Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹⁶¹ A/56/61, annex.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Aware of the importance both to Bermuda and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of Bermuda in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of Bermuda with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁶²

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Recalling the statement made by a representative of the Government of Bermuda at the 2021 Caribbean regional seminar,¹⁶³

Recalling also the dispatch of the United Nations special mission to Bermuda in 2005, at the request of the territorial Government and with the concurrence of the administering Power, which provided information to the people of the Territory on the role of the United Nations in the process of self-determination, on the legitimate political status options as clearly defined in General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and on the experiences of other small States that have achieved a full measure of self-government,

Stressing the importance of good governance, transparency and accountability in the Territory,

Stressing also the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Recalling the general elections that were held in October 2020,¹⁶⁴

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of Bermuda, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the

¹⁶² See resolution 75/123.

¹⁶³ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2021.

¹⁶⁴ See A/AC.109/2021/3, para. 4.

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General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the 2005 report of the Bermuda Independence Commission, which provides a thorough examination of the facts surrounding independence, and continues to regret that the plans for public meetings and the presentation of a Green Paper to the House of Assembly followed by a White Paper outlining the policy proposals for an independent Bermuda have so far not materialized;

5. *Underlines* the need further to strengthen good governance, transparency and accountability in government for the benefit of the Territory;

6. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

7. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

8. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities 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, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;

9. *Also stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Bermuda and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Bermuda and the administering Power;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Bermuda, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

11. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

12. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁶⁵ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

13. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

¹⁶⁵ Resolution 70/1.

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Bermuda and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/102

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)¹⁶⁶

79/102. Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands and examined the report 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 for 2024,¹⁶⁷

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the British Virgin Islands¹⁶⁸ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁶⁹ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the British Virgin Islands,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁷⁰

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of the British Virgin Islands require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of the British Virgin Islands in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

¹⁶⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

¹⁶⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

¹⁶⁸ A/AC.109/2024/4.

¹⁶⁹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹⁷⁰ A/56/61, annex.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of the British Virgin Islands and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to the British Virgin Islands and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of the British Virgin Islands in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of the British Virgin Islands with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁷¹

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Noting the statement made by a representative of the Government of the British Virgin Islands at the 2024 Caribbean regional seminar,¹⁷²

Noting also the decision of the Special Committee to dispatch a visiting mission to the Territory in August 2024,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Cognizant of the Territory’s associate membership in the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and the Association of Caribbean States, and noting the aspiration of the Territory to become a full member of the Caribbean Community and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States,

Recalling with concern the devastating damage and impact caused in the Territory by Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria in 2017,

Noting the vulnerability of the Territory to the increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters such as hurricanes and devastating floods and their long-term effects on the Territory,

Recalling the general elections that were held in April 2023,¹⁷³

¹⁷¹ See resolution 75/123.

¹⁷² Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2024.

¹⁷³ See A/AC.109/2023/4, “The Territory at a glance”.

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Recalling also the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry by the Governor on 18 January 2021, and aware of the publication in April 2022 of the report of the Commission of Inquiry,

Taking note of the agreement of the administering Power to the proposal by the territorial Government of National Unity on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry without the need for a temporary partial suspension of the Constitution,

Expressing concern that the administering Power put an Order in Council on hold to partially suspend the Constitution if the Government of the United Kingdom assesses that the implementation of the recommendations does not proceed satisfactorily,

Noting that the Constitutional Review Commission was established in 2022 to conduct a full review of the 2007 Constitution of the British Virgin Islands,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of the British Virgin Islands, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Recalls* the 2007 Constitution of the British Virgin Islands, and stresses the importance of continued discussions on constitutional matters, to accord greater responsibility to the territorial Government for the effective implementation of the Constitution and increased levels of education relating to constitutional matters;

5. *Calls for* full respect of the Constitution and the mutual agreement with respect to the recommendations of the report of the Commission of Inquiry, and calls upon all parties involved to maintain dialogue and work in partnership in the interest of the people of the Territory;

6. *Stresses* the need for continued close monitoring by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the situation in the Territory, including the dispatch of a visiting mission, in close consultation with the administering Power and the territorial Government;

7. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 b of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

8. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

9. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities of the Special Committee, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;

10. *Also stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between the British Virgin Islands and the administering Power;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 b of the Charter on efforts to promote

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self-government in the British Virgin Islands, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

12. *Welcomes* the cooperation of the administering Power in facilitating the dispatching of the visiting mission to the Territory;

13. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

14. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁷⁴ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

15. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

16. *Reiterates its call upon* the administering Power, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations to provide all the necessary assistance to the Territory, support the recovery and rebuilding efforts and enhance capabilities for emergency preparedness and risk reduction, in particular in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria that impacted the Territory in 2017;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of the British Virgin Islands and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/103

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)¹⁷⁵

79/103. Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands and examined the report 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 for 2024,¹⁷⁶

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the Cayman Islands¹⁷⁷ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands and in conformity with the clearly

¹⁷⁴ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁷⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

¹⁷⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

¹⁷⁷ A/AC.109/2024/5.

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defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960, [1541 \(XV\)](#) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁷⁸ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Cayman Islands,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁷⁹

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of the Cayman Islands require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of the Cayman Islands in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of the Cayman Islands and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to the Cayman Islands and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of the Cayman Islands in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of the Cayman Islands with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the

¹⁷⁸ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

¹⁷⁹ [A/56/61](#), annex.

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participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁸⁰

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Recalling the statement made by the honorary representative of the territorial Government at the 2010 Pacific regional seminar held in Nouméa,¹⁸¹

Noting with serious concern that the Territory last participated in the activities of the Special Committee in 2010,

Aware of the work, in accordance with the 2009 Constitution, of the Constitutional Commission, which serves as an advisory body on constitutional matters,

Aware also that the territorial Government proposed constitutional changes to the administering Power and that subsequently the Cayman Islands Constitution (Amendment) Order 2020 came into force in December 2020,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Cognizant of the Territory's associate membership in the Caribbean Community and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the general election that was held in April 2021,¹⁸²

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of the Cayman Islands, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands to determine freely their future political status, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Recalls* the 2009 Constitution of the Cayman Islands, and stresses the importance of the work of the Constitutional Commission, including its work on human rights education;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

¹⁸⁰ See resolution 75/123.

¹⁸¹ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2010.

¹⁸² See A/AC.109/2021/5, "The Territory at a glance".

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6. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
7. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities 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, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;
8. *Also stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between the Cayman Islands and the administering Power;
9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in the Cayman Islands, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;
10. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;
11. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁸³ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;
12. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;
13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of the Cayman Islands and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/104

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)¹⁸⁴

79/104. Question of French Polynesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of French Polynesia,

¹⁸³ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁸⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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Having examined the report 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 for 2024,¹⁸⁵

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on French Polynesia,¹⁸⁶ which contained available updates requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 78/91 of 7 December 2023, and other relevant information,

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with all relevant resolutions, including General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling its resolution 67/265 of 17 May 2013, entitled “Self-determination of French Polynesia”, in which it affirmed the inalienable right of the people of French Polynesia to self-determination and independence in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter and its resolution 1514 (XV), recognized that French Polynesia remains a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter and declared that an obligation exists under Article 73 *e* of the Charter on the part of the Government of France, as the administering Power of the Territory, to transmit information on French Polynesia,

Taking note of the section related to French Polynesia of the Final Document of the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024,¹⁸⁷

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁸⁸ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including French Polynesia,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territories are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, on a case-by-case basis and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly,

Recognizing also that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of French Polynesia require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of French Polynesia to the ownership, control and disposal of their natural resources, including marine resources and undersea minerals,

Conscious of the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of French Polynesia,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of the Territories and to fulfil its mandate effectively, on a case-by-case basis, it is important for it to be apprised by the administering Powers and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territories, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territories,

Recognizing the significant health and environmental impacts of nuclear testing conducted by the administering Power in the Territory over a 30-year period, and recognizing also the concerns in the Territory related to the consequences of those activities for the lives and health of the people, especially children and vulnerable groups, as well as the environment of the region, and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 78/71 of 7 December 2023, entitled “Effects of atomic radiation”,

¹⁸⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).

¹⁸⁶ A/AC.109/2024/7.

¹⁸⁷ See <https://nam.go.ug/sites/default/files/2024-02/Kampala%20Final%20Outcome%20Document.pdf>.

¹⁸⁸ Resolution 1514 (XV).

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Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the environmental, ecological, health and other impacts of the 30-year period of nuclear testing in French Polynesia,¹⁸⁹ prepared pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 71/120 of 6 December 2016,

Recalling also that, in February 2017, the administering Power amended the Act concerning the recognition and compensating of victims of nuclear tests¹⁹⁰ in order to allow for the compensation of a larger number of victims, and that further amendments have been adopted,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of the Territories in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination,

Recalling the admission of French Polynesia as a full member of the Pacific Islands Forum at the forty-seventh Pacific Islands Forum, convened in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, from 8 to 10 September 2016,

Taking note of the statement made by the President of French Polynesia in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly, in October 2023,¹⁹¹ and of the statement made by the representative of the President of French Polynesia in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in June 2024,

Recalling the invitation extended by the President of French Polynesia to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the Territory, as reiterated in the Fourth Committee at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly,¹⁹²

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Recalling the legislative elections held in June 2022, and the territorial elections that were held in April 2023, and noting the establishment of the Special Commission on Decolonization by the Assembly of French Polynesia on 26 October 2023,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of French Polynesia to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of French Polynesia to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of French Polynesia of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

3. *Takes note* of the statement made by the President of the Territory in October 2023 that the Territorial government fully supports a proper decolonization process and self-determination process under the scrutiny of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, General Assembly resolution 67/265, which provided for the reinscription of French Polynesia on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and takes careful note of an independent self-governance assessment of the Territory, presented to the Fourth Committee on 4 October 2016,¹⁹³ that the Territory did not meet the full measure of self-government;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

¹⁸⁹ A/72/74.

¹⁹⁰ Act No. 2010-2 of 5 January 2010 concerning the recognition and compensating of victims of nuclear tests.

¹⁹¹ See A/C.4/78/SR.3, paras. 7–13.

¹⁹² Ibid., para. 13.

¹⁹³ See A/C.4/71/SR.3, paras. 71 and 72.

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Colonial Countries and Peoples in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Special Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in French Polynesia, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

6. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to facilitate a visiting mission to the Territory, and requests the Chair of the Special Committee to take all the steps necessary to that end;

7. *Regrets* that the administering Power has not responded to the request to submit information on French Polynesia under Article 73 *e* of the Charter since the reinscription of the Territory by the General Assembly in 2013;

8. *Reaffirms* that an obligation exists on the part of the administering Power to transmit information under Chapter XI of the Charter, and requests the administering Power to transmit to the Secretary-General such information on French Polynesia as called for under the Charter;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to ensure the permanent sovereignty of the people of French Polynesia over their natural resources, including marine resources and undersea minerals, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

10. *Takes note* of the efforts made by the administering Power concerning the recognition and compensation of victims of nuclear tests, and in that regard encourages the administering Power to take steps to this effect;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide continuous updates on the environmental, ecological, health and other impacts of the 30-year period of nuclear testing in French Polynesia as they become available, in follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, prepared pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 71/120;

12. *Calls upon* the administering Power to initiate a dialogue with the Government of French Polynesia in order to facilitate rapid progress towards a fair and effective self-determination process, under which the terms and timelines for an act of self-determination would be agreed;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of the Non-Self-Governing Territory of French Polynesia and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/105

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)¹⁹⁴

79/105. Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam and examined the report 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 for 2024,¹⁹⁵

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Guam,¹⁹⁶ which contained the information requested by the General Assembly in resolution 78/92 of 7 December 2023, and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Guam and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

¹⁹⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

¹⁹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

¹⁹⁶ A/AC.109/2024/9.

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Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁹⁷ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Guam,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁹⁸

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of Guam require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Recalling the joint letter dated 29 January 2021 addressed to the administering Power from the Special Rapporteurs on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes,

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of Guam in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of Guam and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United States of America as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to Guam and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of Guam in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of Guam with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the

¹⁹⁷ Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹⁹⁸ A/56/61, annex.

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participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,¹⁹⁹

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Noting with concern that a plebiscite on self-determination has been brought to a halt, which followed the ruling²⁰⁰ of a federal court in the United States, the administering Power, holding that the plebiscite could not be limited to native inhabitants,

Recalling, in this regard, the statement made by a representative of the Governor of Guam at the 2019 Caribbean regional seminar concerning the implications of the judicial case in the light of the nature and essence of the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1514 (XV),²⁰¹

Cognizant of the efforts made by the Guam Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of CHamoru Self-Determination to promote in the Territory the holding of a plebiscite on self-determination and to advance its education campaign on each of the three political status options, and recalling that more than 11,000 native inhabitants had been registered in the Guam decolonization registry to vote in the plebiscite,

Recalling that, in a referendum held in 1987, the registered and eligible voters of Guam endorsed a draft Guam Commonwealth Act that would establish a new framework for relations between the Territory and the administering Power, providing for a greater measure of internal self-government for Guam and recognition of the right of the CHamoru people of Guam to self-determination for the Territory,

Aware that negotiations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act ended in 1997 and that Guam has subsequently established a non-binding plebiscite process for a self-determination vote by the eligible CHamoru voters,

Cognizant of the importance of the administering Power's implementing its programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Noting a call for reform in the programme of the administering Power with respect to the thorough, unconditional and expeditious transfer of land property to the people of Guam,

Aware that the federal lawsuit by the administering Power over the CHamoru Land Trust programme was filed in September 2017, and noting the ruling²⁰² issued on 21 December 2018,

Recalling the expressed desire of the territorial Government for a visiting mission by the Special Committee, as renewed during the 2024 Caribbean regional seminar,

Aware of the existing concerns of the Territory regarding the potential social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of the planned transfer of additional military personnel of the administering Power to the Territory,

¹⁹⁹ See resolution 75/123.

²⁰⁰ District Court of Guam, *Davis v. Guam et al.*, decision of 8 March 2017, upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on 29 July 2019 and the Supreme Court of the United States on 4 May 2020.

²⁰¹ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2019.

²⁰² District Court of Guam, *United States v. Guam et al.*, decision of 21 December 2018.

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Noting the concerns most recently expressed by the Territory on this subject before the Special Committee at its 2024 session and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [57/140](#) of 11 December 2002, in which it reiterated that military activities and arrangements by administering Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration should not run counter to the rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories concerned, especially their right to self-determination, including independence, and called upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate the remaining military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution [35/118](#) of 11 December 1980 and the territorial Government's concern that immigration into Guam has resulted in the Indigenous CHamorus becoming a minority in their homeland,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Recalling the general elections in the Territory that were held in November 2022,²⁰³

Expressing its concern at the devastating damage and impact caused in the Territory by Typhoon Mawar in 2023,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of Guam, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Guam to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution [1541 \(XV\)](#) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Guam Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of CHamoru Self-Determination, as well as its public education efforts, and takes note of the study entitled *Giha Mo'na: A Self-determination Study for Guåhan*;

5. *Stresses* that the decolonization process in Guam should be compatible with the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;²⁰⁴

6. *Calls once again upon* the administering Power to take into consideration the expressed will of the CHamoru people as supported by Guam voters in the referendum of 1987 and as subsequently provided for in Guam law regarding CHamoru self-determination efforts, encourages the administering Power and the territorial Government to enter into negotiations on the matter, and stresses the need for continued close monitoring of the overall situation in the Territory;

7. *Requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to transfer land to the original landowners of the Territory, to continue to recognize and to respect the political rights and the cultural and ethnic identity of the CHamoru people of Guam and to take all measures necessary to address the concerns of the territorial Government with regard to the question of immigration;

²⁰³ See [A/AC.109/2023/9](#), paras. 2–4.

²⁰⁴ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

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8. *Also requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested, and welcomes the recent outreach work by the territorial Government;

9. *Further requests* the administering Power to cooperate in establishing programmes for the sustainable development of the economic activities and enterprises of the Territory, noting the special role of the CHamoru people in the development of Guam;

10. *Stresses* the importance 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 being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Guam and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Guam and the administering Power;

11. *Also stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities of the Special Committee, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;

12. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Guam, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

13. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate a visiting mission to the Territory, and requests the Chair of the Special Committee to take all the steps necessary to that end;

14. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

15. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁰⁵ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

16. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation and the impact of militarization on the environment, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report on the environmental impact of the military activities of the administering Power in the Territory, as relevant information becomes available;

18. *Calls upon* the administering Power, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations to provide all the assistance necessary to the Territory, support the recovery and rebuilding efforts and enhance capabilities for emergency preparedness and risk reduction, in particular in the aftermath of Typhoon Mawar that impacted the Territory in 2023;

19. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Guam and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

²⁰⁵ Resolution 70/1.

RESOLUTION 79/106

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²⁰⁶

79/106. Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat and examined the report 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 for 2024,²⁰⁷

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Montserrat²⁰⁸ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Montserrat and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁰⁹ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Montserrat,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,²¹⁰

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of Montserrat require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of Montserrat in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of Montserrat and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

²⁰⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

²⁰⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

²⁰⁸ A/AC.109/2024/10.

²⁰⁹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

²¹⁰ A/56/61, annex.

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Aware of the importance both to Montserrat and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of Montserrat in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of Montserrat with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,²¹¹

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Noting with concern the continuing consequences of the 1995 volcanic eruption, which led to the evacuation of three quarters of the population of the Territory to safe areas of the island and to areas outside the Territory and which continues to have enduring consequences for the economy of the island,

Acknowledging the continuing assistance provided to the Territory by States members of the Caribbean Community, in particular Antigua and Barbuda, which has offered safe refuge and access to educational and health facilities, as well as employment for thousands who have left the Territory,

Noting the continuing efforts of the administering Power and the territorial Government to deal with the consequences of the volcanic eruption,

Recalling the importance of improving the infrastructure and accessibility of Montserrat, as conveyed by the Premier of Montserrat to the Chair of the Special Committee in their meeting on 11 May 2015,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Cognizant of the Territory’s membership in the Caribbean Community, in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States as a founding member, and in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as an associate member,

Recalling the elections in the Territory that were held in November 2019,²¹²

Recalling also the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to Montserrat in December 2019,

²¹¹ See resolution 75/123.

²¹² See A/AC.109/2020/10, para. 3.

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Reiterating its appreciation to the administering Power and to the Government and people of Montserrat for the cooperation and assistance extended to the visiting mission,

Reiterating its endorsement of the report, conclusions and recommendations of the visiting mission,²¹³

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of Montserrat, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Recalls* the 2010 Constitution of Montserrat and the work of the territorial Government with respect to moving forward to consolidate the gains provided for in the Constitution;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

6. *Welcomes* the participation of the Territory in the work of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

7. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities 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, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other organizations, to continue to provide assistance to the Territory in alleviating the consequences of the volcanic eruption;

9. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Montserrat and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Montserrat and the administering Power;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Montserrat, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

11. *Commends* the conclusions and recommendations of the visiting mission to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and to the Government of Montserrat for appropriate action;

12. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to report to the Secretary-General on the steps taken and progress made with regard to the recommendations contained in the report of the visiting mission;

13. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take

²¹³ [A/AC.109/2020/20](#).

steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

14. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²¹⁴ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

15. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Montserrat and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/107

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²¹⁵

79/107. Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the report 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 for 2024,²¹⁶

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and stressing principle VI of the annex to resolution 1541 (XV),

Recalling also the provisions of the Nouméa Accord,²¹⁷ which, inter alia, underscores the importance of the transfer of powers and skills in a timely manner from the administering Power to the people of New Caledonia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources are the heritage of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Indigenous populations,

Concerned about any activities aimed at exploiting the natural and human resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Noting the importance of the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote equitable political, economic and social development in the Territory, including measures in the area of environmental protection, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

²¹⁴ Resolution 70/1.

²¹⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

²¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

²¹⁷ A/AC.109/2114, annex.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Recalling the peaceful conduct of the first and second self-determination referendums in New Caledonia on 4 November 2018 and 4 October 2020, respectively, in which the question “Do you want New Caledonia to accede to full sovereignty and become independent?” was asked, in accordance with the Nouméa Accord and the respective decisions of the Committee of Signatories to the Nouméa Accord of March 2018 and November 2019,

Recalling also the meetings held in Paris from 26 May to 1 June 2021 between the administering Power and political parties in New Caledonia,

Taking note of the holding on 12 December 2021 of the third self-determination referendum in New Caledonia subsequent to the decision taken in June 2021 by the administering Power and the challenges involved and the concerns expressed over the results,

Recalling the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples on the situation of Kanak people in New Caledonia, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session, held from 12 to 30 September and on 21 October 2011,²¹⁸ following his visit to the Territory in February 2011, and stressing the importance of addressing concerns related to the human rights of Indigenous Kanak People, including in eliminating the existing inequalities between the three provinces of the Territory,

Noting with satisfaction the intensification of contacts between New Caledonia and neighbouring countries of the South Pacific region, including through the hosting of New Caledonian delegates in the French diplomatic and consular missions in the region,

Recalling the conclusions of the nineteenth Melanesian Spearhead Group Leaders Summit, under the historic inaugural chairmanship of the Front de libération nationale kanak et socialiste, held in Nouméa from 19 to 21 June 2013, including the Leaders Declaration of the Group reaffirming the strong commitment to and support, including technical assistance, for the self-determination of New Caledonia, in accordance with the Charter and the Nouméa Accord, and taking note of the Melanesian Spearhead Group Leaders Summit communiqué resulting from their meeting held in Port Vila on 23 and 24 August 2023, in which it was agreed and reaffirmed that the inclusion in the United Nations decolonization list of New Caledonia as a Non-Self-Governing Territory is protected and maintained,

Recalling also the admission of New Caledonia as a full member of the Pacific Islands Forum at the forty-seventh Pacific Islands Forum, convened in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, from 8 to 10 September 2016,

Recalling further the exchange of letters between the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the Melanesian Spearhead Group secretariat on the sharing of information on New Caledonia,

Mindful that New Caledonia has entered the most critical phase of its political development, following the holding of the third self-determination referendum on 12 December 2021, a period that requires continued close monitoring by the United Nations of the situation in the Territory in order to help the people of New Caledonia to exercise their right to self-determination, including attainment of a full measure of self-government in accordance with the objectives set out in the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²¹⁹

Taking note of the commitment of all stakeholders in New Caledonia and the administering Power, going forward, to transparent and inclusive dialogue on the future status of the Territory, and noting in this regard the meetings convened in Paris on 28 October 2022 and from 11 to 14 April 2023, as well as the ministerial and high-level visits to New Caledonia from 12 to 15 September and 28 November to 4 December 2022, from 2 to 8 March and 1 to 5 June 2023 and on 23 May 2024,

Recalling the Charter of the Kanak people, common base of the fundamental values and principles of the Kanak civilization, which was proclaimed in April 2014 by the customary authorities, Great Chiefs, Chiefs, Presidents of District Councils and Presidents of the Clan Chiefs Councils, as the sole traditional custodians of the Kanak people of New Caledonia, and noting the concern of the Customary Senate that their interests should be adequately heard by the administering Power and territorial Government on matters of importance to the Indigenous People of New Caledonia,

²¹⁸ A/HRC/18/35/Add.6, annex.

²¹⁹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

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Recalling also the dispatch of two United Nations visiting missions to New Caledonia in 2014 and 2018, which included visits to Paris, as well as the release of the respective reports of the visiting missions of the Special Committee,²²⁰

Noting the strengthened cooperation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to New Caledonia, including its facilitation of the 2014 and 2018 visiting missions, and the agreement for the next visiting mission, as well as the conduct of self-determination referendums in New Caledonia on 4 November 2018, 4 October 2020 and 12 December 2021, in accordance with the Nouméa Accord,

Recalling the successful conduct by New Caledonia of provincial elections on 12 May 2019,

Recalling also the information presented to the Pacific and the Caribbean regional seminars on the implementation of the Third and Fourth International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism since 2014, including the Caribbean regional seminar held in Caracas from 14 to 16 May 2024, and the relevant recommendations adopted by the Special Committee,

Taking note of the information provided by the administering Power at the Pacific regional seminars in 2022 and 2023 and at the Caribbean regional seminars held in Caracas from 14 to 16 May 2024, in the Parish of Saint John, Dominica, from 25 to 27 August 2021, in Grand Anse, Grenada, from 2 to 4 May 2019, and in Kingstown from 16 to 18 May 2017, respectively, as well as by New Caledonian parties at the seminars in 2017, 2022, 2023 and 2024 on developments in the Territory, including on the first referendum on self-determination, and the recommendations adopted by the seminar in 2017, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee for 2017,²²¹

Aware of the challenges encountered in the 2014 provincial electoral process, particularly with regard to the work of the special administrative commissions in updating the special electoral roll, the non-existence of the supplementary electoral roll from 1998 and the unavailability of the 1998 general electoral roll prior to 2014, and their potential impact on the referendum on self-determination, and taking note of the positive progress made since 2014 on the electoral process for the self-determination referendum,

Recalling the invitations from the administering Power to the Electoral Assistance Division of the former Department of Political Affairs and the current Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat to dispatch electoral expert missions to New Caledonia in May 2016 and in subsequent years to observe the work of the special administrative commissions and the advisory committee of experts for the establishment and revision of the special electoral list, including, in particular, for the self-determination referendums in New Caledonia on 4 November 2018, 4 October 2020 and 12 December 2021, consistent with the Nouméa Accord,

Recalling also the transmission by the administering Power to the Special Committee of the final report of the electoral expert mission to New Caledonia conducted in 2016, as well as of the list of measures implemented by the administering Power to follow up on the recommendations of the mission,

Taking note with serious concern of the tragic outbreak of violence and tensions in New Caledonia since May 2024, which remains ongoing, as a consequence of the differing views between various stakeholders in the Non-Self Governing Territory of New Caledonia and the administering Power, France, over the reforms of the provincial electoral list in New Caledonia and the potential impact on political representation of certain segments of the population of New Caledonia, particularly Kanak people, and taking note of efforts undertaken by relevant parties to de-escalate the situation and restore peace and security and address the socioeconomic situation in the Territory,

Noting the concerns of the people of New Caledonia regarding the importance of and need for clarity through an educational campaign by the administering Power concerning the potential referendum outcomes, and the relevant measures to this end taken since 2018 by the administering Power,

Noting also the request of the Committee of Signatories to the Nouméa Accord for an audit of the decolonization process and the outcome of the Nouméa Accord in New Caledonia,

²²⁰ A/AC.109/2014/20/Rev.1 and A/AC.109/2018/20.

²²¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/72/23).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of the Territory in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination,

Taking note of the welcome engagement of the administering Power, at the ministerial level, for consultations with the Bureau of the Special Committee in New York on 7 February 2022, 19 May 2023 and 12 April 2024 on the evolving developments in New Caledonia,

1. *Reaffirms its approval* of the report 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 for 2024;

2. *Reiterates its endorsement* of the reports, observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations visiting missions to New Caledonia conducted in 2014 and 2018;

3. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the administering Power and the Government of New Caledonia for the close cooperation and assistance extended to the visiting missions;

4. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of New Caledonia to determine freely and fairly their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

5. *Notes* the continuing concerns expressed regarding the challenges encountered in the provincial elections process with respect to the persistent varying interpretations of the restricted electorate provisions and the voter registration appeal process, and encourages efforts by the administering Power and the people of New Caledonia to address in an amicable and peaceful manner the concerns of all stakeholders under the existing relevant laws in the Territory and in France, while also respecting and upholding the spirit and letter of the Nouméa Accord;

6. *Urges* all stakeholders in New Caledonia to exercise full restraint to prevent further escalation of the already tense situation, including by law enforcement authorities in New Caledonia taking into account the exercise of proportionality to the situation at hand;

7. *Recalls* the peaceful conduct of the self-determination referendums, in accordance with the Nouméa Accord, on 4 November 2018 and on 4 October 2020, resulting in 56.67 per cent against full sovereignty and independence and 43.33 per cent in favour in the first referendum and 53.26 per cent against full sovereignty and independence and 46.74 per cent in favour in the second referendum, and recalls the holding of the third self-determination referendum on 12 December 2021 amid challenges, including the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the boycott of the referendum by sectors of New Caledonia's eligible referendum voters, resulting in 96.50 per cent against full sovereignty and independence and 3.50 per cent in favour, with a voter turnout of 43.87 per cent;

8. *Also recalls* the decision taken by the administering Power to hold the third self-determination referendum in New Caledonia on 12 December 2021, and reiterates the call upon the administering Power and all relevant stakeholders in New Caledonia to ensure the peaceful, fair, just and transparent conduct of the next steps of the self-determination process, in accordance with the Nouméa Accord;

9. *Expresses the view* that adequate measures are important for the attainment of a full measure of self-government during the upcoming consultations between all stakeholders in the Territory;

10. *Welcomes*, in that respect, the continuous high-level political dialogue and commitment in good faith undertaken by the parties to the Nouméa Accord to find a pathway forward for the attainment of a full measure of self-government, post-Nouméa Accord, as provided in the Accord;

11. *Recalls* the outcome of the twelfth meeting of the Committee of Signatories to the Nouméa Accord, held on 3 October 2014, which, inter alia, stressed the commitment of the administering Power to enable the people of New Caledonia to decide their future status in a fair, credible, democratic and transparent self-determination process consistent with the Nouméa Accord;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

12. *Recalls with interest* the convening of the extraordinary meetings of the Committee of Signatories held in Paris on 5 June 2015, 2 November 2017, 27 March 2018, 14 December 2018 and 10 October 2019, regarding the New Caledonia self-determination process, including, in particular, the electoral roll for the referendum and related issues;

13. *Calls upon* France, the administering Power, in the light of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the visiting missions, to consider further strengthening the education programme to inform the people of New Caledonia about the nature of self-determination so that they may be better prepared to face a future decision on the matter, and requests the Special Committee to provide all available assistance in that regard;

14. *Commends* the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the visiting missions to the Government of France, as the administering Power, and the Government of New Caledonia for appropriate action;

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the willingness reiterated by the administering Power to the Special Committee to facilitate a new visiting mission to New Caledonia, and underlines the importance of undertaking the visiting mission as soon as practicable;

16. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of the people of New Caledonia and within the framework of the Nouméa Accord, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony and mutual respect in order to continue to promote a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination, including attaining a full measure of self-government in accordance with the Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), which would safeguard the rights of all sectors of the population, based on the principle that it is for the people of New Caledonia to choose how to determine their destiny;

17. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 68/87 of 11 December 2013 and 69/97 of 5 December 2014, in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

18. *Welcomes* the actions taken by the administering Power to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General information as required under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, particularly the submission on 12 December 2023 on the most recent developments in New Caledonia;

19. *Notes* the continuing concerns expressed by the Kanak people regarding their underrepresentation in governmental and social structures, incessant migratory flows, the impact of mining on the environment, and the relevance of taking into account the interests of local ownership and equity in natural resources development, and the importance of addressing them in a timely manner;

20. *Urges* the administering Power to maintain effective measures that safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Power to take all steps necessary to protect the property rights of the people of New Caledonia;

21. *Commends* the “Cadres for the future” programme, and encourages further enhancement of the training and capacity-building of high-level executives in the public and private sectors in the Territory, particularly in view of the ongoing transfer of powers from the Government of France to New Caledonia, while ensuring that the transfer of powers is undertaken in a manner consistent with the Nouméa Accord;

22. *Recalls* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples on the situation of Kanak people in New Caledonia, made in the light of relevant international standards, to assist with ongoing efforts to advance the rights of the Kanak people in the context of the implementation of the Nouméa Accord and the United Nations-supported decolonization process;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide economic, social and other assistance to New Caledonia subsequent to the exercise of the right to self-determination by the Territory;

24. *Welcomes* the strengthening of the economic and social rebalancing initiatives undertaken by the administering Power, and urges its continuation in all areas and communities of the Territory, especially for the well-being of the Kanak Indigenous People;

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25. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring the timely transfer of competencies from the administering Power to New Caledonia, provided under the Nouméa Accord;

26. *Encourages* the administering Power, with the cooperation of the Government of New Caledonia, to maintain and enhance safeguards for and guarantees of the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to own, access, use and manage their natural resources, including proprietary rights for their future development;

27. *Recalls* the provisions of the Nouméa Accord to the effect that New Caledonia may become a member or associate member of certain international organizations, and notes the continuing strengthening of ties between New Caledonia and both the European Union and the European Development Fund;

28. *Also recalls* the accession of the Front de libération nationale kanak et socialiste to the Chair of the Melanesian Spearhead Group, the hosting, for the first time in New Caledonia, in June 2013, of the meetings of officials and leaders of the Group, the successful completion of the chairmanship of the Group by the Front de libération nationale kanak et socialiste, in June 2015, and the opening, in February 2013, of the Front de libération nationale kanak et socialiste unit at the headquarters of the Group secretariat in Port Vila;

29. *Acknowledges* the contribution of the Jean-Marie Tjibaou Cultural Centre to the protection of the Indigenous Kanak culture of New Caledonia;

30. *Welcomes* the cooperative attitude of other States and Territories in the region towards New Caledonia, its economic and political aspirations and its increasing participation in regional and international affairs;

31. *Takes note* of the information shared by participants from New Caledonia at the Pacific and the Caribbean regional seminars on the implementation of the Third and Fourth International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism held since May 2014, including on measured progress made in the social, economic, political and environmental spheres and more focused efforts, particularly on the rebalancing initiatives and electoral roll concerns, necessary for the long-term shared mutual benefit of all New Caledonians, and urges the administering Power and the Government of New Caledonia to devote appropriate attention to addressing these issues;

32. *Acknowledges* the peaceful conduct of provincial elections in New Caledonia on 12 May 2019, the preceding municipal elections and the subsequent efforts to form a new Government of New Caledonia, and encourages constructive engagement by all stakeholders in further developing New Caledonia for all, including by respecting and upholding the Nouméa Accord;

33. *Welcomes* the renewed decision of the administering Power to invite the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat to conduct a mission in order to observe the work of the special administrative commissions and the advisory committee of experts for the establishment and revision of the special electoral list, and looks forward to examining its recommendations, and further encourages the administering Power to facilitate the work undertaken in this regard;

34. *Reiterates* the importance of the agreement between the signatories to the Nouméa Accord that the progress made in the emancipation process shall be brought to the attention of the United Nations, and in this regard notes the 1 June 2023 report by the administering Power on its efforts related to the audit of the decolonization process and the outcome of the Nouméa Accord in New Caledonia, as requested by the Committee of Signatories to the Nouméa Accord;

35. *Notes* the socioeconomic, health and related challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to New Caledonia since 2020 and the commendable efforts by the Government of New Caledonia and the administering Power to prevent and stop the spread of the virus in the Territory, and encourages the international community, including the United Nations, to support the provision of timely access to COVID-19 vaccines for the people of New Caledonia;

36. *Decides* to keep under continuous review the process unfolding in New Caledonia as a result of the signing of the Nouméa Accord;

37. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of the question of the Non-Self-Governing Territory of New Caledonia and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/108

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²²²

79/108. Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Pitcairn and examined the report 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 for 2024,²²³

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Pitcairn²²⁴ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Pitcairn and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²²⁵ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Pitcairn,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,²²⁶

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of Pitcairn require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of Pitcairn in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of Pitcairn and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

²²² The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

²²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

²²⁴ A/AC.109/2024/12.

²²⁵ Resolution 1514 (XV).

²²⁶ A/56/61, annex.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Aware of the importance both to Pitcairn and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of Pitcairn in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of Pitcairn with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,²²⁷

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Noting with serious concern that the Territory last participated in the activities of the Special Committee in 2004,

Taking into account the unique character of Pitcairn in terms of population, area and access,

Aware that the administering Power and the territorial Government have implemented a governance structure to strengthen administrative capacity in the Territory, based on consultations with the people of the Territory,

Recalling that the administering Power and the territorial Government have developed a five-year strategic development plan, covering the period from 2019 to 2024, and noting that the Government of Pitcairn is developing a new strategic plan, with support from the administering Power, to address the challenges facing its small and ageing population,

Noting the main challenges to socioeconomic development in the Territory, including the legacy of the child sexual abuse history and the continuing need to maintain stringent child protection procedures, the ageing population and its declining economic activity, with little or no migration to the island, and limited access to and from the island,

Recalling that a marine protected area was established around Pitcairn in September 2016, and noting the Pitcairn Islands marine protected area management plan for the period 2021–2026,²²⁸

Welcoming the measures taken by the administering Power to improve accessibility to the Territory with the introduction of enhanced transport and shipping services,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Noting the elections that were held in November 2023,²²⁹

²²⁷ See resolution 75/123.

²²⁸ See A/AC.109/2022/12, para. 41.

²²⁹ See A/AC.109/2024/12, “The Territory at a glance”.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of Pitcairn, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;
3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Pitcairn to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;
4. *Welcomes* all efforts by the administering Power and the territorial Government that would further devolve operational responsibilities to the Territory, with a view to gradually expanding self-government, including through the training of local personnel;
5. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 b of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;
6. *Also requests* the administering Power to continue its assistance for the improvement of the economic, social, educational and other conditions of the population of the Territory and to continue its discussions with the territorial Government on how best to support socioeconomic and environmental security in Pitcairn, including as regards demographic matters;
7. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities 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, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;
8. *Recalls* the development of a new strategy for repopulation and the creation of a child safeguarding framework in place in Pitcairn;
9. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Pitcairn and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Pitcairn and the administering Power;
10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 b of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Pitcairn, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;
11. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;
12. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²³⁰ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia,

²³⁰ Resolution 70/1.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

13. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Pitcairn and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/109

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²³¹

79/109. Question of Saint Helena

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Saint Helena and examined the report 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 for 2024,²³²

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Saint Helena²³³ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Saint Helena and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²³⁴ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Saint Helena,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,²³⁵

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of Saint Helena require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment

²³¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

²³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

²³³ A/AC.109/2024/13.

²³⁴ Resolution 1514 (XV).

²³⁵ A/56/61, annex.

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of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of Saint Helena in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of Saint Helena and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to Saint Helena and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of Saint Helena in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of Saint Helena with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,²³⁶

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Noting the statement made by a representative of the Legislative Council of Saint Helena at the Caribbean regional seminar held in Caracas from 14 to 16 May 2024,²³⁷

Taking into account the unique character of Saint Helena in terms of its population, geography and natural resources,

²³⁶ See resolution 75/123.

²³⁷ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2024.

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Aware of the efforts of the administering Power and the territorial Government to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the population of Saint Helena, in particular in the areas of employment, transport and communications infrastructure, and of the adoption of the Sustainable Economic Development Plan 2018–2028,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Noting the general election that was held in October 2021,²³⁸

Recalling the introduction of a ministerial system of government on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment Order that came into effect in October 2021,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Saint Helena to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of Saint Helena, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Saint Helena to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the 2009 Constitution of the Territory and the further development of democratic and good governance, including the governance reform process;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

6. *Requests* the administering Power and relevant international organizations to continue to support the efforts of the territorial Government to address the socioeconomic development challenges of the Territory;

7. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities 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, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;

8. *Also stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Saint Helena and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Saint Helena and the administering Power;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Saint Helena, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

10. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

²³⁸ See A/AC.109/2023/13, “The Territory at a glance”.

11. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²³⁹ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

12. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Saint Helena and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/110

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²⁴⁰

79/110. Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Taking note of the report 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 for 2024,²⁴¹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories, in particular General Assembly resolution 78/97 of 7 December 2023,

Noting with appreciation the continuing exemplary cooperation of New Zealand as the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to Tokelau and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Noting with appreciation also the collaborative contribution to the development of Tokelau by New Zealand and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that, as a small island Territory, Tokelau exemplifies the situation of most remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories and that, as a case study pointing to successful cooperation for decolonization, Tokelau has wider significance for the United Nations as it seeks to complete its work in decolonization,

Recalling the status of Tokelau as an associate member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and of the Pacific Islands Forum,

Acknowledging the World No Tobacco Day Award for the western Pacific region granted to Tokelau in 2017 by the World Health Organization for its policy entitled “Tobacco-Free Tokelau by 2020”, and expressing hope that this could contribute to the health and well-being of the Territory and its peoples,

²³⁹ Resolution 70/1.

²⁴⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

²⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

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Cognizant that New Zealand and Tokelau signed, on 21 November 2003, a document entitled “Joint statement of the principles of partnership”, which sets out the rights and responsibilities of the two partners, including in relation to the question of self-determination for Tokelau,

Bearing in mind the decision of the General Fono at its meeting in November 2003, following extensive consultations undertaken in all three villages, to explore formally with New Zealand the option of self-government in free association, its decision in August 2005 to hold in February 2006 a referendum on self-determination on the basis of a draft constitution for Tokelau and a draft treaty of free association with New Zealand, and its subsequent decision to hold a further referendum in October 2007, and bearing in mind also that the two referendums did not produce the two-thirds majority of valid votes cast required by the General Fono to change the status of Tokelau from that of a Non-Self-Governing Territory under the administration of New Zealand,

Recalling the decision of the General Fono on 23 May 2022 to revive dialogue on self-determination for Tokelau in the lead-up to the centenary of New Zealand administration of Tokelau in February 2026, which was supported by New Zealand, as the administering Power,

Recalling also the holding of free and fair elections in the Territory on 23 January 2020 and the change of the Ulu-o-Tokelau during the General Fono, on 19 May 2022, and recalling further the democratic election of the General Fono on 26 January 2023,

Recalling further the 2013 constitutional consultations, to be further considered by the Constitution Committee, which were driven by the people of Tokelau and which aimed at developing a model of government structure that is culturally appropriate and sensitive to their current situation, culminating in the approval and ratification of the national symbol of the Territory, along with the constitution, national anthem and national flag,

Cognizant of the statement made by the Ulu-o-Tokelau at the Pacific regional seminar on the implementation of the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, held in Nadi, Fiji, from 21 to 23 May 2014, and also of the written statement for the Pacific regional seminar held in Saint George’s from 9 to 11 May 2018, as well as the statement made on 12 June 2023 to the resumed session of the Special Committee, that the self-determination process of the Territory could not be addressed in isolation from the threat of climate change, the rise in sea level and the challenges to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁴² and bearing in mind the development aspirations of Tokelau as expressed in its revised National Strategic Plan 2021–2026, with a shared vision of “Thriving communities with opportunities for all”, including an ambition to confidently declare that Tokelau has made significant progress in its development journey and that it is ready and capable of proceeding to be a self-governing nation,

Recalling the official launch in April 2017 of the climate change strategy of Tokelau, entitled “Living with change: an integrated national strategy for enhancing the resilience of Tokelau to climate change and related hazards, 2017–2030”, and the implementation plan for the first five years of the strategy, from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2022, and recalling the launch of the Tokelau national greenhouse gas inventory report on 11 April 2019,

Recalling also the announcement of the administering Power that, as requested by the Government of Tokelau, it had submitted a formal declaration to the United Nations to extend the territorial application of both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁴³ and the Paris Agreement²⁴⁴ to Tokelau,

Recalling further the statements made by the representatives of the Government of New Zealand, as the administering Power, on 17 June 2019, at a session of the Special Committee, and at the Caribbean regional seminar held in Grand Anse, Grenada, in May 2019, which underlined the shared vision with Tokelau of building a stronger partnership, including on the governance and more effective management of public services, finances and infrastructure assets, with emphasis on quality health care and education, gender empowerment, disaster risk mitigation and resilience-building, and enhancing inter-atoll connectivity, including the vessel to support search and rescue missions, medical evacuations and general transport between the atolls, which entered into service in April 2019, as well as at the 9th meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), on 14 October 2022, and on 12 June 2023 at the resumed session of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard

²⁴² Resolution 70/1.

²⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

²⁴⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

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to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, where it further reaffirmed the strengthened partnership between New Zealand and Tokelau, including in combating the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and commitment to work in trilateral cooperation with the United Nations to deliver on the self-determination outcome as desired by the people of Tokelau,

Recalling the landmark first-ever international submarine fibre-optic cable connecting to Tokelau on 20 September 2021 for strengthening information and communications technology for the sustainable development of Tokelau,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the decision of the General Fono on 23 May 2022 to revisit the views of the people of Tokelau and revive the dialogue on the question of self-determination for Tokelau in the lead-up to the centenary of New Zealand administration of Tokelau in February 2026;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made towards the devolution of power to the three taupulega (village councils) since 2004, and notes that further discussion is planned on the recommendations in the report on the devolution review, compiled in 2012, and the additional recent efforts in Tokelau in addressing a future governance model that accounts for, inter alia, the Territory's religious faith, culture and identity;

3. *Recalls with satisfaction* the democratic elections in Tokelau held on 23 January 2020 for the tenth General Fono and the subsequent swearing-in of the Ulu-o-Tokelau on 8 March 2021, and notes the subsequent change of the Ulu-o-Tokelau on 19 May 2022 at the General Fono, and the most recent election of the General Fono on 26 January 2023 and the subsequent inauguration of the Ulu-o-Tokelau in March 2024;

4. *Recognizes* the ongoing socioeconomic development challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to Tokelau, including the first recorded cases of community transmission in May 2023, and the close cooperation with the administering Power, New Zealand, neighbouring countries and the World Health Organization in successfully addressing the pandemic in Tokelau;

5. *Notes with appreciation* that Tokelau and New Zealand remain firmly committed to the ongoing development of Tokelau for the long-term benefit of the people of Tokelau, with particular emphasis on the further development of facilities on each atoll that meet their current requirements, including investment that has enabled Tokelau to be directly connected by an undersea fibre-optic cable on 20 September 2021 for faster and more reliable Internet services, improved maritime transport infrastructure and services, quality health care and education and support for the fisheries sector;

6. *Takes note* of the National Strategic Plan 2021–2026 of Tokelau, which further prioritizes good governance, human and infrastructure development, telecommunication, transportation, sustainability and climate change adaptation, as an important framework for the Territory's sustainable future, with a shared vision of “Thriving communities with opportunities for all”;

7. *Acknowledges* the ongoing and consistent commitment of New Zealand to meeting the social and economic requirements of the people of Tokelau, including through new shipping service assets and shipping infrastructure development, and budget support for the delivery of education services ranging from early childhood education to foundation courses for tertiary study, as well as the support and cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization;

8. *Recalls* the completion by Tokelau in 2013 of the Tokelau Renewable Energy Project with the support of the administering Power and the receipt by the Government of the Renewable Energy Award granted by the New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority;

9. *Also recalls* measures taken by Tokelau to safeguard the health of its peoples through its “Tobacco-Free Tokelau by 2020” policy, launched in 2017, and encourages the necessary support for its implementation from the administering Power, the United Nations system and relevant stakeholders;

10. *Acknowledges* the need of Tokelau for continued support from the international community and its desire to become part of the discussions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the impacts of climate change and the protection of the environment and oceans, and in this regard encourages, as appropriate, assistance towards the implementation of the climate change strategy of Tokelau, entitled “Living with change: an integrated national strategy for enhancing the resilience of Tokelau to climate change and related hazards, 2017–2030”;

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11. *Appreciates* the efforts of the administering Power to include in its national reporting to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change the climate mitigation action taken by Tokelau, and also recalls the milestone achievement of Tokelau in the launch of its national greenhouse gas inventory report on 11 April 2019;

12. *Recalls with satisfaction* the establishment and operation of the Tokelau International Trust Fund to support the ongoing needs of Tokelau, and calls upon Member States and international and regional agencies to contribute to the Fund and thereby lend practical support to Tokelau in overcoming the problems of smallness, isolation and lack of resources;

13. *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperative attitude of the other States and territories in the Pacific region towards Tokelau and their support for its economic and political aspirations and its increasing participation in regional and international affairs, including at the fiftieth Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting, held in Tuvalu in August 2019, as an associate member, represented by the Ulu-o-Tokelau;

14. *Calls upon* the administering Power and United Nations agencies to continue to provide assistance to Tokelau as it further develops;

15. *Recognizes* the positive actions taken by the administering Power to transmit to the Secretary-General under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations information regarding the political, economic and social situation of Tokelau;

16. *Commends* the renewed strong commitment of both Tokelau and New Zealand to continuing to work together in the interests of Tokelau and its people;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question of the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Tokelau and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/111

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²⁴⁵

79/111. Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands and examined the report 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 for 2024,²⁴⁶

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the Turks and Caicos Islands²⁴⁷ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁴⁸ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Turks and Caicos Islands,

²⁴⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

²⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

²⁴⁷ A/AC.109/2024/15.

²⁴⁸ Resolution 1514 (XV).

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Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,²⁴⁹

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to the Turks and Caicos Islands and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of the Turks and Caicos Islands in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,²⁵⁰

²⁴⁹ A/56/61, annex.

²⁵⁰ See resolution 75/123.

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Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Recalling the statement made by a representative of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands at the 2022 Pacific regional seminar,²⁵¹

Recalling also the dispatch of the United Nations special mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands in 2006 at the request of the territorial Government and with the concurrence of the administering Power,

Recalling further the endorsement by the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community of the report of the Community's fact-finding mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands in 2013, which called for, inter alia, a referendum on self-determination and a mechanism for amending the Constitution,

Recalling that, in March 2014, the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community received an update on the situation in the Turks and Caicos Islands, which they will continue to monitor, and that they expressed their support for the full restoration of democracy in the Territory on terms driven by its people,

Recalling with concern the devastating damage and impact caused in the Territory by Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria in 2017,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Recalling the general election that was held in February 2021,²⁵²

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of the Turks and Caicos Islands, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Takes note* of the positions and repeated calls of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in support of a democratically elected territorial Government and of the full restoration of democracy in the Territory as decided by its people;

5. *Notes* the continuing debate on constitutional reform within the Territory, and stresses the importance of participation by all groups and interested parties in the consultation process;

6. *Stresses* the importance of having in place in the Territory a constitution that reflects the aspirations and wishes of its people, based on the mechanisms for popular consultation;

7. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 b of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;

²⁵¹ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2022.

²⁵² See A/AC.109/2023/15, para. 18.

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8. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

9. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities 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, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;

10. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the territorial Government addressing the need for attention to be paid to the enhancement of socioeconomic development across the Territory;

11. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between the Turks and Caicos Islands and the administering Power;

12. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in the Turks and Caicos Islands, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

13. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

14. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁵³ including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

15. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

16. *Reiterates its call upon* the administering Power, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations to provide all the assistance necessary to the Territory, support the recovery and rebuilding efforts and enhance capabilities for emergency preparedness and risk reduction, in particular in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria that impacted the Territory in 2017;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/112

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²⁵⁴

²⁵³ Resolution 70/1.

²⁵⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

79/112. Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands and examined the report 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 for 2024,²⁵⁵

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the United States Virgin Islands²⁵⁶ and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960, [1541 \(XV\)](#) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁵⁷ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the United States Virgin Islands,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,²⁵⁸

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of the United States Virgin Islands require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of the United States Virgin Islands in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of the United States Virgin Islands and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United States of America as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to the United States Virgin Islands and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of the United States Virgin Islands in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of the United States Virgin Islands with

²⁵⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

²⁵⁶ [A/AC.109/2024/16](#).

²⁵⁷ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

²⁵⁸ [A/56/61](#), annex.

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their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Pursuing goals and addressing needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, held by the Special Committee in Caracas and hosted by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from 14 to 16 May 2024, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2021–2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,²⁵⁹

Recalling also the statement made by the Lieutenant Governor, as a representative of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, at the 2019 Caribbean regional seminar,²⁶⁰

Noting with serious concern that the Territory last participated in the activities of the Special Committee in 2019,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Recalling the fifth attempt of the Territory to review the existing Revised Organic Act, which organizes its internal governance arrangements, as well as its requests to the administering Power and the United Nations system for assistance to its public education programme,

Recalling also that a draft constitution was proposed in 2009 and subsequently forwarded to the administering Power, which in 2010 requested the Territory to consider its objections to the draft constitution,

Recalling further that the Fifth Revision Convention, established and convened in 2012, was mandated to ratify and approve the final revised draft constitution,

Expressing its concern about the extended time spent on the constitutional review process, and stressing the importance of the Special Committee receiving updated information in due time regarding the status of the drafting of the constitution,

Recalling the referendum held on 3 November 2020 on convening a constitutional convention to consider adopting the Revised Organic Act of the United States Virgin Islands, or portions of it, as the Constitution of the Territory, and noting the establishment of the Sixth Constitutional Convention,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Recalling with concern the devastating damage and impact caused in the Territory by Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria in 2017,

Recalling the election that was held in November 2022,²⁶¹

²⁵⁹ See resolution 75/123.

²⁶⁰ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2019.

²⁶¹ See A/AC.109/2023/16, para. 2.

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1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of the United States Virgin Islands, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;
3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;
4. *Requests* the administering Power to regularly provide the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with relevant updates on the work of the Sixth Constitutional Convention, established following the referendum held in November 2020, and to assist the Territory in this process;
5. *Also requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 b of the Charter, and in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;
6. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Office of Self-Determination and Constitutional Development in the University of the Virgin Islands, with funding from the administering Power, to address the issue of self-determination, including political status and constitutional education;
7. *Reiterates its call for* the inclusion of the Territory in regional programmes of the United Nations Development Programme, consistent with the participation of other Non-Self-Governing Territories;
8. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
9. *Stresses* that the Territory should continue to participate in the activities of the Special Committee, including regional seminars, in order to provide the Committee with up-to-date information regarding the decolonization process;
10. *Also stresses* the importance of the Special Committee being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between the United States Virgin Islands and the administering Power;
11. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 b of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in the United States Virgin Islands, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;
12. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;
13. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁶² including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all,

²⁶² Resolution 70/1.

reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

14. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

15. *Reiterates its call upon* the administering Power, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations to provide all the assistance necessary to the Territory, support the recovery and rebuilding efforts and enhance capabilities for emergency preparedness and risk reduction, in particular in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria that impacted the Territory in 2017;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of the United States Virgin Islands and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/113

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 178 to 3, with 1 abstention,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²⁶³

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: France

79/113. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report 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 for 2024,²⁶⁴

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations

²⁶³ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

²⁶⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

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concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 78/100 of 7 December 2023,

Recognizing the need for flexible, practical and innovative approaches towards reviewing the options for self-determination for the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a view to implementing the plan of action for the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Reiterating the importance of dissemination of information as an instrument for furthering the aims of the Declaration, and mindful of the role of world public opinion in effectively assisting the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to achieve self-determination,

Recognizing the role played by the administering Powers in transmitting information to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the terms of Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations,

Stressing the importance of the visiting missions of the Special Committee in contributing substantially to the dissemination of information on decolonization,

Recognizing that the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat, through the United Nations information centres, must play a bigger role, in accordance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, in the dissemination of information at the regional level on the activities of the United Nations,

Recalling the issuance by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee, of an information leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Aware of the role of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization,

1. *Approves* the activities in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization undertaken by the Department of Global Communications and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization, and encourages the continued updating and wide dissemination of the information leaflet on what the United Nations can do to assist Non-Self-Governing Territories, published in accordance with General Assembly resolution 61/129 of 14 December 2006, and updated for the United Nations website on decolonization;

2. *Considers it important* to continue and expand its efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with particular emphasis on the options for self-determination available for the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to this end requests the Department of Global Communications, through the United Nations information centres in the relevant regions, to actively engage and seek new and innovative ways to disseminate material to the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further enhance the information provided on the United Nations decolonization website and to continue to include the full series of reports of the regional seminars on decolonization, the statements and scholarly papers presented at those seminars and links to the full series of reports 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, and stresses that the Department of Global Communications and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs continue to be jointly responsible for maintaining and enhancing the United Nations decolonization website;

4. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to continue its efforts to update web-based information on the assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

5. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee and to continue their efforts to take measures through all of the media available, including publications, radio, television, the Internet and social media, to give publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, inter alia:

(a) To develop procedures to collect, prepare and disseminate, particularly to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, basic material on the issue of self-determination of the peoples of the Territories;

(b) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

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(c) To explore further the idea of a programme of collaboration with the decolonization focal points of territorial Governments, particularly in the Pacific and Caribbean regions, to help to improve the exchange of information;

(d) To encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization;

(e) To encourage the involvement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the dissemination of information on decolonization;

(f) To report to the Special Committee on measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications to webcast the formal meetings of the Special Committee;

7. *Requests* all States, including the administering Powers, to accelerate the dissemination of information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/114

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 136 to 3, with 43 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²⁶⁵

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

79/114. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report 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 for 2024,²⁶⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its subsequent resolutions concerning the implementation of

²⁶⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

²⁶⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).*

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the Declaration, the most recent of which was resolution 78/101 of 7 December 2023, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind its resolution 75/123 of 10 December 2020, by which it declared the period 2021–2030 the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and the need to examine ways and means to ascertain the wishes of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the basis of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism has been one of the priorities of the United Nations and continues to be one of its priorities for the Fourth International Decade,

Regretting that measures to eliminate colonialism by 2020, as called for in its resolution 65/119 of 10 December 2010, have not been successful,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the eradication of colonialism, as well as racial discrimination and violations of basic human rights,

Noting with satisfaction the continued efforts of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the formal participation of all administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee with regard to the relevant Territories under their administration in accordance with Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of certain administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, and encouraging the others also to do so,

Noting that the Caribbean regional seminar was held in Caracas from 14 to 16 May 2024,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions and decisions on decolonization, including its resolution 75/123, by which it declared the period 2021–2030 the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all steps necessary to enable the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination, including independence, on a case-by-case basis;

2. *Reaffirms once again* that the existence of colonialism in any form or manifestation, including economic exploitation, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples²⁶⁷ and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;²⁶⁸

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms its support once again* for the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination, including independence, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power of each Territory on the agenda 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 to cooperate fully in the work of the Special Committee and to participate formally in its future sessions and seminars;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to cooperate fully with the Special Committee to develop and finalize, as soon as possible, a constructive programme of work on a case-by-case basis for the Non-Self-Governing Territories to facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Special Committee and the relevant resolutions on decolonization, including resolutions on specific Territories;

²⁶⁷ Resolution 1514 (XV).

²⁶⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

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7. *Recalls with satisfaction* the professional, open and transparent conduct of both the February 2006 and the October 2007 referendums to determine the future status of Tokelau, monitored by the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

(b) To continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(c) To continue to examine the political, economic and social situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to recommend to the General Assembly, as appropriate, the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, including independence, in accordance with the relevant resolutions on decolonization, including resolutions on specific Territories;

(d) To develop and finalize, as soon as possible and in cooperation with the administering Power and the Territory in question, a constructive programme of work on a case-by-case basis for the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Special Committee and the relevant resolutions on decolonization, including resolutions on specific Territories;

(e) To continue to dispatch visiting and special missions to the Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the relevant resolutions on decolonization, including resolutions on specific Territories;

(f) To conduct seminars, as appropriate, for the purpose of receiving and disseminating information on the work of the Special Committee, and to facilitate participation by the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in those seminars;

(g) To take all steps necessary to enlist worldwide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

(h) To observe annually the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, inter alia, to facilitate visiting missions of the Committee to the Territories on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions on specific Territories;

10. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations visiting missions to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, where applicable, are an effective means of ascertaining the situation of the peoples of the Territories, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions on specific Territories, and therefore requests the Special Committee to undertake at least one visiting mission a year;

11. *Recalls* that the plan of action for the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,²⁶⁹ updated as necessary, represents an important legislative authority for the attainment of self-government by the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and that the case-by-case assessment of the attainment of self-government in each Territory can make an important contribution to this process;

12. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

²⁶⁹ A/56/61, annex.

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13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to ensure that economic and other activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration do not adversely affect the interests of the peoples but instead promote development, and to assist them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

14. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to terminate military activities and eliminate military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

15. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable rights of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the relevant administering Powers to take all steps necessary to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

16. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance, as needed, to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and requests the administering Powers to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination, including independence;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, President pro tempore of the Special Committee, to meet informally at least once a year with the Chair and the Bureau of the Committee during the intersessional period, in order to explore innovative ways of using his good offices to help to advance the decolonization agenda on a case-by-case basis;

19. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 2024, in which the programme of work for 2025 is outlined, in particular the Pacific regional seminar and a visiting mission to one of the Territories on its agenda, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions on specific Territories;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the resources at the disposal of the Special Committee in order to ensure that the Committee has the funding, facilities and services commensurate with its envisioned yearly programmes, as mandated in relevant General Assembly resolutions, including, especially, in paragraph 8 of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/115

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 113 to none, with 63 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/431, para. 33)²⁷⁰

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco,

²⁷⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Fourth Committee was submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and was adopted by the Fourth Committee as amended.

Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

79/115. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: eradicating colonialism in all its forms and manifestations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report 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 for 2024,²⁷¹

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁷² the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations²⁷³ and the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,²⁷⁴

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its subsequent resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, and recalling also its resolutions on the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Noting that, while the United Nations has made great progress in the field of decolonization since its establishment in 1945, as demonstrated by the increase in the membership of the United Nations, this task remains incomplete, as several territories have not achieved the full exercise of their right to self-determination,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the provisions contained in the Declaration have not been fully implemented,

Recognizing how little is known about the 500-year-long period of colonialism, the transatlantic slave trade and its lasting consequences, felt throughout the world,

Recognizing also that the eradication of colonialism has been one of the priorities of the United Nations and continues to be one of its priorities for the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Recalling and appreciating efforts by Member States to support the efforts of developing countries towards the realization of the full potential of education with a view to addressing the lingering effects of colonialism and ensuring the sustainable development of affected countries,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations prevents the development of international economic cooperation, impedes social, cultural and economic development and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Solemnly proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting the increasing willingness and emerging practice to acknowledge the need to repair the continuing impacts of, inter alia, colonialism, including through reparatory justice and, where appropriate, the pursuit of reparations,

1. *Reaffirms* that all peoples have the right to self-determination, and that by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

2. *Also reaffirms* that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

²⁷¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/79/23).

²⁷² Resolution 1514 (XV).

²⁷³ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

²⁷⁴ Resolution 3201 (S-VI).

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3. *Urges* in this regard the full and expeditious implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, and reiterates the determination of the United Nations and the international community to fulfil their promise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, freedom and justice, as contained in the Charter of the United Nations;
4. *Reaffirms its support* for the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination, including independence, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization;
5. *Reaffirms* that the existence of colonialism in any form or manifestation is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁷⁵ the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
6. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the crimes committed during the colonial era, and reaffirms its determination to take all steps necessary to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;
7. *Calls upon* donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners in a position to do so to give utmost consideration to the needs of Non-Self-Governing Territories and other territories that have not yet attained independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and subsequent United Nations resolutions on decolonization, including by considering an increase in technical assistance for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, health care and education;
8. *Decides* to advance discussions aimed at declaring 14 December, the day of the adoption of the Declaration, an annual International Day against Colonialism in All Its Forms and Manifestations;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as with concerned former colonies among the States Members of the United Nations, to develop an outreach programme to mobilize educational institutions and civil society to expand their activities in the field of remembering colonialism, its root causes and consequences;
10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session an item entitled “Eradicating colonialism in all its forms and manifestations”;
11. *Also decides* to continue to examine this question at its eightieth session.

²⁷⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

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RESOLUTION 79/194

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/434, para. 21)¹

79/194. Information and communications technologies for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/132 of 19 December 2023 on information and communications technologies for sustainable development, as well as previous resolutions on the issue,²

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2024/13 of 23 July 2024 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, as well as previous resolutions on the issue,³

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁴

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations focal point for science, technology and innovation for development and as a forum in the examination of science and technology questions and the role of science and technology as enablers for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, the advancement of understanding of science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries, and the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters for development within the United Nations system,

Recognizing also the role of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, which includes the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, the inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals and the online platform, as a tool to facilitate multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships among Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific, technical and academic communities, United Nations entities and other stakeholders in order to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including through forging partnerships, such as the Partnership in Action on STI for SDGs Road Maps,

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

² Resolutions 56/183, 57/238, 59/220, 60/252, 62/182, 63/202, 64/187, 65/141, 66/184, 67/195, 68/198, 69/204, 70/184, 71/212, 72/200, 73/218, 74/197, 75/202, 76/189 and 77/150.

³ Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46, 2008/3, 2009/7, 2010/2, 2011/16, 2012/5, 2013/9, 2014/27, 2015/26, 2016/22, 2017/21, 2018/28, 2019/24, 2020/12, 2021/28, 2022/15 and 2023/3.

⁴ Resolution 71/256, annex.

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Recalling the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,⁵ and endorsed by the General Assembly,⁶ and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,⁷ and endorsed by the Assembly,⁸

Recalling also the references to information and communications technologies contained in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and reiterating calls for close alignment between the World Summit on the Information Society process and the 2030 Agenda, as well as other relevant intergovernmental outcomes,

Recalling further the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,⁹ held in New York on 15 and 16 December 2015, in which it took stock of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, addressed potential information and communications technology gaps and identified areas for continued focus,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Reaffirming its common desire and commitment to the World Summit on the Information Society vision as laid out in the Geneva Declaration of Principles,

Reaffirming also the outcome of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, which provides an overview of implementation action lines, challenges, vision and priority areas, and recognizing the need for all people to have media and information literacy skills, which are important in order to fully participate in an inclusive information society,

Recognizing that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing new technologies, stressing the need to close the digital divides, both between and within countries and including the rural-urban, youth-older persons, disability and gender digital divides, as well as those in vulnerable situations,

Emphasizing the importance of harnessing information and communications technologies for development, and recalling the need to emphasize quality of access to bridge digital and knowledge divides, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels,¹⁰

Taking note also of the report on the economic impact of broadband in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, jointly prepared by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the International Telecommunication Union, as well as the United Nations E-Government Survey prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat,

Recognizing that the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,¹¹ the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034 and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity¹² aim to leverage the potential of

⁵ See [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex.

⁶ See resolution [59/220](#).

⁷ See [A/60/687](#).

⁸ See resolution [60/252](#).

⁹ Resolution [70/125](#).

¹⁰ [A/79/62-E/2024/3](#).

¹¹ Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

¹² Resolution [78/317](#), annex.

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science, technology and innovation to address the sustainable development challenges facing the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, respectively,

Noting the call for the continuation of annual reports on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the Economic and Social Council, and reaffirming the role of the Commission, as set forth in Council resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006, as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit,

Noting also the holding of the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development from 15 to 19 April 2024, and looking forward to the twenty-eighth session, which will have as priority themes “Diversifying economies in a world of accelerated digitalization” and “Technology foresight and technology assessment for sustainable development”, thus providing a platform for all stakeholders to share experiences and pursue partnerships for capacity-building,

Taking note of the report of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, entitled “The age of digital interdependence”, submitted to the Secretary-General on 10 June 2019, also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Road map for digital cooperation”, presented on 11 June 2020,¹³ as well as the establishment of the Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology, and further taking note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General, in his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”,¹⁴ to improve digital cooperation, with a view to bridging digital divides and accelerating the positive contribution that digital technologies can play in society, including towards achieving the 2030 Agenda,

Considering the commitments in the Global Digital Compact, and looking forward to their implementation, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities, and applicable legal frameworks to harness digital technologies to fast-track progress in the achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions, and to bridge the digital divides within and between countries and advance an equitable and inclusive digital environment for all while acknowledging the need for the required means of implementation for developing countries, including the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms,

Noting the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum, jointly organized annually by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, and looking forward to the “WSIS+20 Forum High-level Event”, to be held in Geneva in 2025, co-hosted by Switzerland and the International Telecommunication Union,

Taking note of the United Nations Development Programme Digital Strategy 2022–2025, which seeks to assist countries, upon their request, in their efforts towards digital transformation through the creation of inclusive and resilient digital ecosystems,

Taking note also of the report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development entitled *The State of Broadband Report 2024: Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for Universal Connectivity*,

Recognizing the fact that information and communications technologies are critical enablers of economic development and investment, with consequential benefits for employment and social welfare, by lowering barriers to economic participation, and that the increasing pervasiveness of information and communications technologies within society has had profound impacts on the ways in which Governments deliver services, businesses relate to consumers and citizens participate in public and private life,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development entitled *Digital Economy Report 2024: Shaping an Environmentally Sustainable and Inclusive Digital Future*,

Noting the tax challenges arising from digitalization of the economy and the importance of ensuring that tax is paid where value is created, and noting also international efforts to address this issue,

¹³ [A/74/821](#).

¹⁴ [A/75/982](#).

Stressing, however, that recent progress notwithstanding, important and growing digital divides remain between and within developed and developing countries in terms of the availability, affordability and use of information and communications technologies and access to broadband, stressing also the urgent need to close digital divides, including with regard to such issues as the affordability of the Internet, and to ensure that the benefits of information and communications technologies, including new technologies, are available to all, stressing further that the benefits of these technologies should be fairly distributed, and in this regard reaffirming its commitment to significantly increasing access to information and communications technologies and striving to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries by 2020, and noting the many efforts to help to bridge digital divides and expand access, including the Connect 2030 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology, including Broadband, for Sustainable Development,

Recalling the vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁵

Stressing the necessity for all forms of development cooperation, including aid flows, to promote digital transformation,

Recalling the Working Group on the Digital Gender Divide of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and the recommendations for action in bridging the gender digital divide contained in its progress report, and taking note of the report of the Working Group on Education of the Broadband Commission entitled “Digital skills for life and work”,

Recognizing that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all of the Sustainable Development Goals, and emphasizing the need to target science, technology and innovation strategies to address the empowerment of women and girls and to reduce inequalities, including the gender digital divide,

Noting with great concern the fact that a gender digital divide persists in women’s access to and use and development of information and communications technologies, including in education, employment and other areas of economic and social development, and in this regard welcoming the many initiatives that focus on access, skills and leadership to promote the equal participation and empowerment of women and girls in the digital age, such as the International Girls in ICT Day of the International Telecommunication Union and the Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age, known as the Equals Partnership,

Noting with great concern also that many developing countries lack meaningful and affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizing the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, data management, and promote inclusive digital literacy to bridge the digital and knowledge divides,

Reaffirming the importance of data for the Sustainable Development Goals and for development, recognizing the importance of identifying innovative, interoperable and inclusive mechanisms to enable data to flow with trust within and between countries to mutual benefit, while respecting relevant data protection and privacy safeguards and applicable legal frameworks,

Recognizing the need to focus on capacity-development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support, with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society,

Recognizing also that harnessing the benefits of digital technologies for inclusive, equitable and quality education and lifelong learning opportunities requires the advancement of connectivity, capacities and content, and electricity coverage, and acknowledging the need for access to broadband Internet and technology devices, digital

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

inclusion, skills and literacy, and to incorporate digital competencies into the education system for the capacity-building of educators and students,

Noting that a range of topics continues to emerge on issues related to the access to and use and applications of information and communications technologies and their effects on economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development,

Noting with concern that digital divides between and within countries, including those related to artificial intelligence, continue to widen and that developing countries and, in particular, those in special situations face significant challenges in keeping pace with the rapid acceleration of artificial intelligence development, and acknowledging the need to better realize the benefits of artificial intelligence, especially in developing countries, while recognizing the potential negative impacts of artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence-generated content causing obstacles to sustainable development, such as on labour markets,

Reiterating that our cooperation will leverage digital technologies for sustainability while minimizing their negative environmental impacts in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, and emphasizing that progress towards the vision of the World Summit on the Information Society should be considered not only as a function of economic development and the spreading of information and communications technologies but also as a function of progress with respect to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming also that Internet governance, including the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, should continue to follow the provisions set forth in the outcomes of the summits held in Geneva and Tunis,

Recalling the efforts undertaken by the host countries in organizing the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, most recently held in Kyoto, Japan, in 2023, and taking note of the meeting to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in 2024 under the theme “Building our multi-stakeholder digital future”,

Recalling also the convening of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation on Public Policy Issues Pertaining to the Internet, based on the proposal by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding the structure and composition of the Working Group, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/125](#) of 16 December 2015 and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution [2017/21](#), and taking note of its work,

Noting that information and communications technologies can help to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and noting also that, inter alia, the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Development Programme have an important role in supporting Member States in the implementation of the Goals,

Noting also that technological change includes new and powerful tools for development, and mindful of its impacts, opportunities and challenges and that Governments, the private sector, international organizations, civil society and the technical and academic communities should take into account the social, economic, ethical, cultural and technical issues related to rapid technological advancements in order to deepen their understanding of how to harness their potential to support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming the value and principles of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit on the Information Society process since its inception, and recognizing that the effective participation, partnership and cooperation of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders, within their respective roles and responsibilities, especially with balanced representation from developing countries, have been and continue to be vital in developing the information society,

Recognizing the important contributions and full participation of all stakeholders to help bridge, in their roles and responsibilities, the digital divides,

Acknowledging that differences in individual stakeholders’ capabilities to both use and create information and communications technologies represent a knowledge divide that perpetuates inequality,

Conscious of the challenges faced by States in preventing and combating the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, including by terrorists, and emphasizing the need to continue international cooperation in this regard and to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities, at their request, for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such use in accordance with national and international law,

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 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,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Noting with grave concern that approximately a third of the world's population, especially women and girls, older persons and people in vulnerable situations, as well as approximately two thirds of people in the least developed countries, do not have access to the Internet, and noting that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates inequalities caused by the digital divides, since the poorest and the most vulnerable who are the hardest hit are also those who lag behind the most in access to information and communications technologies,

Taking note of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, trade and development, eradication of poverty, including extreme poverty, gender equality and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy;

2. *Welcomes* the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communications technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both the public and private sectors, which have seen penetration into almost all corners of the globe, created new opportunities for social interactions, enabled new business models and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while emphasizing that the unique and emerging challenges related to their evolution and diffusion require equitable and inclusive approaches and strengthened international cooperation to maximize the benefits of the information society;

3. *Recognizes* the potential of information and communications technologies and digital transformation to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁶ and other internationally agreed development goals, noting that they can accelerate progress across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, accordingly urges all Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies and digital solutions into their approaches to implementing the Goals, and requests United Nations system entities facilitating the World Summit on the Information Society action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to bridging digital and knowledge divides, recognizes that its approach must be multidimensional and include an evolving understanding of what constitutes access, emphasizing the quality of that access, and acknowledges that speed, stability, affordability, language and local content accessibility for everyone,

¹⁶ Resolution 70/1.

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including persons with disabilities and other persons in vulnerable situations, are now core elements of quality and that high-speed broadband is already an essential enabler of sustainable development;

5. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the vital importance of multilingualism and local content in the information society, including the promotion, protection and preservation of linguistic and cultural diversity in training data, particularly for the large language models of artificial intelligence, and urges all stakeholders to encourage the creation of, and access to, educational, cultural and scientific content online so as to promote quality of access and ensure that all people and cultures can express themselves and have access to the Internet in all languages, including Indigenous languages;

6. *Recognizes* that the Internet is a critical global facility for inclusive and equitable digital transformation, and that, to fully benefit all, it must be open, global, interoperable, stable and secure, while recognizing that Internet governance must continue to be global and multi-stakeholder in nature, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities;

7. *Stresses* the important role played by the Government, the private sector, civil society, scientific, technical and academic communities, international organizations and relevant stakeholders in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities in information and communications technologies;

8. *Encourages* strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders from both developed and developing countries, within their respective roles and responsibilities, to ensure the effective implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, through, inter alia, the promotion of national, regional and international multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and the promotion of national and regional multi-stakeholder thematic platforms in a joint effort and dialogue with developing countries, including the least developed countries, development partners and actors in the information and communications technologies sector;

9. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance to ensure its full and effective implementation;

10. *Reiterates* the call for support for the full operationalization of all components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and to explore a voluntary funding model in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and relevant United Nations entities;

11. *Notes* the progress that has been made by United Nations system entities in cooperation with national Governments, regional commissions and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of the action lines contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society, and encourages the use of those action lines for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

12. *Also notes* that the digital economy is an important and growing part of the global economy and that connectivity is correlated with increases in gross domestic product, recognizes the critical importance of expanding the participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the digital economy, including by harnessing data for economic growth, particularly in developing countries;

13. *Recalls* the request for the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish a dedicated working group to engage in a comprehensive and inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue on data governance at all levels as relevant for development, encourages the working group to report on its progress to the General Assembly, by no later than the eighty-first session, including on follow-up recommendations towards equitable and interoperable data governance arrangements, which may include fundamental principles of data governance at all levels as relevant for development, proposals to support interoperability between national, regional and international data systems, considerations of sharing the benefits of data, and options to facilitate safe, secure and trusted data flows, including cross-border data flows as relevant for development, and looks forward to the continuation of discussions in the United Nations, building on those outcomes and recognizing the ongoing work of other relevant bodies and stakeholders, including the Statistical Commission, in our efforts to pursue common understandings for data governance at all levels, as relevant for development;

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14. *Recognizes* the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in reviewing follow-up on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and requests it to consider how it can contribute further to implementation of the Global Digital Compact;

15. *Encourages* countries to take advantage of capacity-building mechanisms and opportunities from the entire United Nations system and from Member States, and urges the international community to provide necessary resources to support such efforts;

16. *Urges* a continued focus on maximizing development gains from e-commerce, through initiatives such as eTrade for All and the e-trade readiness assessments tool, launched by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with a focus on providing technical assistance and building capacity for adopting and scaling e-commerce;

17. *Looks forward* to the holding of the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Measuring E-commerce and the Digital Economy, on 11 and 12 December 2024, and the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy, from 12 to 14 May 2025;

18. *Recognizes* the need for international cooperation to examine and address the opportunities, risks and challenges associated with dealing with data, including data protection, and the need for urgent action aimed at reducing digital divides and inequalities in data generation, accessibility and infrastructure, within and among countries and regions, and encourages strengthening of international collaboration on inclusive and human-centric governance of data and greater interoperability in this regard, building on contributions from international organizations, including the United Nations system, and to find common ground on these issues, ensuring no one is left behind;

19. *Calls for* increased international cooperation and resources for capacity-building support to developing countries to support their efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate relevant, accurate, reliable and disaggregated data and statistics for better monitoring and policymaking to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, while respecting privacy and data protection;

20. *Further calls upon* the international community to enhance its support to developing countries, including by increasing resources available, to build their capacities to equally and meaningfully benefit from data and participate in the digital economy;

21. *Emphasizes* that efforts to close all digital divides and ensure that no one is left behind in the digital economy, including by harnessing data for economic growth, particularly in developing countries, must be expanded;

22. *Notes* the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development eWeek 2023, under the theme “Shaping the future of the digital economy”, from 4 to 8 December 2023, and its outcome document, The Geneva Vision of the Future of the Digital Economy;

23. *Welcomes* the work of the Information for All Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which aims to assist Member States in formulating policies to bridge digital divides and ensure equitable knowledge societies, and also welcomes the holding of Global Media and Information Literacy Week from 24 to 31 October 2024;

24. *Recognizes* that, despite recent progress and significant gains, there is still uneven growth in access to and the use of information and communications technologies, and expresses concern over the substantial continued digital and broadband divides between and within developed and developing countries, including the fact that while 90 per cent of people use the Internet in developed countries, only 57 per cent of the population of developing countries is online, and that the cost of access is higher in developing countries in relation to average household income, resulting in a lack of affordable access to information and communications technologies;

25. *Stresses* the need to provide universal, meaningful and affordable access to the Internet by 2030, particularly in all developing countries, welcomes efforts by the United Nations to assist countries, upon their request, in achieving this, and calls upon all stakeholders, including the international community, to support further actions, including investment, to improve broadband access and connectivity in developing countries;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of broadband connectivity to users in rural and remote areas, and in this regard notes that small and non-profit community operators, including community networks and other affordable, scalable and inclusive technology and business models that provide last-mile connectivity solutions, as appropriate and among

others, can provide these services through, inter alia, appropriate regulatory measures that allow them to gain access to basic infrastructure;

27. *Stresses* the importance of rapid technological change in ensuring food security and nutrition by 2030, and information technology in agriculture systems with due regard for sustainability;

28. *Encourages* research and development, and the development of viable strategies that could result in further competitiveness, investment and rapid reductions in the cost of information and communications technologies, urges all relevant stakeholders to address the growing digital divides between and within countries through, inter alia, strengthened enabling policy environments at all levels, legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation, public-private partnerships, universal access strategies and international cooperation to improve affordability, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and supports the development, deployment and sustainable use of emerging and open-source technologies and supports policies towards open science and open innovation and know-how for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in developing countries, as well as accelerated access to research capacity and capacity-building and high-performance computing and related skills in developing countries;

29. *Acknowledges* the importance of more inclusive and equitable access to the benefits of the emerging digital economy, and recognizes that collective efforts are needed towards new rule-setting that not only favours large digital enterprises, but also provides for an open, fair, competitive, inclusive and non-discriminatory business environment, including support for the access of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including those owned or operated by women, to finance, information and markets, while protecting and empowering consumers;

30. *Recognizes* that a gender digital divide persists and that, worldwide, 70 per cent of men use the Internet compared with 65 per cent of women, notes that in the least developed countries only 30 per cent of women use the Internet, compared with 41 per cent of men, and calls upon all stakeholders to close the gender digital divide, ensure the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of all women in the information society and women's access to information and communications technologies for development, including women's and girls' access to new technologies, in this respect reiterates its request for relevant United Nations system entities, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to support the implementation and monitoring of the action lines contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society by enhancing the emphasis on gender equality and all women's empowerment, and reaffirms the commitment to ensuring women's full and meaningful participation in decision-making processes related to information and communications technologies, including policies and approaches to promote women's online safety to facilitate their participation in the digital world, and to address any potential negative impacts of digital technologies on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and committing to eliminating, preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls;

31. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional level, facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels;

32. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to strengthen their collaborative efforts within their respective mandates and strategic plans, to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and emphasizes the importance of allocating adequate resources in this regard;

33. *Acknowledges* the existing mandate of the Internet Governance Forum, and looks forward to the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2025;

34. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as the forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, including discussion of public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the

Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum,¹⁷ in particular those on enhancing the participation of developing countries;

35. *Stresses* the need for the enhanced participation of Governments and stakeholders from all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in all meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, and in this regard invites Member States, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to support the participation of Governments and all other stakeholders from developing countries in the Forum itself, as well as in the preparatory meetings;

36. *Notes* the work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, established by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125, to develop recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda, and also notes that the Working Group ensured the full involvement of Governments and other relevant stakeholders, in particular from developing countries, taking into account all their diverse views and expertise;

37. *Also notes* that the Working Group held five meetings between September 2016 and January 2018 at which it discussed inputs from Member States and other stakeholders, as stipulated by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125;

38. *Recalls* the report of the Chair of the Working Group,¹⁸ which includes references to the full texts of all proposals and contributions, and expresses its gratitude to the Chair and all participants who submitted inputs and contributed to the work of the Working Group;

39. *Welcomes* the good progress made by the Working Group in many areas and the fact that consensus seemed to emerge on some issues, while significant divergence of views in a number of other issues persisted, and in that regard regrets that the Working Group could not find agreement on recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda;

40. *Recognizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and notes the need for continued dialogue and work on the implementation of enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda;

41. *Encourages* the use of and engagement with forums and expertise available within relevant United Nations bodies, such as the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, by all relevant stakeholders in an inclusive and equitable manner to promote global digital cooperation;

42. *Recognizes* that a lack of access to affordable and reliable technologies and services remains a critical challenge in many developing countries, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in situations of conflict, post-conflict countries and countries affected by natural disasters, and that all efforts should be deployed to reduce the price of information and communications technologies and broadband access, bearing in mind that deliberate interventions, including through open science and open innovation, research and development and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, may be necessary to spur the development of lower-cost connectivity options;

43. *Also recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in engaging with and accessing new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education and literacy, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, setting standards and technology flows, and in this regard urges all stakeholders to consider ensuring adequate means of implementation, including appropriate financing for digital development and strengthened capacity-building of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy, and in this regard welcomes efforts by United Nations entities in providing such capacity-building support to countries, upon their request;

44. *Encourages* Member States, in particular developed countries and those developing countries in a position to do so, to increase capacity-building cooperation, including policy exchanges, knowledge-sharing activities and the

¹⁷ A/67/65-E/2012/48 and A/67/65/Corr.1-E/2012/48/Corr.1.

¹⁸ See E/CN.16/2018/CRP.3.

transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, technical assistance, lifelong learning, personnel training, skilling of workforce, international research cooperation, voluntary joint international research laboratories and artificial intelligence capacity-building centres, with full consideration of developing countries' national needs, policies and priorities, and to hold training courses, seminars and workshops, among others for sharing experiences and best practices;

45. *Recognizes* the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome digital divides, and stresses that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;¹⁹

46. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technologies has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

47. *Recognizes* the importance of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to address the challenges and opportunities in relation to the use of the Internet and e-commerce to develop their international trade capacities, among other things;

48. *Also recognizes* the importance of the free flow of information and knowledge, and the need to reduce disparities in information flows at all levels, as the amount of information distributed worldwide grows and the role of communication becomes all the more important, and acknowledges that the mainstreaming of information and communications technologies in school curricula, open access to data, open science and open innovation, the fostering of competition, the creation of transparent, predictable, independent and non-discriminatory regulatory and legal systems, proportionate taxation and licensing fees, access to finance, the facilitation of public-private partnerships, multi-stakeholder cooperation, national and regional broadband strategies, rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio frequency spectrum by all radio communication services, infrastructure-sharing models, community-based approaches and public access facilities have in many countries facilitated significant gains in connectivity and sustainable development;

49. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging digital divides, in their different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divides among and within countries and, in turn, building information and knowledge societies;

50. *Recognizes* that digitally enabled innovation in the financial sector has contributed significantly to the rapid expansion of access to financial services and financial inclusion, enabling progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and showing impacts across the 2030 Agenda, as outlined in the *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2023*, and supports concrete actions to advance digital financial inclusion and close digital divides between and within countries, while improving responsible and inclusive digital financial practices and promoting policy and regulatory responses, as appropriate, and build local capability to protect consumers' interests, financial integrity and system stability, which are mutually reinforcing and also enablers of greater financial inclusion;

51. *Calls for* the promotion of new research and the development and transfer of technologies on mutually agreed terms, including in the areas of food and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and energy, in order to contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and the achievement of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, human well-being and sustainable development;

52. *Notes* the commitments made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and recognizes that official development assistance and other concessional financial flows for information and communications technologies can make significant contributions to development outcomes, in particular where they can reduce the risk of public and private investment, and increase the use of information and communications technologies to strengthen good governance and tax collection;

¹⁹ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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53. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to support more comprehensively those countries that are trailing in the digital economy in order to reduce the digital divides, strengthen the international enabling environment for value creation and build capacities in both the private and public sectors, with a view to increasing productivity and competitiveness;

54. *Recognizes* the critical importance of private sector investment in information and communications technology infrastructure, content and services, in full compliance with national law and relevant legal and regulatory frameworks, encourages Governments to create such frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation, and also recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships, universal access strategies and other approaches to that end;

55. *Encourages* the promotion of digital solutions through access to and use and development of digital public goods, which include open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to international and domestic laws, in unlocking the full potential of rapid technological change to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizes that digital public goods can empower societies and individuals to direct digital technologies to their development needs and can facilitate digital cooperation and investment;

56. *Recognizes* that resilient, safe, inclusive and interoperable digital public infrastructure has the potential to deliver services at scale and increase social and economic opportunities for all, that there are multiple models of digital public infrastructure, that each society will develop and use shared digital systems according to its specific priorities and needs, and that transparent, safe and secure digital systems and user-centred safeguards can promote public trust and use of digital services;

57. *Welcomes* the holding of the ninth annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, takes note of its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations,²⁰ looks forward to further advancement in the follow-up process, and welcomes the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development, the progress made in operationalizing the three components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the holding of the ninth annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals;

58. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

59. *Recognizes* the important role of information and communications technologies for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and calls upon all stakeholders in the information and communications technologies sector, including Governments and the United Nations system, to fully consider the health and socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as they strengthen their efforts to bridge the digital divides within and between developed and developing countries, with particular attention to the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as women and girls, and to ensuring affordable and reliable connectivity, the promotion of digital access, skills and inclusion, and the expansion of accessible and inclusive distance-learning solutions and digital health services;

60. *Notes* that, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution [2023/3](#) of 7 June 2023, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development will submit after its twenty-eighth session, in April 2025, a report based on inputs from Member States, all facilitators and other stakeholders on the review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society during the past 20 years, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;

61. *Looks forward*, in accordance with its resolution [70/125](#), to its high-level meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2025, involving the input and participation of all stakeholders, including in the preparatory process, to take stock of progress on the outcomes of the World Summit and identify both areas of continued focus and challenges;

62. *Decides* to finalize the modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in accordance with paragraph 71 of General Assembly resolution [70/125](#), as early as possible, but no later than the end of March 2025, and invites the President

²⁰ See [E/FFDF/2024/3](#).

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of the General Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators to convene open intergovernmental consultations for that purpose, involving the input and participation of all stakeholders in the review process, including in the preparatory process;

63. *Recognizes* the immense potential of artificial intelligence systems to accelerate progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and the importance of finding pathways to leverage artificial intelligence to this end in an inclusive and equitable manner, in this regard acknowledges the need to govern artificial intelligence in the public interest and promote international cooperation to support developing countries in building and strengthening artificial intelligence capacities and readiness, as well as efforts to address potential negative impacts of emerging digital technologies on sustainable development with the United Nations playing an important role in shaping, enabling and supporting the international governance of artificial intelligence, acknowledges the recommendations contained in the final report of the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence, and recalls the commitments in the Global Digital Compact to enhance international governance of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity;

64. *Resolves* to bridge the artificial intelligence and other digital divides between and within countries, and to enhance international cooperation on capacity-building in developing countries, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, with full consideration of the needs, policies and priorities of developing countries, with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress towards the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals;

65. *Calls upon* Member States and invites other stakeholders to take action to cooperate with and provide assistance to developing countries towards inclusive and equitable access to the benefits of digital transformation and safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems, including by:

(a) Enhancing the ability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to address major structural impediments and lift obstacles to accessing the benefits of new and emerging technologies and artificial intelligence innovation to achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including through scaling up the use of scientific sources, affordable technology, research and development, including through strengthened partnerships;

(b) Enabling international innovation-based environments to enhance the ability of developing countries to develop technical expertise and capacities, harness data and compute resources, and national regulatory and governance approaches, frameworks and procurement capacity, and create an inclusive enabling environment at all levels for safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems-based solutions;

66. *Recognizes* that quantum technologies have the potential to solve problems in a way that is not possible with current technologies, while also posing risks, and that it is necessary to encourage international cooperation in this field through initiatives such as the 2025 International Year of Quantum Science and Technology so that all countries can prepare for this new scenario;

67. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, an action-oriented report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution, taking into account the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the review process of the World Summit on the Information Society, the summary by the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals²¹ and other relevant processes, as part of his annual report on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels;

68. *Invites* the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals in 2025 to include an update on the midterm reviews of science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals in the Co-Chairs' summary;

69. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "Information and communications technologies for sustainable development", unless otherwise agreed.

²¹ [E/HLPF/2024/7](#).

RESOLUTION 79/195

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 132 to 3, with 48 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/435/Add.1, para. 12)²²

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

79/195. International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/186 of 20 December 2006, 62/184 of 19 December 2007, 63/203 of 19 December 2008, 64/188 of 21 December 2009, 65/142 of 20 December 2010, 66/185 of 22 December 2011, 67/196 of 21 December 2012, 68/199 of 20 December 2013, 69/205 of 19 December 2014, 70/187 of 22 December 2015, 71/214 of 21 December 2016, 72/202 of 20 December 2017, 73/219 of 20 December 2018, 74/201 of 19 December 2019, 75/203 of 21 December 2020, 76/190 of 17 December 2021, 77/151 of 14 December 2022 and 78/134 of 19 December 2023,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/63 of 5 December 1980 and 70/186 of 22 December 2015,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22–23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

²² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

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Recognizing the need to ensure that the benefits of trade are more widely shared,

Reaffirming that it is fundamental, for fair, sound and robust competition and consumer protection policies and enforcement, to maintain a robust, level playing field and enhance transparency for all participants, so that market access is not under anti-competitive practices,

Reaffirming also World Trade Organization decision WT/MIN(15)/48-WT/L/982 of 19 December 2015 on the implementation of preferential treatment in favour of services and service suppliers of the least developed countries and increasing their participation in services trade and decision WT/L/508/Add.1 of 25 July 2012 on accession by the least developed countries, encouraging progress on the implementation of the World Trade Organization work programme on small economies,²³ which supports their efforts towards sustainable development, as also reflected in the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States,²⁴ and stressing that Aid for Trade and targeted trade-related capacity-building are essential to integrating developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Small island developing States, into the international trading system,

Taking note that the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization instructed the Committee on Trade and Development to hold focused sessions, to assess trade-related challenges identified for the fuller integration of landlocked developing countries into the multilateral trading system,

Recognizing the critical role of women as workers, producers and traders and the need to address their specific challenges in order to facilitate their full, equal and meaningful participation in domestic, regional and international trade,

Recognizing also that multilateral rules and disciplines are the best guarantee against protectionism and are fundamental to the transparency, predictability and stability of international trade,

Noting the commitments to working to ensure that bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements complement the multilateral trading system, recognizing that they can play an important role in complementing global liberalization initiatives, and in this regard recalling, inter alia, the entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, on 30 May 2019, and welcoming ongoing efforts to fully operationalize the Agreement, including the commencement of actual trading under the Agreement aimed at doubling intra-African trade to deliver economic transformation and strengthen Africa's resilience, including food security and nutrition, coronavirus disease (COVID-19) recovery and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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 to achieve 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,

Noting with concern the fragile and highly uncertain global socioeconomic outlook, persisting negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions and conflicts and current multiple crises, which increased pressure on food, energy and finance, affecting many countries around the world and their ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Deeply concerned about the financial and technical challenges on commodity value chains, including in developing countries, caused by the impact of climate change, including along the environmental, economic and social dimensions,

²³ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(24)/33-WT/L/1188.

²⁴ Resolution 78/317, annex.

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Deeply concerned also about trade-restrictive measures imposed under the guise of environmental protection, as they hinder free and fair trade and violate the principles of nationally determined contributions and equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances,

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 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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development²⁵ and the report of the Secretary-General;²⁶

2. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for inclusive growth and poverty eradication and that it contributes to the promotion of sustainable development, structural transformation and industrialization, particularly in developing countries;

3. *Underscores* that a universal, rules-based, fair, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system should contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, providing policy space for national development objectives, poverty eradication and sustainable development, consistent with relevant international rules and countries' commitments, and promote export-led growth in the developing countries through, inter alia, preferential trade access for developing countries, targeted special and differential treatment that responds to the development needs of individual countries, and the elimination of trade barriers that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization agreements;

4. *Recalls* the ministerial decision of 7 December 2013 on duty-free and quota-free market access for least developed countries,²⁷ recognizes that nearly all developed country members of the World Trade Organization provide either full or nearly full duty-free and quota-free market access to least developed country products and that a number of developing country members of the World Trade Organization also grant a significant degree of duty-free and quota-free market access to least developed country products, takes note of the adoption of trading arrangements that further extend preferential market access for the benefit of other developing States, and welcomes the ministerial decision²⁸ that was adopted at the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization on 2 March 2024 on smooth transition support measures in favour of countries graduated from the least developed country category;

5. *Also recalls* the commitment of World Trade Organization members to work towards the necessary reform of the Organization, with the aim of improving all its functions, while reaffirming the foundational principles of the Organization, and to conduct discussions with a view to having a fully and well-functioning dispute settlement system accessible to all members by 2024, and for this purpose, to accelerate discussions in an inclusive and transparent manner, build on the progress already made, and work on unresolved issues, while taking advantage of the available opportunities, addressing the challenges that the Organization is facing and ensuring the Organization's proper functioning; the work shall be member-driven, open, transparent, inclusive and must address the interests of all members, including development issues; and notes the contribution of the multilateral trading system to promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁹ and its Sustainable Development Goals;

6. *Reaffirms* that maintaining stable trade flows is essential to urgently addressing the multiple global crises, inter alia, of food, energy and finance faced by developing countries, as well as enhancing food security and nutrition in these countries;

7. *Underscores* the urgent need to keep markets, including for food, fertilizer and agriculture, open, equitable, transparent, non-discriminatory and predictable by eliminating trade-restrictive measures and distortions, speculations and hoarding through the reform of the multilateral trade rules on agriculture, according to World Trade Organization

²⁵ [A/79/15 \(Part I\)](#) and [A/79/15 \(Part II\)](#).

²⁶ [A/79/256](#).

²⁷ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(13)/44.

²⁸ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(24)/34.

²⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

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mandates, and to ensure sustained food security and nutrition of countries, particularly the least developed and net food-importing developing countries;

8. *Encourages* cooperation among countries to improve agricultural productivity and trade with a view to increasing the availability, accessibility and affordability of food to help address global food security;

9. *Notes with concern* that certain forms of support for agricultural producers are either trade-distorting or harmful to nature and health, and reaffirms its commitment to correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, highlights the need to address trade-distorting domestic support in agriculture, and looks forward to continuing the World Trade Organization negotiations consistent with existing mandates to further reform agricultural trade rules, with a view to achieving concrete and positive results at the next Ministerial Conference;

10. *Stresses* the continuing importance of the provision and mobilization of new and additional means of implementation, such as climate finance, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and capacity-building to developing countries, for expanding trade in renewable energy that can contribute to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy and in line with their national development priorities, including through making clean and renewable energy technologies available for all;

11. *Recognizes* the role of services in global economic output, trade and employment and in supporting global and regional connectivity and productivity growth, in this respect underlines the critical role of services, digitally enabled services and electronic commerce and creative economy in sustainable development, and highlights the importance of supporting developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in taking advantage of the sector's potential, including by addressing the digital divides and improving data collection and regulatory capacities of services;

12. *Underscores* the continuing need for international support to increase economic resilience and diversification of commodity-dependent developing countries in such a way that their structural transformation is sustainable and economically meaningful;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to take complementary actions at the national level to strengthen domestic enabling environments and implement sound domestic policies and reforms conducive to realizing the potential of trade for inclusive growth and sustainable development;

14. *Underlines* that enlarging aggregate trade gains alone is insufficient to help countries to eliminate poverty, empower women or create jobs on a sustainable basis, in order to reduce inequality within and among countries, and that trade must be made more inclusive to benefit people and economic actors who tend to be economically isolated or vulnerable;

15. *Calls for* the development of additional and innovative instruments that support the integration of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries into higher-value global value chains with a focus on financial inclusion that ensures that trade benefits all;

16. *Reaffirms* the importance of promoting regional economic integration of developing countries to foster trade recovery and development, and in this regard welcomes ongoing efforts to fully operationalize the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, including the commencement of actual trading under the Agreement aimed at doubling intra-African trade to deliver economic transformation and strengthen Africa's resilience, including food security and nutrition, recovery from the consequences of COVID-19 and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and notes the progress made in the implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement;

17. *Reiterates* that States will not be able to achieve the ambitious Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development without a revitalized and enhanced global partnership and means of implementation and that a revitalized global partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources;

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18. *Reaffirms* the commitments made through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development³⁰ in, inter alia, international trade as an important action area for sustainable development, and looks forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Seville, Spain;

19. *Encourages* the development and implementation of inclusive trade policies that can contribute to advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment, which has a positive impact on economic growth and helps to reduce poverty;

20. *Recommits firmly* to promoting a rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, and with a strong development dimension in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while preserving the fundamental principles of the World Trade Organization;

21. *Calls for* strengthening competition and consumer protection laws, policies and enforcement for open, fair, equitable, transparent, non-discriminatory and predictable markets, deepening international cooperation among competition authorities in order to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement against cross-border anti-competitive business practices, in accordance with the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, and among consumer protection authorities in order to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement against cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices, in accordance with the United Nations guidelines for consumer protection;

22. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held from 26 February to 2 March 2024 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, and looks forwards to the convening of the fourteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, to be held in Cameroon on a date to be determined;

23. *Emphasizes* the need to continue combating protectionism in all its forms and to rectify any trade-distorting measures, including trade barriers, that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations, and emphasizes that the work of the World Trade Organization shall continue to promote sustainable economic development with provisions for special and differential treatment remaining integral;

24. *Takes note with appreciation* of the ministerial decision on the TRIPS Agreement that was adopted at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization to authorize the use of the subject matter of a patent required for the production and supply of COVID-19 vaccines without the consent of the right holder to the extent necessary to address the COVID-19 pandemic, in accordance with the provisions of article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement,³¹ and recognizes that paragraph 8 of the ministerial decision on the TRIPS Agreement (WT/MIN(22)/30) states that members of the World Trade Organization will decide on the extension of the ministerial decision to cover the production and supply of COVID-19 diagnostics and therapeutics;

25. *Calls for* enhancing the capacity of the multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, to increase pandemic and disaster preparedness and resilience through a multifaceted response, including through partnership with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre, and including by strengthening the resilience of global supply chains, including short-term measures such as trade facilitation, transparency and restraint in relation to export restrictions on vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics supplies, as well as the rapid scaling up and expansion of vaccine production globally, including in developing countries, and recalls the ministerial declaration on the World Trade Organization response to the COVID-19 pandemic and preparedness for future pandemics, adopted on 17 June 2022;³²

³⁰ Resolution 69/313, annex.

³¹ See World Trade Organization, ministerial decision on the TRIPS Agreement (WT/MIN(22)/30), adopted on 17 June 2022.

³² World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(22)/31.

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26. *Recalls* the decision at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization not to impose export restrictions on foodstuffs purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme;³³

27. *Urges* the members of the World Trade Organization to start the effective implementation and monitoring of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries,³⁴ and notes the importance of having a dedicated work programme to operationalize it, according to World Trade Organization mandates, to ensure sustained food security and nutrition, including in the least developed and net food-importing developing countries;

28. *Underlines* that any emergency measures introduced to address food security concerns shall minimize trade distortions as far as possible, be temporary, targeted, transparent and be notified and implemented in accordance with World Trade Organization rules, and underscores that particular regard should be given to the effect that such measures have on developing countries, including the least developed and net food-importing developing countries;

29. *Welcomes* the increased number of instruments of acceptance deposited with the World Trade Organization for the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies,³⁵ adopted at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization regarding Sustainable Development Goal target 14.6, and urges the members of the World Trade Organization that have not yet done so to promptly accept this agreement according to their domestic procedures, aiming for entry into force as quickly as possible, and encourages members to finalize negotiations on outstanding issues and achieve a comprehensive agreement on fisheries subsidies, including through further disciplines on certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing country members and least developed country members should be an integral part of these negotiations;

30. *Underlines* the importance of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation annexed to the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization in improving transparency, expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit, and thereby reducing trade costs, and in this regard encourages its full and effective implementation, including through enhanced support towards its implementation;

31. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral economic, financial or trade measures that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations, and that are inconsistent with the principles of international law or the Charter of the United Nations or that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system and that affect, in particular, but not exclusively, developing countries;

32. *Notes* that the use of policy instruments for environmental purposes with potential impact on international trade can have unintended consequences for partner countries, especially the least developed countries, which need to be addressed to aid their pursuit of structural transformation and economic diversification;

33. *Expresses deep concern* regarding unilateral protectionist measures taken by some trade partners that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries or a disguised restriction on international trade, including unilateral and discriminatory border adjustment mechanisms and taxes;

34. *Stresses* the importance of article 3.5 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³⁶ and article 4.15 of the Paris Agreement,³⁷ in this regard welcomes the recognition, in the global stocktake at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, and calls upon parties to reconsider such measures and suspend their implementation;

³³ See World Trade Organization, ministerial decision on World Food Programme food purchases exemption from export prohibitions or restrictions (WT/MIN(22)/29), adopted on 17 June 2022.

³⁴ See World Trade Organization, ministerial declaration on the emergency response to food insecurity (WT/MIN(22)/28), adopted on 17 June 2022.

³⁵ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(22)/W/22.

³⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

³⁷ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

35. *Welcomes* efforts to enhance South-South and triangular trade cooperation under interregional trade arrangements, such as the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, as a vehicle to support export diversification, economic resilience and technological upgrading;

36. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and in contributing to supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

37. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role that competition and consumer protection laws, policies and enforcement can play for strong economic development and the usefulness of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices and the United Nations guidelines for consumer protection, as well as the important and useful role that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development plays in this field, and looks forward to the Ninth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, to be held in 2025;

38. *Takes note* of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held from 12 to 14 June 2024;

39. *Looks forward* to the holding of the sixteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, expected to be held in the second half of 2025;

40. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

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 eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the international trading system, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session under the item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”, the sub-item entitled “International trade and development”.

RESOLUTION 79/196

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/435/Add.2, para. 6)³⁸

79/196. International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, entitled “Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity”, as well as its resolution 78/136 of 19 December 2023 and its previous resolutions,

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,

³⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,³⁹

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴⁰ its resolution [56/210](#) B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁴¹ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁴² Agenda 21,⁴³ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21⁴⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,⁴⁵

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,⁴⁶ recognizing the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference, and recalling its progress report,⁴⁷

Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled “The future we want”,⁴⁸

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Recognizing that the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development will be held in 2025 in Seville, Spain, to, inter alia, assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, identifying obstacles and constraints encountered in the achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints, and address new and emerging issues, including in the context of the urgent need to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to support reform of the international financial architecture,

Appreciating the fact that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Hangzhou, China, on 4 and 5 September 2016, with the broad participation of developing countries, including the Chair of the Group of 77, endorsed the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as an important contribution to the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda, recalling that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Hamburg, Germany, on 7 and 8 July 2017 endorsed the Hamburg Update: Taking Forward the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling also that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Buenos Aires on 30 November and 1 December 2018 endorsed the Buenos Aires Update: Moving Forward the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling further that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Osaka, Japan, on 28 and 29 June 2019 endorsed the Osaka Update on the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling that the Summit of the Group of 20, held virtually on 21 and 22 November 2020, endorsed

³⁹ Resolution [63/239](#), annex.

⁴⁰ Resolution [55/2](#).

⁴¹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴² *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.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴⁴ Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

⁴⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴⁶ Resolution [63/303](#), annex.

⁴⁷ [A/64/884](#).

⁴⁸ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

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the Riyadh Update on the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling also that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Rome on 30 and 31 October 2021 endorsed the Rome Update on the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling further that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Bali, Indonesia, on 15 and 16 November 2022 endorsed the Bali Update on the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Group of 20 Development Commitments, recalling that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in New Delhi on 9 and 10 September 2023 endorsed the 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, and looking forward to their implementation, while urging the Group of 20 to continue to engage in an inclusive and transparent manner with other States Members of the United Nations in its work in order to ensure that the initiatives of the Group of 20 complement or strengthen the United Nations system,

Noting the holding of the twenty-seventh Saint Petersburg International Economic Forum in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 5 to 8 June 2024, and noting also the Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond Initiative,

Looking forward to progress towards the convening of a biennial summit at the level of Heads of State and Government to strengthen existing and establish more systematic links and coordination between the United Nations and the international financial institutions, and stressing the importance of the inclusive participation,

Recalling the establishment of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, chaired and convened by the Secretary-General, and taking note of its briefs on the three-dimensional crisis,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Noting with great concern also that the COVID-19 pandemic, and the social and economic crisis that it has triggered, geopolitical tensions and conflicts have amplified underlying risks in the international financial system and brought to the fore the growing importance of non-economic risks, including climate and disaster risks, as well as opportunities and risks associated with the rapid digitization of the economy, that women, young people and informal and low-skilled workers face a higher share of job losses, that many micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises have had to close or are at risk of closing amid uncertain prospects for economic recovery, that most developing countries lack the resources to implement large-scale monetary and fiscal policy responses and that debt risks and liquidity constraints remain elevated for many developing countries, leading to a risk of a diverging and uneven recovery and having already contributed to the finance divide between and within countries,

Recognizing the steps that the international community, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Group of 20, along with regional financial arrangements and development banks, has taken to respond to the crisis through increased global liquidity and debt relief measures for the poorest countries, and recognizing also that the COVID-19 pandemic along with the current multiple crises have exposed and exacerbated gaps and vulnerabilities in the international system and underscored the importance of strengthening the global financial safety net and the need to work together to help to build a more resilient and sustainable global economy and that more remains to be done, also noting that the scale and prolonged duration of the crisis call for continued concerted and inclusive efforts to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic on economies and people and to ensure a more inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery,

Recognizing also that the current multiple crises, the adverse impacts of climate change and the remaining effects of the world financial and economic crisis, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic have undermined debt sustainability and progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in developing countries, and stressing the need to better prepare for such crises that may happen in the future, including by addressing the lessons learned, improving confidence, sustaining economic growth, investing in the adoption of resilience measures and promoting full and productive employment and decent

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work for all women and men, including young people, older persons and people with disabilities, and by continuing to promote global economic stability and the underlying institutional reforms required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of the continuing fragility of the global economy, the slow pace of the restoration of global growth and trade, increasing protectionism and inward-looking policies, persistent inflation in some countries, high interest rates, declines in capital inflows, with capital outflows in many developing countries, and heightened debt vulnerabilities, with increasing systemic risks that threaten financial stability, including in developing countries,

Noting the growing usage of local currencies in cross-border payments, including for trade and investment, from the standpoint that it can contribute to reducing vulnerabilities,

Expressing concern at the continued decline in correspondent banking relationships, impacting the ability to send and receive international payments, with potential consequences for the cost of remittances, which remain high, affecting those in vulnerable situations, such as migrants, financial inclusion and international trade, among other areas, and thus for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set forth in its Charter, including, inter alia, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends, and reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

Recognizing the contribution of the original and reconvened Panel of Eminent Persons of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the context of the United Nations sustainable development pillar and United Nations reform, as well as the contribution of the United Nations system to sustainable finance and investments in the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizing also the contribution of the independent team of advisers to the Economic and Social Council dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing also that adequate incentives for international and private investors to adopt longer-term investment strategies can support the achievement of sustainable development and potentially reduce capital market volatility,

Emphasizing that the international financial system should continue to bolster inclusive and sustained economic growth, sustainable development and job creation, promote financial inclusion and support efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and hunger, in particular in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development,

Recognizing that multilateral development banks are a key source of stable, affordable, long-term finance for developing countries,

Taking note of the work of the United Nations in the area of external debt sustainability and development,

Recognizing the importance of scaling up international tax cooperation, and in this regard welcoming the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and the support to tax authorities of developing countries through the Addis Tax Initiative, which contribute to the mobilization of domestic resources for the Sustainable Development Goals and the curbing of illicit financial flows and tax evasion,

Recognizing also the need to reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations, and to promote increased competition as well as measures to avoid conflict of interest in the provision of credit ratings in order to improve the quality of ratings, acknowledging the efforts of the Financial Stability Board and others in this area, and affirming the commitment to continue ongoing work on these issues, while noting with concern that some countries stated that the fear of a credit rating downgrade discouraged them from accessing the Group of 20 and Paris Club Debt Service Suspension Initiative,

Acknowledging the 2016 implementation of quota and governance reforms at the International Monetary Fund and the 2018 agreement on shareholding reforms at the World Bank Group, including a general capital increase, a selective capital increase and a financial sustainability framework, the conclusion of the sixteenth general quota review by the Board of Governors of the Fund in December 2023, and the twentieth replenishment of the International Development Association, with a financing package amounting to 93 billion United States dollars, and

acknowledging also that, in October 2016, the Chinese renminbi officially became the fifth currency in the special drawing rights basket, pursuant to the decision taken by the Executive Board of the Fund in November 2015,

Recognizing the importance of continuing to pursue governance reforms at the international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, and underscoring the need to enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in global economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance at international economic and financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions,

Welcoming steps to improve the voice and representation of developing countries, and the creation of a twenty-fifth chair on the International Monetary Fund Executive Board for sub-Saharan Africa and recent changes to quotas and voting power,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴⁹

2. *Recognizes* the need to continue and intensify efforts to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems, reiterates the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national efforts to ensure sustainable development, including strong, sustained, balanced, inclusive and equitable economic growth, and that all people, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources and appropriate financial services, and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement,⁵⁰ and encourages the international financial institutions to align their programmes and policies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵¹ in accordance with their mandates;

3. *Also recognizes* that the twenty-first century requires an international development finance system that is fit for purpose, including for the scale of need and depth of the shocks facing developing countries, in particular the poorest and most vulnerable, keeping pace with a changing global landscape characterized by deeply integrated financial markets, multiple crises with cascading effects, systemic risks, the adverse impacts of climate change, shifting trade and financial relations, and rapid technological change, recognizes in this regard the urgent need for bold and ambitious reforms to create a stable, sustainable and inclusive international financial architecture, and reiterates that the international financial architecture, including its business models and financing capacities, must be made more fit for purpose, equitable and responsive to the financing needs of developing countries, to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

4. *Calls upon* multilateral development banks to provide timely support to developing countries by increasing and optimizing long-term concessional finance, including lending in local currencies, as well as the design, financing and scaling up of country-owned and -driven innovative mechanisms;

5. *Welcomes* the work of the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States, which was co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Gaston Browne, and the former Prime Minister of Norway, Erna Solberg, and the adoption of General Assembly resolution 78/322 of 13 August 2024, in which the Assembly decided to advance the multidimensional vulnerability index, and in this regard takes note of the Panel's final report and the recommendations contained therein;

6. *Notes* that the United Nations, on the basis of its universal membership and legitimacy, provides a unique and key forum for discussing international economic issues and their impact on development, and reaffirms that the United Nations is well positioned to participate in various reform processes aimed at improving and strengthening the effective functioning of the international financial system and architecture, while recognizing that the United Nations and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates that make the coordination of their actions crucial;

7. *Recognizes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the global financial and economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic and the recent multiple crises,

⁴⁹ [A/79/130](#).

⁵⁰ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁵¹ Resolution [70/1](#).

and also recognizes that more needs to be done in order to promote the economic recovery, to manage the consequences of volatility in global financial and commodity markets, especially continued high inflation, high interest rates and exchange rate pressures, as well as capital flight from shock-vulnerable countries, to tackle high unemployment and rising indebtedness in many countries, as well as widespread fiscal strains, to reinforce the banking sector, including by increasing its transparency and accountability, to address systemic fragilities and imbalances, to reform and strengthen the international financial system and to continue and to enhance the coordination of financial and economic policies at the international level;

8. *Acknowledges* that growing risks from more frequent and interconnected shocks require new and innovative timely financing instruments to boost the availability of resources for all countries in need;

9. *Also acknowledges* that endeavours to overcome the global financial and economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic and the recent multiple crises must go beyond short-term relief, recognizes the need for continued action to support the developing countries, including middle-income countries, that are most in need, on an inclusive basis, including through enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and international financial institutions and multilateral and regional development banks, according to their respective mandates, net positive flows from the international financial institutions to developing countries, sufficient concessional finance by, inter alia, enhancing access to concessional, long-term loans and development assistance while mobilizing catalytically additional resources from the private sector and assisting developing countries in addressing debt vulnerability and liquidity risk in the immediate term and in attaining debt sustainability in the long term, and notes the multilateral response to the pandemic, including the Group of 20 and Paris Club Debt Service Suspension Initiative;

10. *Remains* concerned with the lack of participation of private creditors, appreciates the recent progress made in the ongoing implementation of the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, encourages the Group of 20 and Paris Club creditors to discuss options for implementing comparability of the treatment of private and other official bilateral creditors, expanding support to highly indebted developing countries, considering the provision of temporary debt standstills on a case-by-case basis throughout negotiations and facilitating rapid recovery of capital market access following restructuring, and calls for stepping up efforts to improve and implement the Common Framework in a timely, orderly, predictable and coordinated manner, noting the possibility for greater collaboration of credit rating agencies in this regard, and notes the liquidity support for countries with liquidity constraints and the forthcoming evaluation of funding needs of the International Monetary Fund Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen the multilateral response to support countries with high and unsustainable debt burdens, with the meaningful participation of the countries concerned and all relevant actors, ensuring an approach that is more effective, orderly, predictable, coordinated, transparent and timely to enable those countries to escape debt overhang and prioritize government expenditure on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the safeguards to prevent situations of unsustainable debt burdens from occurring, and underlines the importance of reforms to existing multilateral processes to facilitate collective action to prevent debt crises, and facilitate debt restructuring and debt relief, when appropriate, taking into account evolving trends in the global debt landscape;

13. *Also recognizes* the role of special drawing rights as an international reserve asset, acknowledges that special drawing rights allocations helped to supplement international reserves in response to the world financial and economic crisis, as well as to the COVID-19 pandemic, thus contributing to the stability of the international financial system and global economic resilience, and supports the continued examination of the broader use of special drawing rights as a way to enhance the resilience of the international monetary system, including with reference to their potential role in the international reserve system;

14. *Welcomes* the special drawing rights allocation of the equivalent of 650 billion United States dollars of 23 August 2021, calls upon countries that are in a position to do so to voluntarily rechannel special drawing rights from the 2021 allocation, commends the surpassing of the target of 100 billion United States dollars of special drawing rights channelling and equivalent contributions, and calls for those countries to also consider rechanneling at least half of their special drawing rights, including through multilateral development banks, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of special drawing rights, and encourages the International Monetary Fund to explore all options to continue to strengthen the global financial safety net to support developing countries to better respond to macroeconomic shocks and consider the feasibility of expediting issuances of special

drawing rights and facilitating prompt, voluntary rechannelling to developing countries during future financial crises and systemic shocks;

15. *Takes note with appreciation* of the operationalization of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust of the International Monetary Fund to help eligible countries address longer-term structural challenges that pose macroeconomic risks, takes note of the interim review of the Trust and looks forward to a more comprehensive review of the Trust planned for 2026, and notes that debt sustainability and liquidity can play an important role in achieving a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery and the Sustainable Development Goals;

16. *Stresses* that multilateral development banks are a key component of the reform of the international financial system, and also stresses the need to strengthen multilateral development banks and consider an increase in concessional funding from multilateral development banks, taking note of the recommendations under the Capital Adequacy Framework review by multilateral development banks to increase their lending and for the consideration of global financial system reform, which includes lending criteria that complement or go beyond gross domestic product and are based on a comprehensive understanding of multidimensional factors, including but not limited to vulnerability and resilience of developing countries;

17. *Urges* multilateral development banks to bring forward actions to mobilize and provide additional financing within their mandates to support developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, supports multilateral development bank reform efforts and calls for continued tangible progress in this regard, including through securing increases to grants and concessional finance, better leveraging their capital bases and considering ways for the respective boards of the multilateral development banks to increase their capitalization, and encourages dialogue between multilateral development banks and other financial institutions;

18. *Also urges* multilateral development banks to accelerate the pace of reforms to their missions and visions, incentive structures, operational approaches and financial capacity, and to consider additional steps to increase the availability of finance, provide policy support and technical assistance to developing countries to address global challenges and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

19. *Stresses* the critical importance of a stable, inclusive and enabling global economic environment for the advancement of sustainable development, for the reliable and effective financing of development and for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, mobilizing public and private, as well as domestic and international resources;

20. *Welcomes* ongoing reform efforts of the multilateral development banks to mobilize greater financing for the 2030 Agenda, recognizing that further reforms of the banks are urgently needed to accelerate investment in poverty eradication;

21. *Reiterates* that debtors and creditors, including both public and private, must work together in a transparent manner to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations and that maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries, acknowledging, however, that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability, and in this regard takes note of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development principles on responsible sovereign lending and borrowing and recognizes the applicable requirements of the International Monetary Fund debt limits policy and/or the World Bank Sustainable Development Finance Policy, as well as the safeguards of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in its statistical system to enhance the debt sustainability of recipient countries, and will work towards a global consensus on guidelines for debtor and creditor responsibilities in borrowing by and lending to sovereigns, building on existing initiatives;

22. *Invites*, in this regard, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give appropriate consideration to the central role of maintaining and facilitating the financial and macroeconomic stability of developing countries, including debt sustainability, and of supporting an appropriately enabling domestic and international economic, financial and regulatory environment for the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including financial inclusion, and in this regard invites all major institutional stakeholders, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to support these efforts, in accordance with their respective mandates;

23. *Encourages*, in this regard, the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its annual forum on financing for development follow-up, a dedicated discussion and analysis of systemic issues and challenges, taking into account the roles of all international financial institutions and also the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective mandates, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on this matter, including its

resolution 69/313 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the mandate of the annual forum on financing for development follow-up set out therein;

24. *Resolves* to strengthen the coherence and consistency of multilateral financial, investment, trade and development policy and environment institutions and platforms and to increase cooperation between major international institutions, while respecting mandates and governance structures, and commits itself to taking better advantage of relevant United Nations forums for promoting universal and holistic coherence and international commitments to sustainable development, building on the vision of the Monterrey Consensus, with a view to supporting the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda;

25. *Recalls* that countries must have, in accordance with their specific needs and circumstances, the flexibility necessary to implement countercyclical measures and pursue tailored and targeted responses to the various types of shocks, including economic and financial crises, and calls for the International Monetary Fund to build on recent progress to further prioritize reforms and streamline conditions to ensure that they are timely, tailored and targeted, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, and that they support developing countries in the face of financial, economic and development challenges;

26. *Notes*, in this regard, the new strategy of the International Monetary Fund for engagement on social spending, welcomes the Fund's recognition of the adverse impacts that fiscal adjustment could have on the vulnerable, for whom social spending is critical to achieving the commitments under the 2030 Agenda, including nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and encourages greater collaboration on social protection finance among all international development institutions;

27. *Invites* the multilateral development banks and other international development banks to continue to provide both concessional and non-concessional, stable, long-term development finance by leveraging contributions and capital, including hybrid capital, and by mobilizing resources for developing countries from multiple sources, for example from capital markets, and stresses that development banks should make optimal use of their resources and balance sheets, while preserving long-term financial sustainability, robust credit ratings and preferred creditor status, consistent with maintaining their financial integrity, and should continue to discuss options for implementing the recommendations of the independent review of multilateral development banks' capital adequacy frameworks, commissioned by the Group of 20, and should update and develop their policies in support of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate;

28. *Recognizes* the importance of continuing to pursue governance reforms at the international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, notes the technical preparations for the World Bank 2025 shareholding review, and looks forward to progress on the review in line with the Lima shareholding principles;

29. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the ongoing work of international financial institutions, including the more recently established New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, in the global development finance architecture, and encourages enhanced regional and subregional cooperation, including through regional and subregional development banks, commercial and reserve currency arrangements and other regional and subregional initiatives;

30. *Encourages*, in this regard, the multilateral development banks to continue to move forward on flexible, concessional, fast-disbursing and front-loaded assistance and innovative financial instruments that can absorb or diminish the financial costs for developing countries, with due regard to ensuring the financial sustainability of the banks, that will substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with their national development priorities, taking into consideration the individual absorptive capacities and debt sustainability of those countries, and invites shareholders of regional development banks to ensure that they remain sufficiently capitalized so as to be able to meet those needs, and encourages a robust and ambitious replenishment of the International Development Association to keep and increase the funding of the most concessional facilities of the World Bank;

31. *Also encourages* the multilateral development banks, within their respective mandates and in a coordinated way, to continue to expand technical assistance, disseminate and share their knowledge and best practices, as well as foster a deeper understanding of financial capacity and capital needs, in order to enhance the multiplier effect of their financing by leveraging more resources and diversifying their sources, including by mobilizing long-term and sustainable private investment, from domestic and international actors, to provide innovative and integral solutions to multidimensional development problems, in particular in developing and emerging economies;

32. *Recognizes* the need for the international financial institutions, as appropriate, to promote gender mainstreaming in their policies and programmes, including macroeconomic, fiscal, job creation and structural reform policies and programmes, in accordance with relevant national priorities and strategies;

33. *Urges* multilateral donors and invites the international financial institutions and regional development banks, within their respective mandates, to review and implement policies that support national efforts to ensure that a higher proportion of resources reach women and girls, in particular in rural and remote areas, and invites multilateral and regional development banks to agree on common indicators for analysing the gender impact of their lending;

34. *Recognizes* that it is important that all international financial institutions and multilateral development banks continue to be adequately resourced, and reiterates the importance of further governance reform in order to adapt to changes in the global economy;

35. *Welcomes* the International Monetary Fund Executive Board's ongoing work to continue the process of governance reform, such as developing by June 2025 possible approaches as a guide for further quota realignment, including through a new quota formula, under the seventeenth General Review of Quotas, recalls the commitment to ensuring the primary role of quotas in Fund resources, and that any adjustment in quota shares would be expected to result in increases in the quota shares of dynamic economies in line with their relative positions in the world economy and hence likely in the share of emerging market and developing countries as a whole, while protecting the voice and representation of the poorest members, and recommits itself to the broadening and strengthening of the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

36. *Reaffirms* the commitment to a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund at the centre of the global financial safety net and encourages Member States to work together to strengthen and improve a system in which different layers of the global financial safety net are closely coordinated and have clear assignments of responsibilities and consider enhancing regional financial arrangements to help countries to weather shocks, strengthen their capacity to detect risk and create new regional arrangements where there are not sufficient institutions in place;

37. *Takes note* of the International Monetary Fund review of charges and the surcharge policy;

38. *Acknowledges* the importance of the international financial institutions supporting, in line with their mandates, the policy space of each country, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, in particular developing countries;

39. *Reaffirms* that cohesive, nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of efforts, reiterates that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, expresses respect for each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and for sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, at the same time recognizes that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance, and that processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical, and commits to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorating the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development;

40. *Recommits* itself to a redoubling of its efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and stronger and more effective international cooperation;

41. *Notes* that rapid developments in digital financial technology, further accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, have transformed the provision of financial services and created a new ecosystem of digital assets, recognizes the relevance of carefully monitoring domestic and global developments, reviewing and updating regulatory frameworks when necessary and cooperating across sectors and borders to support enabling environments that take due account of opportunities and risks to ensure a more balanced view of digital financial innovations, while still fostering competition and innovations in the financial system, and requests the United Nations system to continue

to support developing countries through knowledge-sharing, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and capacity-building in order to better address the opportunities, challenges and implications of emerging digital financial technologies, including digital inequality;

42. *Also notes* the development of central bank digital currencies, and encourages regulators to consider potential opportunities and risks for the international and domestic financial system;

43. *Further notes* the recommendations by the Financial Stability Board on international regulation and supervision of cryptoasset activities, of 17 July 2023, underlining that stablecoins should be covered by robust regulations and supervision by relevant authorities if they are to be adopted as a widely used means of payment or otherwise play an important role in the financial system, in line with their national regulations and policies;

44. *Notes* the work by the Financial Stability Board on financial market reform, commits itself to sustaining or strengthening frameworks for macroprudential regulation and countercyclical buffers, reaffirms the commitment to hastening the completion of the reform agenda on financial market regulation, including assessing and if necessary reducing the systemic risks associated with non-bank financial intermediation, markets for derivatives, securities lending and repurchase agreements, and also reaffirms the commitment to addressing the risk created by “too-big-to-fail” financial institutions and to addressing cross-border elements in the effective resolution of troubled, systemically important financial institutions;

45. *Also notes* that there are growing risks outside the regulatory framework, including through non-bank financial institutions and financial technology, and calls upon financial regulators to increasingly shift towards examining the underlying risks associated with financial activity rather than the type of financial institution;

46. *Calls upon* financial regulators to encourage financial institutions to explore new opportunities to improve their ability to better manage risks, including through anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism measures, as well as through the greater use of technology to help to address the costs and risks of operating correspondent banking relationships;

47. *Emphasizes* the relevance of inclusion in the international financial system at all levels and the importance of considering financial inclusion as a policy objective in financial regulation, in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

48. *Reiterates* that effective, inclusive multilateral surveillance should be at the centre of crisis prevention efforts, stresses the need to continue to strengthen surveillance of the financial policies of countries, and in this regard notes the current efforts to update the surveillance approach of the International Monetary Fund in line with its mandate to better integrate bilateral and multilateral surveillance, along with cross-border and cross-sectoral linkages with macroeconomic and macroprudential policies, while paying closer attention to the spillover effects from national economic and financial policies on to the global economy;

49. *Notes* the potential for source countries of capital flows to use appropriate combinations of macroeconomic, macroprudential and regulatory policies that avoid excessive leverage and large international spillovers in the form of capital flow volatility, while still meeting domestic macroeconomic objectives, encourages source countries to consider such policies, while clearly communicating monetary policy decisions, and calls for greater macroeconomic coordination among systemically important economies, which can also help to address global financial market volatility;

50. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions, in consultation with national Governments, to develop tailored guidelines on how countries can attract long-term international investments, guided by the 2030 Agenda, in line with national plans and policies, and with a view to minimizing the adverse effects of capital market volatility;

51. *Reiterates* the need to resolve to reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations, and to promote increased competition as well as measures to avoid conflict of interest in the provision of credit ratings, underlining the importance that credit rating agencies ensure that their ratings are objective, independent, forward-looking and based on accurate information and sound analytical methods, and notes that Member States may consider the feasibility of establishing public rating agencies;

52. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to continue to enhance the transparency and analytical rigour of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments should maximize the use of

objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on the issue, including the potential impact of the role played by private credit-rating agencies on the development prospects of developing countries, in accordance with their mandates;

53. *Recommits* itself to enabling women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the economy and their equal access to decision-making processes and leadership;

54. *Encourages* all development banks to establish or maintain social and environmental safeguard systems, including on sustainable infrastructure, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, that are transparent, effective, efficient and time-sensitive, and engage affected communities in project design and implementation;

55. *Reiterates* that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

56. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, with a particular focus on reform of the international financial system;

57. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development", unless otherwise agreed.

RESOLUTION 79/197

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/435/Add.3, para. 7)⁵²

79/197. External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005, 61/188 of 20 December 2006, 62/186 of 19 December 2007, 63/206 of 19 December 2008, 64/191 of 21 December 2009, 65/144 of 20 December 2010, 66/189 of 22 December 2011, 67/198 of 21 December 2012, 68/202 of 20 December 2013, 69/207 of 19 December 2014, 70/190 of 22 December 2015, 71/216 of 21 December 2016, 72/204 of 20 December 2017, 73/221 of 20 December 2018, 74/203 of 19 December 2019, 75/205 of 21 December 2020, 76/193 of 17 December 2021, 77/153 of 14 December 2022 and 78/137 of 19 December 2023,

Noting the work of the United Nations in this area,

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

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

⁵² The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee.

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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,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement,⁵³ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵⁴ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Looking forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain, from 30 June to 3 July 2025,

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,⁵⁵

Recalling also the 2024 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up and its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations,⁵⁶

Recalling further the convening of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development in New York on 20 September 2023,

Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining the importance of debt sustainability, debt transparency and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and acknowledging that debt crises are costly and disruptive, including for employment and productive investment, and tend to be followed by cuts in public spending, including on health and education, affecting the poor and vulnerable in particular,

Reaffirming that each country has primary responsibility for its own development, including through maintaining its own debt sustainability, and that the role of national policies and development strategies, including in the area of debt management, is central to the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts, including to achieve development goals and to maintain debt sustainability, should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Noting the increasing share of domestic borrowing, and acknowledging that the development of domestic bond markets can contribute to fiscal and financial resilience and mitigate exchange rate risks in times of financial turbulence, while noting that excessive borrowing from the domestic banking system could also exacerbate vulnerabilities through the sovereign-bank nexus, in the event of a crisis,

Reiterating that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, and emphasizing that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks, such as volatile commodity and energy prices, more intense and frequent natural disasters and international capital flows, should continue to be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses,

Expressing concern that a development setback is already under way, with elevated debt burdens further hampering efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and strengthen economic resilience, and that, for developing countries, keeping debt default at bay has come with difficult policy decisions, which may create constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to achieve sustainable development,

Recognizing with deep concern that tighter global financial conditions have contributed significantly to a finance divide between and within countries, leading to higher external borrowing costs, which could, inter alia, make it more difficult for developing countries to pay for external debt servicing and could push more countries towards debt distress and undermine their debt sustainability,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of and risks resulting from the continuing fragility of the global economy and the slow pace of the restoration of global growth and trade, including the impact on development, net

⁵³ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁵⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁵⁵ Resolution [63/303](#), annex.

⁵⁶ See [E/FFDF/2024/3](#).

negative capital flows from some emerging and developing economies and inequalities for young people, women, persons with disabilities, people in rural and remote areas and other people in vulnerable situations, underlining that global growth has remained strongly dependent on unprecedented increases in global debt stocks and, in conjunction with the fast integration of developing countries into international financial markets, including for purposes of debt refinancing, exposes a growing number of developing economies to highly sensitive and amplified reactions in financial markets, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system, while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date to attend to these challenges and to make progress towards sustaining global demand,

Underlining that, globally, the gross domestic product growth rate could increase significantly if every country achieved gender equality, and recognizing that the economic and social losses owing to a lack of progress in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are significant,

Recognizing with concern that, in 2023, the external debt positions of many developing countries remained alarmingly high, of which several had continued to deteriorate, with external debt stocks of developing countries reaching an estimated level of 11.4 trillion United States dollars,

Recognizing the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention, management and resolution tools,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁵⁷ reiterating that severe natural disasters and social or economic shocks can pose immediate fiscal challenges or undermine a country's debt sustainability, and noting that public creditors have taken steps to ease debt repayment obligations through debt rescheduling and debt cancellation following an earthquake or a tsunami and in the context of the Ebola crisis in West Africa, noting the debt swap initiative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Debt for Climate Adaptation Swap, and encouraging consideration of further debt relief steps, such as the use of State-contingent debt instruments where appropriate, and/or other measures for countries affected in this regard, as feasible,

Recalling also the call made in February 2022 by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund to prioritize help to those countries that need debt restructuring, considering that the share of low-income countries at high risk or already in debt distress has doubled since 2015,

Expressing deep concern that a number of countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as a growing number of middle-income countries, face challenges in servicing their debt and that, in spite of international efforts, 52 per cent of the countries with a Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-income Countries remain at a high risk of debt distress or in debt distress according to the International Monetary Fund, as the impact of high inflation and exchange rate fluctuations and rising international interest rates have significantly contributed to increased debt servicing costs,

Recognizing with deep concern the debt challenges faced by sub-Saharan Africa reflected in the ratio of public and publicly guaranteed debt service to government revenue, which increased to an estimated 16.1 per cent in 2023 from 12.8 per cent in 2022,

Expressing deep concern that indicators of external debt sustainability of least developed countries deteriorated in 2023 and that the ratio of total debt service to export revenue rose to an estimated 25.4 per cent from 15.9 per cent in 2022, the share of government revenue spent on servicing the public and publicly guaranteed debt rose to an estimated 20 per cent from 12.2 per cent in 2022 and the ratio of reserves to short-term debt continued to fall, from 307.8 per cent in 2021 to 257.3 per cent in 2022 and to an estimated 234.1 per cent in 2023,

Recognizing with concern that the ratio of total debt service to export revenue in small island developing States rose to an estimated 20.3 per cent in 2023 from 12.6 per cent in 2022, and the liquidity buffer of reserves to short-term external debt continued to decrease, to an estimated 133.1 per cent from 152.4 per cent in 2022, making this group particularly vulnerable to external financial shocks,

⁵⁷ Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

Recognizing with concern also that the ratio of total external debt service to exports in low- and middle-income countries reached 13.2 per cent in 2022 and that, for low-income countries, this ratio rose to a level of 22.6 per cent of their export earnings,

Recognizing with concern further that, prior to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, total external debt stocks of developing countries reached a new record of 10 trillion dollars and rising external debt burdens continued to absorb a growing share of developing countries' resources and simultaneously the ability of developing countries to self-insure against exogenous economic and non-economic shocks, and increased market risk through international reserve cushions continued to weaken, recognizing with concern also that there has been a deterioration in the external debt sustainability of economies, in particular in the most vulnerable and in middle-income countries throughout the crisis, despite efforts by the Group of 20, targeted at the most vulnerable countries, and bilateral creditors, such as the Paris Club and non-Paris Club members, and the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to address the challenges of debt sustainability, and encouraging them to continue their work to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, socioeconomic crisis and the increase in cost of living on debtor countries' debt sustainability,

Recognizing the importance of debt sustainability for the smooth transition of countries graduating from least developed country status, as well as those that have already graduated,

Emphasizing that international support, in the form of official development assistance and a coordinated multilateral effort to provide low-cost, long-term development financing, as well as enhanced domestic resource mobilization, which is the primary source of financing for development across all country classifications, are needed to address the growing challenges to developing countries' debt sustainability,

Taking note of the operational guidelines for sustainable financing promoted by the Group of 20, while urging the Group to continue to engage in an inclusive and transparent manner with other States Members of the United Nations in its work, in order to ensure that the initiatives of the Group complement or strengthen the United Nations system, and noting the progress achieved in the implementation of the operational guidelines,

Taking note also of the mapping exercise on the existing initiatives in the use of debt swaps conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [78/137](#), noting their potential to serve as a tool for use in a broader range of innovations for mobilizing much-needed development finance for underfunded sectors aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, underscoring that, while debt-for-development swaps give some developing countries that do not face debt distress an opportunity to create some fiscal space and to channel funds to development priorities, they do not address debt vulnerabilities and cannot replace timely, orderly and coordinated debt treatment, including debt restructuring, and are to be considered as appropriate,

Noting the need for coordinated efforts by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to promote responsible, transparent and sustainable lending and borrowing,

Noting with concern that countries around the world continue to grapple with multiple crises, including the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, climate change and geopolitical tensions and conflicts which have accentuated food, energy and financial challenges and undermined inclusive recovery and eradication of poverty, while rising risk aversion has triggered capital outflows from emerging market economies, causing adverse effects on the debt sustainability efforts of developing countries,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;⁵⁸
2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of predictable, timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solutions to the debt problems of developing countries to promote their economic growth and development;
3. *Recognizes* the importance, in particular, of new and emerging challenges and vulnerabilities in regard to developing country external debt sustainability arising from structural changes to overall debt composition, the rapid growth of private sector debt in many emerging and developing countries and the growing use of new debt financing instruments and approaches;
4. *Notes* the growing concerns about fast-rising corporate debt, high-risk exposure to volatile international financial markets and fast-growing debt servicing burdens as potential triggers of financial and debt crises and the consequent need for coordinated policy responses;
5. *Stresses* the need to continue to assist developing countries in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt and in implementing resilience measures so as to reduce the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis, taking into account the challenges posed by the global economic environment and risks for debt sustainability in a growing number of developing countries;
6. *Acknowledges* the role played by the Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-Income Countries, jointly developed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to guide borrowing and lending decisions, and notes its operationalization in 2018 and the further enhancement of debt sustainability assessment frameworks, consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁹ and longer-term structural transformation;
7. *Reiterates* that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgments about a country's debt sustainability, and, in view of the new challenges and vulnerabilities for developing countries' external debt sustainability, substantiated by the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and recent joint analyses of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and stresses the need for improved data collection and quality in areas that include domestic public debt and domestic and external private debt, as well as legal and regulatory features, such as ownership, currency denomination and jurisdiction according to national priorities, welcomes the final report of the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States, co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Gaston Browne, and the former Prime Minister of Norway, Erna Solberg, including its consultations with Member States, and the adoption of General Assembly resolution 78/322 of 13 August 2024, entitled "Multidimensional vulnerability index";
8. *Also reiterates* that timely and comprehensive data on the level and composition of debt are necessary for, inter alia, building early warning systems aimed at limiting the impact of debt crises, calls for debtor and creditor countries to intensify their efforts to collect and release data, where appropriate, welcomes the ongoing work of relevant institutions to apply innovative tools for monitoring financial stress in developing countries and to invite relevant institutions to consider the creation of a central data registry that includes information on debt restructuring, and calls for donors to consider increasing their support for technical cooperation programmes aimed at increasing the statistical capacity of developing countries in that regard;
9. *Encourages* the United Nations system, the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund and other relevant stakeholders, including the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, to continue to conduct analytical activities and to provide policy advice and technical assistance to Governments, upon request, in the areas of managing debt, and operating and maintaining databases, and in this regard recalls that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should continue its analytical and policy work and technical assistance on debt issues, including the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System Programme, so that this extends not only to improvements in the timeliness and accuracy of debt data recording, but also to the enhanced coverage of public sector and other relevant debt data, including, in particular, heretofore unrecorded or hidden debt instruments, contingent liabilities and more complex debt instruments;
10. *Stresses* the need to strengthen information-sharing and transparency among all creditors and borrowers to ensure that debt sustainability assessments are based on comprehensive, objective and reliable data, including an

⁵⁸ See [A/79/209](#) and [A/79/209/Corr.1](#).

⁵⁹ Resolution 70/1.

assessment of national public and private debt, in order to ensure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, encourages further improvement of the mutual exchange of information, on a voluntary basis, on borrowing and lending among all creditors and borrowers, and takes note of the Paris Forum initiative, which gathers together sovereign creditors and debtors annually to share views and information, promote greater debt transparency and preserve debt sustainability;

11. *Recognizes* that the long-term sustainability of debt depends on, inter alia, economic growth, the mobilization of domestic and international resources, the export prospects of debtor countries, sustainable debt management, sound macroeconomic policies that also support job creation, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems and, hence, on the creation of an enabling environment at all levels that is conducive to sustainable development, and also recognizes the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability, through coordinated policies aimed at fostering adequate debt financing and resolution tools, such as debt relief and debt restructuring supporting sound debt management;

12. *Notes with concern* that some low- and middle-income developing countries that were not part of the existing debt relief initiatives now have large debt burdens that may create constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, indicating a need to consider, as appropriate, stronger debt management initiatives for those countries, and stresses the importance of medium- and long-term debt sustainability to deal with debt, including non-Paris Club debt;

13. *Underlines* the fact that heavily indebted poor countries eligible for debt relief will not be able to enjoy the full benefits unless all creditors, both public and private, contribute to debt workouts, as appropriate, in order to ensure the debt sustainability of those countries, and invites creditors, both private and public, that are not yet fully participating in debt relief initiatives to substantially increase their participation, including by providing comparable treatment to debtor countries that have concluded sustainable debt relief agreements with creditors;

14. *Stresses* the need for the international community to remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and to continue to take effective measures, preferably within existing frameworks, when applicable, to address the debt problem of those countries, acknowledges that sound debt management initiatives can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and with the promotion of sustained economic growth and development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard urges countries to direct the resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards achieving those objectives, while still maintaining sustainable debt levels through prudent fiscal management, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda, according to their national priorities and strategies;

15. *Notes* that countries can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help to mitigate the adverse impacts of a debt crisis and stabilize macroeconomic developments;

16. *Acknowledges* the efforts of, and invites creditors to provide additional flexibility to, developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to address their national debt concerns, while taking into account their specific economic and social situations and needs;

17. *Recognizes* that the detrimental impact of disasters on the debt sustainability of many least developed countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries warrants further attention and that preserving external debt sustainability requires ex ante financing to enable the systematic reduction of disaster risk and resilience-building, as well as the disclosure of disaster risk to avoid exacerbating debt distress, when feasible, and in this regard recognizes that many least developed countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries have limited access to financing to invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience before and after disasters, while noting the potential benefits of climate-resilient debt instruments;

18. *Acknowledges* that State-contingent debt instruments could further strengthen borrower resilience, encourages the consideration of their use where appropriate, with a view to providing breathing room to countries hit by shocks, welcomes the development of climate-resilient debt clauses, where appropriate, and further notes that clauses that consider other catastrophic external shocks could also be developed;

19. *Recognizes* that, in some cases, the use of public debt and renewed external borrowing to absorb the impact of a disaster could lead to higher debt servicing for developing countries and constrain their growth and their capacity to invest in long-term resilience-building measures, and further acknowledges that, with each new disaster, financial vulnerabilities grow and domestic response capacities weaken;

20. *Also recognizes* the importance of the creation of robust, nationally appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable national and municipal borrowing, on the basis of sustainable debt management, supported by adequate revenue and capacities, by means of local creditworthiness, as well as expanded sustainable municipal debt markets, when appropriate, and in this regard underlines the importance of the establishment of appropriate financial intermediaries for urban financing, such as regional, national, subnational and local development funds or development banks, including pooled financing mechanisms, which can catalyse public and private, national and international financing;

21. *Further recognizes* that developing countries experiencing high debt distress can concurrently experience socioeconomic challenges and stretched social safety nets, and invites a multilateral response that supports these countries to achieve debt sustainability and sustainable development;

22. *Underlines* the importance of multilateral efforts to tackle increasingly complex cross-border challenges that have serious effects on development and debt sustainability;

23. *Recognizes* with appreciation the steps taken by the Group of 20, in particular under the presidencies of Saudi Arabia, Italy, Indonesia, India and Brazil to further promote debt-related measures and the implementation of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative and the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, and the recent agreements concluded under the Common Framework, while recognizing that delays in the implementation of the Common Framework may have impacted the confidence of some eligible countries and that the fear of downgrading inhibited some eligible countries from applying, emphasizes in that regard the need to further strengthen the Common Framework and calls to implement it fully in a transparent, predictable, timely, orderly and coordinated manner, including to increase the fiscal space of countries in debt distress, encourages greater private sector participation through more clarity in assessing comparability of treatment, while also noting that more needs to be done to respond to the need of countries not covered by current initiatives, including middle-income countries, and in this regard reaffirms the growing urgency of dealing not only with liquidity but also solvency risks;

24. *Welcomes* the special drawing rights allocation of the equivalent of 650 billion United States dollars of 23 August 2021, commends the achievement of the target of 100 billion dollars in pledges for rechanneling special drawing rights or equivalent contributions, recommends the exploration of further voluntary options related to special drawing rights that could serve the needs of developing member countries of the International Monetary Fund, calls for the urgent voluntary rechanneling of special drawing rights for countries most in need, including through multilateral development banks, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of special drawing rights, and will explore ways for future allocations of special drawing rights to benefit those countries most in need;

25. *Takes note* of the interim review of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust, and looks forward to a more comprehensive review planned for 2026;

26. *Recommends* assisting developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate, to enhance the ability of countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

27. *Also recommends* the facilitation of timely and orderly debt treatment with the broad participation of all creditors, including those in the private sector, on comparable terms, stresses the need in the medium term to strengthen information – sharing between debtors and creditors, as necessary, and long-term debt sustainability analysis, based on comprehensive, objective, transparent and reliable data, and technical cooperation that takes account of the requirements of sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda, and emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international efforts and cooperation and responding to the call for the easing of debt burdens by addressing the debt vulnerability, in the immediate term, and the debt sustainability, in the long term, of heavily indebted developing countries;

28. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations and of the international financial institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, and encourages them to continue to support global efforts towards sustained and inclusive

growth, sustainable development and the external debt sustainability of developing countries, including through continued monitoring of global financial flows and their implications in this regard;

29. *Takes note* of the International Monetary Fund Executive Board decision in October 2024 for the review of charges and the surcharge policy, and the setting of a regular review cycle for the surcharge policy to allow for timely assessments and updates to the surcharge policy framework, every five years or earlier if warranted;

30. *Recognizes* the important role of credit ratings in the capital market ecosystem, as they provide creditors and the public with assessments of a debtor's relative risk of default, and acknowledges that downgraded ratings may negatively affect the opinion of lenders and bondholders and as a result raise the cost and reduce the availability of future debt funding, and that it is important that credit rating agencies ensure that their ratings are objective, independent and based on accurate information and sound analytical methods, including by considering development, social and environmental indicators and impacts of external shocks in their ratings, to the extent that these factors have an impact on debt risk, noting in this regard the high-level meeting on the role of credit rating agencies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

31. *Reiterates* that debtors and creditors must work together in a transparent manner to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations and that maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries, acknowledges that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability, and in this regard takes note of the principles on responsible sovereign lending and borrowing of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizes the applicable requirements of the debt limits policy of the International Monetary Fund and/or the non-concessional borrowing policy of the World Bank and the safeguards of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in its statistical system to enhance the debt sustainability of recipient countries, and resolves to work towards a global consensus on guidelines for debtor and creditor responsibilities in borrowing by and lending to sovereigns, building on existing initiatives;

32. *Calls for* the intensification of efforts to prevent and mitigate the prevalence and cost of debt crises by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution, encourages the private sector to cooperate in this regard, and invites creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate and on a mutually agreed, transparent and case-by-case basis, the use of new and improved debt instruments such as debt swaps, including debt for equity in Sustainable Development Goal projects, as well as debt indexation instruments;

33. *Reiterates* the need for multilateral debt mechanisms to fully address sovereign external debt distress and provide an effective, efficient, equitable and predictable mechanism for managing debt crises in view of the development needs of developing countries;

34. *Recalls* the holding of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Barbados and Geneva from 3 to 7 October 2021, and the Bridgetown Covenant,⁶⁰ and encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in cooperation with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to continue its analytical and policy work and technical assistance on debt issues, including to promote policies for responsible, sustainable and transparent sovereign borrowing and lending, as appropriate, and to enhance the efficiency of the global economic system and debt sustainability for the realization of the 2030 Agenda in developing countries;

35. *Expresses its concern* regarding the ability of non-cooperative minority bondholders to disrupt the will of the large majority of bondholders who accept a restructuring of a debt-crisis country's obligations, given the potential broader implications in other countries, notes contractual and legislative steps taken by countries to prevent these activities, and encourages all Governments to take action, as appropriate, and, furthermore, takes note of discussions in the United Nations on debt issues;

36. *Encourages* Governments to be mindful of the ability of non-cooperative minority bondholders to block a restructuring of a debt-crisis country's obligations, and encourages debtors and creditors to work together to draft bond agreements; accordingly;

37. *Welcomes* the reforms to *pari passu* and collective action clauses proposed by the International Capital Market Association and endorsed by the International Monetary Fund to reduce the vulnerability of sovereigns to

⁶⁰ [TD/541/Add.2](#).

holdout creditors, encourages countries to take further action to include those clauses in all their bond issuances, and welcomes the continued work of the International Monetary Fund to monitor the uptake of the clauses and explore options for resolving the issue with the outstanding stock of debt without such clauses;

38. *Recalls* that the United Nations, as a universal intergovernmental body, has provided a platform for both creditors and debtors to discuss ways to improve external debt sustainability, notes the substantive expert debate among the major institutional stakeholders on how to improve debt sustainability and debt restructuring during the 2024 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, and in this regard invites continued ongoing cooperation among the international financial institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, relevant United Nations system entities, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and other relevant forums, in accordance with their respective mandates pursuant to the relevant resolutions on this matter;

39. *Also recalls* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, notes its eighth session, held in November 2024, at which policy priorities for addressing the high cost of development financing to achieve the 2030 Agenda are items for deliberation, and recalls the request that the work of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development be presented as a regular input to the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, in accordance with the terms of reference of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts;

40. *Reiterates* the invitation to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give appropriate consideration to the central role of maintaining and facilitating the financial and macroeconomic stability of developing countries, including debt sustainability, and of supporting an appropriately enabling domestic and international economic, financial and regulatory environment for the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard invites all major institutional stakeholders, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to support these efforts, in accordance with their respective mandates;

41. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system, the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund and other relevant stakeholders, and international financial institutions, to scale up technical assistance in debt management, including debt data recording and reporting, and debt transparency and to provide greater coordination of advice, for the delivery of such technical assistance upon request, and to ensure synergies with the full spectrum of debt management mechanisms;

42. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their provision of concessional and grant-based financing to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, and notes the provision by the International Monetary Fund of interest relief to eligible developing countries in the form of zero-interest loans;

43. *Calls for* the scaling up of debt swaps for the Sustainable Development Goals, including debt swaps for climate and nature and debt swaps for food security, as appropriate, while recognizing that debt swaps cannot replace broader debt treatments in unsustainable debt situations, to allow developing countries to use debt service payments for investments in sustainable development, and takes note of the policy recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development contained in report [A/79/209](#), on the use of debt swaps for development;

44. *Invites* the international community to continue efforts to increase support, including financial and technical assistance, for institutional capacity-building in developing countries to enhance sustainable upstream and downstream debt management as an integral part of national development strategies, including by promoting transparent and accountable debt management systems and negotiation and renegotiation capacities and through supporting legal advice in relation to tackling external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between creditors and debtors so that debt sustainability may be achieved and maintained;

45. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, regional development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders, to intensify cooperation in respect of activities relating to capacity-building and to early warning monitoring systems in developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

46. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in cooperation and inclusive dialogue with international financial institutions and relevant international stakeholders, to continue its analytical, policy, technical cooperation and statistical work on debt issues and to strengthen its contribution to enhancing long-term financial and debt sustainability in developing countries, taking into account also the impact of investment requirements arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and other global crises, in accordance with the Bridgetown Covenant;

47. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt sustainability of developing countries;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in his report progress made on international measures and concrete recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁶¹ and the 2030 Agenda with respect to matters of debt and debt sustainability and the related efforts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as their implications for external debt sustainability and development, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”, the sub-item entitled “External debt sustainability and development”, unless otherwise agreed.

RESOLUTION 79/198

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/435/Add.5, para. 7)⁶²

79/198. Promoting investments for sustainable development

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 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,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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

⁶¹ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁶² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

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 pandemic response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recalling its resolutions [74/199](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/207](#) of 21 December 2020, [76/197](#) of 17 December 2021, [77/155](#) of 14 December 2022 and [78/141](#) of 19 December 2023,

Underscoring that international project finance is increasingly important for Sustainable Development Goals and climate change investment and that the strong growth performance of international project finance can be explained by favourable financing conditions, infrastructure stimulus and significant interest on the part of financial market investors to participate in projects that require multiple financiers, recognizing that international project finance can enable Governments to leverage public investment through private finance participation, and noting that developing countries are disadvantaged in this regard and that efforts to enhance private finance mobilization in developing countries are particularly crucial,

Expressing concern about the findings in the *World Investment Report 2024* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that international investment in sectors relevant for the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries declined in 2023 because of the downturn in international project finance, used for larger projects in infrastructure sectors, that project numbers in agrifood systems and in water and sanitation were lower than they were in 2015 when the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted and that investment in the Sustainable Development Goals is unequally distributed,

Noting the findings in the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that, although global tracked climate finance has shown an upward trend since the Fifth Assessment Report, current global financial flows for adaptation, including from public and private finance sources, are insufficient for and constrain implementation of adaptation options, especially in developing countries, and that a small proportion of global tracked climate finance was targeted to adaptation and an overwhelming majority to mitigation,

Emphasizing that, in 2021, the bulk of tracked climate change investments was concentrated in renewable energy and energy-efficiency projects, that international private investment in climate change sectors was directed almost exclusively to mitigation, with only 5 per cent going to adaptation projects, and that more than 60 per cent was invested in developed countries, where 85 per cent of projects are purely privately financed, whereas almost half of the projects in developing countries require some form of public sector participation, while noting that investments in adaptation are underreported,

Noting with concern that the progress on most of the Sustainable Development Goals is either moving much too slowly or has regressed below the 2015 baseline and that, in the face of current multiple crises, years of sustainable development gains are being reversed, as millions of people, particularly in developing countries, have fallen into poverty, hunger and malnutrition are becoming more prevalent, and humanitarian needs are rising,

Highlighting the fact that finance and investment support is needed not only for climate change mitigation and adaptation, but is equally important in other Sustainable Development Goal investment areas,

Highlighting that the second highest Sustainable Development Goal investment gap is in water and sanitation, with a growing need for sustainable and innovative investments in water and sanitation to ensure progress on the implementation of water-related goals and targets,

Noting the urgent need to achieve zero hunger, end all forms of malnutrition, eradicate extreme poverty and ensure rapid, inclusive and sustainable income growth in developing countries by adopting the right policies and stepping up investments, research and the sharing of technology on mutually agreed terms, with the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals as the ultimate objective,

Noting with concern that the global environment for international investment remains challenging in 2024 and that weakening growth prospects, economic fracturing trends, trade and geopolitical tensions and conflicts, industrial policies and supply chain diversification are reshaping foreign direct investment patterns, causing some multinational enterprises to adopt a cautious approach to overseas expansion,

Noting that the crises underscore the imperative to embed long-term and risk-informed thinking and sustainability into corporate and investment practices, and stressing that in order to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 crisis all stakeholders will have to work in tandem, at the same time, while the global fight against the

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

pandemic and climate change has accelerated the momentum of sustainability finance and investment, with the value of sustainability-themed investment products in global capital markets growing to 7 trillion United States dollars in 2023, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizing that the vast majority of these funds have been invested in developed countries, leaving developing country investment opportunities significantly lacking, and that it is critical to scale up sustainable investments in all countries, especially in developing countries, including countries in special situations,

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, which can be supported by a reformed international financial architecture, to attract and strengthen investments towards activities that promote the Goals,

Recognizing that a revitalized global partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of the implementation of all of the Goals and their targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources,

Recalling that, in the 2030 Agenda, it was acknowledged that the implementation of sustainable development will depend on the active engagement of both the public and private sectors and other relevant international organizations, including international financial institutions and multilateral development banks,

Noting the convening of the eighth World Investment Forum of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Abu Dhabi from 16 to 20 October 2023, as well as the eighth Sustainable Development Goals Investment Fair, held in New York from 18 to 29 April 2023,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22–23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution [79/1](#) of 22 September 2024 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Looking forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, in Seville, Spain, from 30 June to 3 July 2025,

Noting also the work of the United Nations in the area of investments for sustainable development, and taking note of the *World Investment Report 2024* and the *SDG Investment Trends Monitor* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024*, the *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024* and the outcome document of the 2024 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up,⁶³

Noting further all initiatives at the global, regional and local levels that are aimed at scaling up the mobilization of public and private finance towards investing for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in its three dimensions and deepening international cooperation,

Noting the potential of impact investment for the financing of sustainable development in supporting national development policies, plans, priorities and needs in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will require a shift towards long-term investment horizons, including early-stage financing, in this regard encouraging investors to take measures to incentivize greater long-term investment and early-stage financing, and recognizing that international public and private finance for development complemented by other innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance, can play an important role in upscaling our collective efforts to cover the finance needs to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Urging urgent actions to address debt sustainability problems through strengthening debt crisis prevention, including through debt management and transparency, finding solutions that enable countries with severe fiscal constraints and debt overhangs to invest in the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing also that entrepreneurship can help to achieve the 2030 Agenda, underlining the importance of advancing sustainable consumption and production patterns, and stressing the need to promote sustainable and innovative financing opportunities and mechanisms to unlock new capital for sustainable investment and upscale

⁶³ [E/FFDF/2024/3](#).

sustainable business models, with a special focus on micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as the social and solidarity economy, where appropriate,

Emphasizing that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance, and in this regard stressing that the likelihood of an increase in global foreign direct investment is further tempered by a series of risk factors,

Emphasizing also that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is not possible without private and public investment, including long-term foreign investment, which can be mobilized when there is an enabling environment at all levels,

Recognizing the importance of corporate sustainability, including reporting on environmental, social and governance impacts, as appropriate, to help to ensure transparency and accountability and avoid practices that counteract efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming the commitment to significantly increase investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at the global, regional and national levels,

Noting with concern that investments critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals remain underfunded, and recognizing that additional public and private investment and financing at the national and international levels will be required to meet the large investment needs, associated with gaps, for achieving the Goals, including in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all,

Recognizing that international public finance, including official development assistance, is important to the efforts of developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including through its capacity to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private, as it can support improved tax collection and help to strengthen domestic enabling environments and build essential public services,

Emphasizing that the call for the contribution by the private sector to Sustainable Development Goals financing is not a substitute for but rather an important complement to public financing,

Underlining that, in order to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, both public and private finance should be sustainable and provided at affordable terms,

Emphasizing the need to continue to scale up investments in climate action, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, in line with the Paris Agreement,⁶⁴ and reiterating the need to accelerate the transfer and deployment of environmentally sound and low-emission technologies on mutually agreed terms, including on concessional and preferential terms,

Noting that global foreign direct investment flows declined by 2 per cent in 2023, to 1.3 trillion dollars, though they increased by 9 per cent in developed countries, they however decreased by 7 per cent in developing countries, including a fall of 3.3 per cent in Africa from the 54.4 billion dollars recorded in 2022 to 52.6 billion dollars in 2023, which is 4 per cent of global foreign direct investment, and, despite a moderate increase in foreign direct investment flows to the economies of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, foreign direct investment remains concentrated among a few countries among these structurally weak and vulnerable economies,

Taking note of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reporting on investment in small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, which allows for the identification of investment trends in countries in special situations, indicating the need for enhancing foreign direct investment to these countries,

Stressing that transparency and inclusion in the international financial, monetary and trading systems and solid institutions at all levels and the design and implementation of policies, including capital market regulations, where appropriate, that promote incentives along the investment chain, that are aligned with long-term performance and

⁶⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

sustainability indicators and that reduce volatility, are essential for investment promotion, sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation that goes hand-in-hand with technical education and vocational training in developing countries, and in this regard stressing the need for further international support as well as competitive investment climates at all levels for developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that socially, economically and environmentally responsible, accountable and sustainable national and international private business activity, investment, entrepreneurship and innovation, including equal access for all women and youth, are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation, in order to leave no one behind,

Noting the role of the United Nations Development Programme Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector in Development in its engagement with the private sector to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and promote inclusive markets and sustainable business development,

Noting also the finalization of the Investment Facilitation for Development Agreement on the occasion of the World Trade Organization Thirteenth Ministerial Conference, and recognizing that a core objective of this Agreement is to facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment between the parties, particularly to developing and least-developed country parties, with the aim of fostering sustainable development, through improved transparency of measures, streamlined administrative procedures, adoption of other investment facilitation measures and promotion of international cooperation as well as technical assistance and capacity-building necessary for the implementation of the Agreement,

Recognizing the importance of investments in technological industry and the digital economy to promote connectivity and digital partnerships, and that development and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms is a powerful driver of sustainable development and that there is a need to foster linkages between multinational companies and the domestic public and private sectors, as appropriate, to facilitate technology development and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms,

1. *Emphasizes* that promoting investments in value addition and in the processing of natural resources and productive diversification ensures more inclusive and sustainable development, and in this regard encourages accelerated national efforts and the strengthening of international cooperation in areas that support policies and programmes that increase public and private, domestic and international investments for structural change in the economies of developing countries;

2. *Encourages* the promotion of sustainable and innovative financing opportunities and mechanisms to unlock new capital for sustainable investment and upscale sustainable business models, with a special focus on micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises;

3. *Calls for* the promotion of investment in developing countries for lifelong learning, technical and vocational training, skills and digital literacy, expanding access through digital technology, and implementing financial literacy programmes that empower individuals and businesses to make informed decisions, thus promoting financial inclusion, entrepreneurship and decent work;

4. *Notes with concern* that many of the least developed countries and small island developing States continue to be largely sidelined by foreign direct investment that could help to diversify their economies, despite improvements in some of their investment climates;

5. *Also notes with concern* the gap in access to capital and adequate support services for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular for businesses led by women, young entrepreneurs and persons with disabilities, and recognizes that financial markets as well as business support organizations can be powerful vehicles for sustainable and inclusive economic growth and poverty alleviation, including when they support businesses that have a sustainable development impact and when access to credit is inclusive across all segments of an economy;

6. *Recognizes* that foreign direct investment can have positive spillovers, such as know-how and technology, including through establishing linkages with domestic suppliers, as well as encouraging the integration of local enterprises, in particular micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, into regional and global value chains;

7. *Emphasizes* that foreign direct investment may have different impacts on Sustainable Development Goals, and underlines the need to strengthen the alignment of foreign direct investment with national policies and sustainable

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development strategies and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶⁵ and invites States preparing integrated national financing frameworks to include and implement plans for mobilizing and aligning private finance with national development plans;

8. *Recognizes* the need to develop and strengthen policies to better align private sector incentives with Sustainable Development Goals, and acknowledges that sustainable finance taxonomies can be a helpful tool in creating more transparency and can thus incentivize the private sector to adopt and invest in sustainable practices and foster long-term quality investment;

9. *Encourages* national and international efforts to integrate sustainability into the financial system and thus to further reorient capital flows towards investments that are sustainable from an economic, social and environmental perspective;

10. *Encourages* financial institutions and development banks to promote and support developing countries in the issuance of Sustainable Development Goal bonds, where applicable, in particular linked to specific use of proceeds, such as social, sustainability, sustainability-linked, and green bonds, as additional mechanisms for financing investment for sustainable development;

11. *Calls for* increased foreign direct investments, particularly in developing countries, which have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and current multiple crises, to meet the 4 trillion dollar Sustainable Development Goal investment gap in developing countries, while recognizing the key role of foreign direct investments for economic growth and development and that foreign direct investments can reduce inequalities and can help commodity-dependent countries to transition to manufacturing activities and other higher-value-added activities;

12. *Encourages* financial actors at all levels to work towards the establishment of inclusive, representative and responsible financial practices, including practices related to transparency, disclosure and standards, and further encourages the efforts of all actors to reduce the existing and prevent further fragmentation of reporting and disclosure standards, as appropriate;

13. *Welcomes* the progress made by many countries in strengthening the enabling environment for private sector businesses and investments, but notes that more can be done to create competitive business and investment climates, including by increasing efforts to combat corruption, promoting market transparency, improving access to market information and easing the process of setting up businesses, that are well placed to attract private sector investment and participation in support of sustainable development;

14. *Reiterates* that greater gender equality in the distribution of economic resources can provide the means for women to generate income and creates positive multiplier effects for the achievement of inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth, and in this regard reiterates the need for targeted actions and investments;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of private sector engagement with national, international and intergovernmental organizations, Member States and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in an effective, accountable and consultative manner;

16. *Acknowledges* the importance of combining international, multilateral development banks and government stakes in public-private partnerships to reduce the cost of capital, and the need for a shift in the lending priorities of multilateral development banks towards better leveraging of their funds, to attract greater volumes of private finance into developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Notes* the importance of sustainable corporate practices, including integrating environmental, social and governance factors into company reporting, as appropriate, with countries deciding on the appropriate balance of voluntary and mandatory rules, and encourages businesses to adopt principles for responsible business and investing;

18. *Acknowledges* the importance of corporate sustainability reporting, encourages companies, especially publicly listed and large companies, to integrate sustainability and due diligence information into their reporting cycles, encourages industry, interested Governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to enhance existing models and develop new models for best practice and to facilitate action

⁶⁵ Resolution 70/1.

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for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building, and welcomes in this context the collaboration of the United Nations Global Compact with the Global Reporting Initiative and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development;

19. *Recognizes* the challenges faced by developing countries in adopting new international sustainability reporting standards, leading to increased needs for capacity-building, especially for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and welcomes in this context the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for the promotion of sustainability reporting in developing countries;

20. *Calls upon* Member States to reduce tensions and other risk factors and to foster environments that are conducive to scaling up long-term and sustainable investments, characterized by, inter alia, open, transparent and non-discriminatory investment policies;

21. *Notes with concern* the growing number of slum dwellers and the adverse effects on their health, safety and livelihood opportunities, and in this regard encourages targeted investments at all levels to ensure affordable and adequate housing as well as sustained investment for Sustainable Development Goal targets in these sectors by 2030;

22. *Emphasizes* that the private sector can contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in many ways, including through applying creative and innovative solutions to solving sustainable development challenges, the alignment of its business models with the Sustainable Development Goals, and supporting the efforts of the public sector in, inter alia, disaster risk reduction, climate action and skills development, in accordance with national plans and policies, and in this regard encourages further policy development and capacity-building on de-risking investments in all countries to mobilize financing;

23. *Welcomes* the growing interest among investors in taking sustainability issues into account in their investment decisions, but acknowledges that further work is needed to analyse, monitor and measure its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and maximize its positive development impact, and in this regard takes note of the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in monitoring sustainable finance and Sustainable Development Goal investment trends of the world's largest institutional investors through the Global Sustainable Finance Observatory;

24. *Acknowledges* that reducing disaster risk, as outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁶⁶ and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on its midterm review,⁶⁷ is a cost-effective investment in preventing future losses, encourages Member States to develop standards, legislation and regulations, as appropriate, for disaster risk-informed public and private sector investments, including on risk disclosure in investments and transactions, and to ensure that pipeline and bankable projects include multi-hazard and other measures that assess, prevent and mitigate risks, including in infrastructure and the real estate sector, and in this regard encourages Member States to routinely conduct stress testing of infrastructure systems;

25. *Encourages* efforts to align infrastructure plans to disaster risk reduction strategies, including by engaging the insurance companies and promoting multi-hazard disaster risk assessments as a prerequisite for infrastructure, housing and real estate investments in all sectors and stress testing of critical infrastructure systems, with a view to safeguarding gains in sustainable development;

26. *Encourages* Member States to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions in an innovative, integrated, transparent, inclusive and equitable manner, which requires sufficient, sustainable and predictable investment through both the public and the private sectors;

27. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to explore the possibilities of taking sustainability factors into account in credit rating assessments and to strengthen credit markets to promote the growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular those owned by women;

⁶⁶ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁶⁷ Resolution 77/289, annex.

28. *Recognizes* the growing momentum around sustainable investment and finance, including through investments in Sustainable Development Goal bonds, and invites private companies, including institutional investors, to adopt sustainable practices that foster long-term value;

29. *Acknowledges with great concern* the devastating economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which undermines countries' ability to implement the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement and threatens to upend the progress made recently in promoting investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, notes the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with the public and private sectors, to foster strategic investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in areas that could contribute more to combat COVID-19 and its resulting socioeconomic impacts, including through innovative financing, inter alia, in healthcare systems, including universal health coverage; food security, including agricultural and food production and related supply chains; digital connectivity; job creation; sustainable and quality infrastructure development and growth in productivity; as well as to ensure an environment-responsive approach to COVID-19 recovery and to counter the shortfall in investment that the pandemic entails, calls upon all stakeholders to cooperate in order to enhance resilience and sustainability in global supply chains and strengthen international investment, including by aligning investments with the 2030 Agenda, and encourages cooperation to facilitate cross-border travel of persons for essential purposes, without undermining efforts to prevent the spread of the virus;

30. *Stresses* the need to take stock of public and private initiatives to measure investment impacts on the Sustainable Development Goals, identify their similarities and differences, and lay out potential gaps;

31. *Welcomes* in this regard the request, in the outcome document of the 2019 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, to the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development to further its analysis on the impact and metrics for measurement of the contribution of private sector investments and instruments to the Sustainable Development Goals at the global level,⁶⁸ and encourages international support for Member States, according to national circumstances and priorities, to voluntarily develop practical tools on measuring and collecting timely and reliable data on the private sector contribution towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level, as appropriate;

32. *Emphasizes* that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically and that official development assistance, as a critical source for development finance, helps developing countries to secure sufficient public resources to invest in sectors that could accelerate the delivery of the transformational ambition of the 2030 Agenda, and notes in this regard the need to intensify efforts to meet respective commitments, focusing the most concessional resources on those with the greatest needs and least ability to mobilize other resources;

33. *Notes* the potential of blended finance, including its ability to crowd in, leverage or catalyse additional financing, and stresses that projects should be aligned with national priorities, have long-lasting development impact and be in the public interest, including those in vulnerable situations, while recognizing that, for different Sustainable Development Goal investment areas, different types of finance may represent the most effective financing modalities;

34. *Encourages* Member States to promote shareholder and consumer engagement that may encourage companies to take into account consumers' sustainability preferences;

35. *Calls upon* development partners to continue to support efforts to strengthen policy frameworks to incentivize finance for productive investment, including building capacity to access available, additional and sustainable sources of financing, including concessional finance, particularly in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries, and taking into account the specific challenges faced by middle-income countries;

36. *Notes* the policy proposals put forward by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its *World Investment Report 2022: International Tax Reforms and Sustainable Investment*, in particular that the international community should support developing countries, especially in Africa and the least developed countries, including through scaling up technical assistance to take advantage of international tax reforms, and calls upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to work in collaboration with multiple stakeholders to help developing countries to avail themselves of these recommendations;

⁶⁸ See [E/FFDF/2019/3](#).

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37. *Also notes the World Investment Report 2023: Investing in Sustainable Energy for All* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites the consideration of the proposals contained therein as appropriate;

38. *Takes note* of the policy proposals put forward by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its *World Investment Report 2024: Investment Facilitation and Digital Government*, in particular that the international community should support developing countries, especially in Africa and least developed countries, including through the deployment of business facilitation and digital government tools and the promotion of institutional investment to support long-term economic growth, and calls upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to work in collaboration with multiple stakeholders to help developing countries to avail themselves of these recommendations;

39. *Notes* that by supporting the development of wider digital government applications, technical assistance for business and investment facilitation, including capacity-building initiatives based on international investment policy instruments, there is the potential to tackle some of the gaps in investment for the Sustainable Development Goals;

40. *Encourages* States, development partners and the private sector to invest in technological development, to build more resilient supply chains, increase productive capacity and economic diversification in developing countries, share and transfer technology and know-how on mutually agreed terms and improve domestic investment climates to facilitate mass production, especially of safe, quality, effective and affordable vaccines, therapeutics and medical equipment, promote job creation, adequate training and capacity-building and wealth creation, increase investment in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including through the full utilization of the United Nations development system, the World Bank and other multilateral institutions in addressing the capacity and funding gaps, building a pipeline of bankable, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects and exploring innovative platform approaches to coordinating, scaling up and channelling public and private finance and technical assistance, increase all components of international public finance, including the catalytic use of official development assistance, domestic and international private sector finance, domestic resource mobilization, and trade, and reduce the average transaction cost of migrant remittances;

41. *Emphasizes* the need for technical assistance and capacity-building support for investment promotion and developing project pipelines and bankable projects, in particular for developing countries;

42. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to support the capacity-building of developing countries in their efforts to close the Sustainable Development Goal investment gaps, especially at the country programme level, on the use of public finance to leverage private investment for projects benefiting sustainable development;

43. *Stresses* the need to craft trade and investment agreements with appropriate safeguards so as not to constrain domestic policies and regulation in the public interest, emphasizes the importance of the provision of capacity-building to developing countries in order to benefit from opportunities in international trade and investment agreements, and encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and strengthen existing programme of capacity-building, research and policy analysis, regional and multilateral consensus-building and consultations with States on investment agreements;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to inform the General Assembly at its eightieth session of the implementation of the present resolution, based on their ongoing research, through a dedicated section of the *World Investment Report*, with a special focus on promoting investments for sustainable development as well as concrete recommendations, including on strategic sectors to invest for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and looks forward to the continuing consideration of these issues in the forthcoming reports of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development;

45. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”, the sub-item entitled “Promoting investments for sustainable development”.

RESOLUTION 79/199

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/436, para. 11)⁶⁹

79/199. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 70/192 of 22 December 2015, 71/217 of 21 December 2016, 72/208 of 20 December 2017, 73/223 of 20 December 2018, 74/207 of 19 December 2019, 75/208 of 21 December 2020, 76/198 of 17 December 2021, 77/156 of 14 December 2022 and 78/231 of 22 December 2023 on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development and its resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level,

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,⁷⁰ supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015,

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

Reaffirming also the Paris Agreement⁷¹ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁷² that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reiterating the affirmation in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls and attaining the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁷³ and its goal to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk and the commitment contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk, as part of national sustainable development

⁶⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

⁷⁰ Resolution 70/1.

⁷¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁷³ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

strategies, and to ensure that countries can draw on international assistance when needed, and recalling also the political declaration of the high-level meeting on its midterm review,⁷⁴

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Noting with concern the fragile and highly uncertain global socioeconomic outlook, persisting negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions and conflicts and current multiple crises, which have increased pressure on food, energy and finance, affecting many countries around the world, and their ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing the need to introduce systemic solutions to address the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and overcome the inequalities between and within countries exacerbated by the pandemic and current multiple crises, noting that many developing countries are faced with significantly higher borrowing costs to finance their response to the pandemic, contributing to a great finance divide which further undermines the achievement of a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery, while turbocharging the full implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming the call on the United Nations system, in consultation with the international financial institutions, to develop transparent measurements of progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income, building on existing initiatives as appropriate, and noting that these should recognize poverty in all of its forms and dimensions, and the social, economic and environmental dimensions of domestic output and structural gaps at all levels,

Emphasizing the urgent need to develop measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product in order to work towards a more inclusive approach to international cooperation,

Welcoming the work of the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States,

Reaffirming the importance of addressing the diverse needs of and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as the specific challenges faced by middle-income countries,

Taking note of the holding of preparatory meetings for the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, such as the annual retreat of the Group of Friends of Monterrey,

Taking note also of the convening of the eighth annual retreat of the Group of Friends of Monterrey to exchange informal views on financing for development issues,

Welcoming the convening of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, from 22 to 25 April 2024,

Recalling the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum,⁷⁵ in which it was decided that the tenth Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up would convene from 28 April to 1 May 2025 and would include the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and that,

⁷⁴ Resolution 77/289, annex.

⁷⁵ See [E/FFDF/2024/3](#).

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on an extraordinary basis and taking into account that the Fourth International Conference on Financing For Development would be held in 2025, the tenth forum on financing for development follow-up would not result in intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations,

Recalling also the adoption by the Statistical Commission of indicator 17.3.1 under Sustainable Development Goal target 17.3, Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, and welcoming new data being reported under the indicator, and the continuation of discussions on the modernization of measurement of official development assistance and the new measure of “total official support for sustainable development”, while affirming that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 2017/206 of 5 October 2016,

Looking forward to the ninth biennial high-level meeting of the Development Cooperation Forum, to be held on 12 and 13 March 2025,

Taking note with appreciation of the fifth annual meeting of the Global Investors for Sustainable Development Alliance, on 31 October 2023, and the ongoing work on its key deliverables, and looking forward to continued efforts by the Alliance to support the channelling of finance and investment towards the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019,⁷⁶

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 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,

Recommitting to ensuring that no country or person is left behind and to focusing our effort where the challenges are greatest, including by ensuring the inclusion and participation of those who are furthest behind,

Welcoming the convening of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development in New York on 20 September 2023,

Welcoming also the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Welcoming further the Secretary-General’s efforts to address the Sustainable Development Goal financing gap through a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus, and will advance the Secretary-General’s proposal, in a timely manner, through discussions at the United Nations as well as other relevant forums and institutions, to tackle the high cost of debt and rising risks of debt distress, to enhance support to developing countries and to massively scale up affordable long-term financing for development and expand contingency financing to countries in need,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁷⁷ notes with concern the lack of progress made on financing for development commitments since the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁷⁸ and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as several emerging trends that have contributed to the finance divide and risk further exacerbating it, while acknowledging that the challenges of the moment merit the attention and focus of policymakers at the highest level, and expresses concern that the mobilization of sufficient financing from all sources, including official development assistance, remains a major challenge in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to work towards the full and timely implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including to reaffirm and build on the achievements of the Doha Declaration⁷⁹ and the Monterrey Consensus;⁸⁰

⁷⁶ Resolution 73/291, annex.

⁷⁷ A/79/285.

⁷⁸ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁷⁹ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁸⁰ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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3. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),⁸¹ held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;
4. *Takes note* of the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development entitled *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024: Financing for Development at a Crossroads*;⁸²
5. *Welcomes* the special drawing rights allocation of the equivalent of 650 billion United States dollars of 23 August 2021, recommends the exploration of further voluntary options related to special drawing rights that could serve the needs of developing member countries of the International Monetary Fund, calls for the urgent voluntary rechanneling of special drawing rights for countries most in need, including through multilateral development banks, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of special drawing rights, and will explore ways for future allocations of special drawing rights to benefit those countries most in need;
6. *Notes with appreciation* the operationalization of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust of the International Monetary Fund to help eligible countries address longer-term structural challenges that pose macroeconomic risks, takes note of the interim review of the Trust, looks forward to a more comprehensive review planned for 2026, and notes that debt sustainability and liquidity can play an important role in achieving a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery and the Sustainable Development Goals;
7. *Welcomes* the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2024 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up and urges their full, effective and timely implementation, and looks forward to staying engaged so as to assess progress, identify obstacles and challenges in the implementation of the financing for development outcomes and in the delivery of the means of implementation, promote the sharing of lessons learned from experiences at the national and regional levels, address new and emerging topics of relevance to the implementation of this agenda as the need arises and provide policy recommendations for action by the international community at the 2025 forum;
8. *Notes* in this regard the further development of integrated national financing frameworks, in support of nationally owned sustainable development strategies, including disaster risk reduction strategies, in order to further implement the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, aimed at effectively mobilizing and aligning a wide range of financing sources and instruments with the 2030 Agenda and making use of the full potential of all means of implementation;
9. *Takes note* of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the 2024 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up;⁸³
10. *Emphasizes* that timely and adequate planning for the 2025 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up is of paramount importance to its substantive work;
11. *Invites* the President of the Economic and Social Council to take into consideration the summary by the President of the Council of the 2024 forum on financing for development follow-up in the preparation of the 2025 forum;
12. *Takes note* of the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and the initial contributions made by India to the voluntary trust fund, by Norway to a multi-donor project aimed at supporting the work of the Committee, its subcommittees and related capacity-development activities, as well as the contributions by the European Union and other countries in support of the Committee's subsidiary bodies, and urges Member States to come forward to contribute more to the trust fund in order to further support the participation of developing countries;
13. *Recalls* the holding of the 2020 Global Infrastructure Forum from 6 to 8 October 2020, in a virtual setting, and reiterates that the Forum is mandated to identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries;

⁸¹ Resolution 78/1, annex.

⁸² *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024* (United Nations publication, 2024).

⁸³ [A/79/92-E/2024/65](#).

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14. *Also recalls* the progress made in operationalizing the three components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, and welcomes the establishment of the 2030 Connect online platform as part of the Mechanism;

15. *Further recalls* the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide increased voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance to ensure its full and effective implementation;

16. *Highlights* the need to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet by 2030 as an essential step towards an inclusive and sustainable digital economy that empowers people in vulnerable situations to narrow digital divides, and to build on financial technology to support financial inclusion;

17. *Recalls* the convening of the ninth annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals in New York on 9 and 10 May 2024, whose Co-Chairs' summary⁸⁴ served as an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development and highlighted, inter alia, the promotion of networking and matchmaking among relevant stakeholders, especially innovators, funders and other supporters, to bridge the technology gap for the Sustainable Development Goals;

18. *Also recalls* that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda provides a global framework for financing sustainable development and is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize the means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, the implementation of which requires following up on, that relate to its seven action areas, namely, domestic public resources; domestic and international private business and finance; international development cooperation; international trade as an engine for development; debt and debt sustainability; addressing systemic issues; science, technology, innovation and capacity-building; and data, monitoring and follow-up;

19. *Reiterates* that States will not be able to achieve the ambitious Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda without a revitalized and enhanced global partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation, and reaffirms the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

20. *Urges* developed countries to scale up and fulfil their respective official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the targets of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent to the least developed countries;

21. *Encourages* strengthening the lending capacity of multilateral development banks, in that regard urges them to make the most efficient use of their balance sheets in order to optimize their lending while preserving their robust credit ratings, financial sustainability and preferred creditor status, and takes note of the independent review of the banks' capital adequacy frameworks and ongoing balance sheet optimization efforts, commissioned by the Group of 20;

22. *Notes* the policy recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and that the agreed policy recommendations serve as an input to the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up in accordance with the terms of reference of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts;

23. *Also notes* that, in order to advance bold and concerted global action to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and achieve a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery, and set the world on a path towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, both domestic efforts and multilateral action, as well as multi-stakeholder partnerships that include the private sector, should be geared to supporting medium- and long-term sustainable development, particularly in developing countries, emphasizes the importance of improving investment and financing in sectors that are critical to accelerating the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other agreed commitments to support countries in special situations, stresses the need to promote quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, in a manner that has the greatest social, economic and environmental benefits, in order to build resilience against shocks for an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery

⁸⁴ [E/HLPF/2024/7](#).

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizes the important role of the United Nations development system, the World Bank and other multilateral institutions in addressing the capacity gaps and funding requirements for developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects, especially in developing countries, working through existing initiatives;

24. *Calls for* advancing the elaboration of a specific inter-agency, comprehensive system-wide response plan, taking note of the mapping exercise conducted by the Secretary-General and his recommendations, aimed at better addressing the multidimensional nature of sustainable development and facilitating sustainable development cooperation and coordinated and inclusive support to middle-income countries based on their specific challenges and diverse needs;

25. *Emphasizes* the need to urgently develop measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product in order to have a more inclusive approach to international cooperation, including in the consideration of informing access to development finance and technical cooperation, and in this regard:

(a) Looks forward to the establishment of an independent high-level expert group by the Secretary-General to develop recommendations for a limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators of sustainable development that complement and go beyond gross domestic product, in close consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission, building on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and to the presentation of the outcome of its work during the eightieth session of the General Assembly;

(b) Also looks forward to the initiation of a United Nations-led intergovernmental process following the completion of the work of the independent high-level expert group in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the Statistical Commission, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks and regional commissions, in line with their respective mandates, on measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product, considering the recommendations of the Secretary-General's high-level expert group;

(c) Calls upon the international community to increase the provision of resources for and capacity-building on statistics and data collection, including disaggregated data, to support developing countries in their efforts and to fill gaps in reporting on the Goals;

(d) Recognizes the importance of designing robust and technically sound measures of progress while also recognizing the value of evidence-based approaches to evaluate progress to date towards the Sustainable Development Goals;

26. *Welcomes* the work of the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States, which was co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Gaston Browne, and the former Prime Minister of Norway, Erna Solberg, including its consultations with Member States, and in this regard takes note of the Panel's final report and the recommendations contained therein, and welcomes the adoption of General Assembly resolution [78/322](#) of 13 August 2024, in which it was decided to advance the multidimensional vulnerability index;

27. *Looks forward* to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Seville, Spain, to, inter alia, assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, identifying obstacles and constraints encountered in the achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints, and to address new and emerging issues, including in the context of the urgent need to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to support reform of the international financial architecture;

28. *Welcomes* the convening, in Addis Ababa, of the first session of the intergovernmental preparatory committee in 2024, as part of the preparatory process of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, and looks forward to the convening of the forthcoming sessions of the committee;

29. *Takes note* of the convening of the one-day intersessional multi-stakeholder hearing as part of the preparatory process of the Conference;

30. *Invites* the Bureau of the intergovernmental preparatory committee to convene further meetings of the committee on an informal basis in New York, as required and in the most efficient and effective manner, to conclude discussions on the modalities and draft outcome document of the Conference;

31. *Reiterates its appeal to* Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the trust fund to support activities for the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective inclusive, intergovernmental process for carrying out the financing for development follow-up;

32. *Recognizes* the work of the Financing for Sustainable Development Office, and encourages the Office, in collaboration with experts from the public and private sectors, academia, civil society and other multilateral organizations who work in the field of financing for development, to continue its work in accordance with its mandate;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the outcome of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development;

34. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development”.

RESOLUTION 79/200

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 167 to 9, with 6 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437, para. 17)⁸⁵

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, 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, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Canada, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, United States of America, Zambia

Abstaining: Cameroon, Fiji, Panama, Rwanda, Togo, Tonga

79/200. 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, 76/199 of 17 December 2021, 77/157 of 14 December 2022 and 78/143 of 19 December 2023 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

⁸⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by the Russian Federation, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

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Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,⁸⁶ 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,⁸⁷ 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 21,⁸⁸

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,⁸⁹ recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁹⁰ 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,

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, 76/199, 77/157 and 78/143,

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 78/143, 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,⁹¹

⁸⁶ 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.

⁸⁷ *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.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁸⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁹⁰ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁹¹ [A/79/294](#).

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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 nineteenth 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 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,⁹² 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;

⁹² A/62/343.

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 eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled “Sustainable development”.

RESOLUTION 79/201

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 146 to 30, with 7 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437, para. 17)⁹³

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, 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 Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, 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, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Abstaining: Angola, China, Mauritania, Namibia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Türkiye

79/201. 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, 75/211 of 21 December 2020 and 77/160 of 14 December 2022,

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

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

⁹³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

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,

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,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22–23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement,⁹⁴ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁹⁵ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible, noting the holding of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, as well as the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 13 December 2023, and looking forward to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁹⁶ 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,

Recalling also relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries⁹⁷ and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States,⁹⁸ looking forward to the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034, 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,⁹⁹ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁰⁰ and the outcome documents of their review conferences,

Emphasizing the pivotal role of entrepreneurship in achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – by creating jobs, promoting decent work, driving inclusive economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions, harnessing the economic potential of each nation and expanding opportunities for all, including women and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, and those in vulnerable situations, 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 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, affecting 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, 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,

⁹⁴ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁹⁶ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

⁹⁷ Resolution 76/258, annex.

⁹⁸ Resolution 78/317, annex.

⁹⁹ *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.

¹⁰⁰ *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.

Recognizing that the disproportionate effect of those crises 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 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, e-commerce, health tech and fintech, enabling better access to financial services as well as facilitating formalization,

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,

Acknowledging the importance of promoting inclusive development-oriented policies that support entrepreneurship, including social and sustainable entrepreneurship, and the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and encourage their participation in international, regional and national markets and integration into global value chains, including through promoting access for all to capacity-building, digital government, business and financial services, such as affordable microfinance and credit, and the improvement of financial and digital literacy,

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 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 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,

Underlining the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development and to build transparent, 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,

Recognizing the positive contribution that entrepreneurship can make in promoting social cohesion, reducing inequalities and expanding opportunities for all, including women and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, and those in vulnerable situations, and reaching the furthest behind first, and acknowledging that social entrepreneurship plays an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by applying innovative market-based solutions to social and environmental problems, while being financially sustainable, and providing job and income opportunities for disadvantaged groups and those in vulnerable situations,

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 relevant agreed conclusions and resolutions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, and 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,

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,

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 of the convening of the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Youth Forum, in 2023,

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,

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,

Recognizing also 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;¹⁰¹

2. *Reiterates* the need to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, stresses the positive role that entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation, reducing inequalities and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, and those in vulnerable situations, and 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;

3. *Stresses* the need to highlight the value of entrepreneurship and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁰² 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 through entrepreneurial skill-building, multi-stakeholder partnerships, raising public awareness, reinforcing local support networks and employing specific measures aimed at removing negative preconceptions and negative cultural biases;

4. *Encourages* Governments to take a coordinated and inclusive approach to promoting entrepreneurship involving all government entities and 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 collection to

¹⁰¹ [A/79/208](#).

¹⁰² Resolution 70/1.

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

5. *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,¹⁰³ environmental, social and governance performance standards and greater transparency in supply chains to end forced and child labour;

6. *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;

7. *Also recognizes* that entrepreneurs can address sustainable development challenges by developing effective and simple solutions in the areas of utility services, education, healthcare, 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;

8. *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, and 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;

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *Recognizes* that technological improvement, particularly through the diffusion of technology, including artificial intelligence, can provide new opportunities for businesses to improve their competitiveness, increase their productive capacities and resilience, adapt to shocks and fast-changing environments and to foster an open, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory digital environment for all that enables micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises to access and compete in the digital economy, 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;

12. *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

¹⁰³ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

Member States and all relevant stakeholders 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;

13. *Invites* Member States to support the digital entrepreneurship of women, including for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including for developing local solutions, promote innovation and decent job creation and close the gender digital divide;

14. *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 could help Governments to meet their targets for the Paris Agreement on climate change;

15. *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;

16. *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;

17. *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;

18. *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;

19. *Also 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, such as 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;

20. *Encourages* Member States to expand 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 provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor, with a particular emphasis on women;

21. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen women's economic empowerment and resilience, and encourages Governments to facilitate women's entrepreneurship by supporting them in accessing and mobilizing adequate financial resources and technologies, increasing their employment and market opportunities through capacity-building and targeted education and training and greater legal protections in the workplace, and improving access to financing and investment opportunities, tools of trade, business development and training, 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 in order to increase trade and procurement, including public procurement for women's enterprises;

22. *Also 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;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *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;

26. *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;

27. *Stresses* the need to enhance the alignment of policies, strategies and initiatives for entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, with 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;

28. *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;

29. *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, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and that concerted efforts are needed to ensure the participation of all;

30. *Acknowledges* the importance of adopting innovative and sustainable agriculture and food systems that will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and help to end hunger, 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;

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. *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;

34. *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;

35. *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;

36. *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;

37. *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;

38. *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;

39. *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;

40. *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 eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Sustainable development”, unless otherwise agreed.

RESOLUTION 79/202

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.1, para. 7)¹⁰⁴

79/202. Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹⁰⁵ Agenda 21,¹⁰⁶ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,¹⁰⁷ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development¹⁰⁸ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)¹⁰⁹ and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,¹¹⁰ as well as all relevant resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

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

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the resulting processes for the elaboration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and for the realization of sustainable development, and recognizing also the uneven progress in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and all other internationally agreed development goals and commitments necessary to achieve sustainable development,

¹⁰⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Portugal, Spain, Türkiye, Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024) and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

¹⁰⁵ *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.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

¹⁰⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

¹¹⁰ Resolution 66/288, annex.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Reaffirming the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions, and reiterating that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Recalling the commitment to make fundamental changes in our consumption and production patterns, including by transitioning to sustainable economic and business models, the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns¹¹¹ and by providing support to developing countries to strengthen their scientific, technological and innovation capacity, and recognizing that local and national zero-waste initiatives can contribute to achieving sustainable consumption and production, as outlined in the political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly,¹¹²

Recognizing and underscoring the role of the private sector and industry, local authorities, local communities and Indigenous Peoples in supporting more sustainable lifestyles,

Taking note of the launch of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, an inclusive initiative to accelerate the shifts towards sustainable food systems,

Recognizing that digital technologies and the unprecedented scale, spread and speed of change brought about by them can be harnessed to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, while ensuring that digitalization remains inclusive, equitable and sustainable,

Stressing the need, in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, to benefit from and build on experiences, success stories, best practices, challenges and the lessons learned from the previous agreements on sustainable development,

Stressing also the importance of overcoming silos and seeking innovative and coordinated approaches in integrating and balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development, and in this regard taking note of the actions and initiatives implemented by the United Nations system entities,

Stressing further the need to determine gaps, obstacles, synergies and challenges in the implementation of commitments and instruments in the sustainable development field, in a coherent and integrated manner, and with a view to pursuing and achieving policy coherence, as well as identifying new opportunities and emerging challenges for international cooperation on the path towards sustainable development,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹¹³ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹¹⁴ the New Urban Agenda,¹¹⁵ the Convention on Biological Diversity¹¹⁶ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹¹⁷ as well as major outcome documents in relation to countries in special situations,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022 entitled “End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument”,¹¹⁸

Welcoming the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024 on the theme “Peace with nature”, and recalling the

¹¹¹ [A/CONF.216/5](#), annex.

¹¹² Resolution 78/1, annex.

¹¹³ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹¹⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹¹⁵ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹¹⁷ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹¹⁸ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14](#).

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹¹⁹ and urging its early, inclusive and effective implementation,

Welcoming also the convening of 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 in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, and looking forward to the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates and to be held in the United Arab Emirates from 2 to 4 December 2026,

Recalling its resolution [77/161](#) of 14 December 2022, entitled “Promoting zero-waste initiatives to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Secretary-General’s Advisory Board of Eminent Persons on Zero Waste for its contribution to sustainable consumption and production and advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Noting with concern that the compounded effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, conflict and economic shocks, and climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution have exacerbated existing challenges in the international community’s efforts, especially for developing countries, to implement sustainable consumption and production and may further reverse progress towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Sustainable Development Goal 12, and therefore stressing the importance of promoting sustainable consumption and production in the context of sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies,

Noting with concern also the latest warnings by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including on the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change being strongly influenced by human society, including from unsustainable consumption and production, and further recognizing that the reduction of unsustainable consumption and production, including waste generation, will support progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 12, while stressing the importance of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and of reducing inequality, recognizing that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Acknowledging that pursuing circular economy approaches as a pathway to achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns can contribute to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, water stress and pollution and their impact on human health, thus contributing to the achievement of related goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other internationally agreed environmental goals,

Looking forward to the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, to be held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025,

¹¹⁹ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Noting the importance of transitioning to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production in efforts to address climate change, including through circular economy approaches, and encourages efforts in this regard, in accordance with decision 1/CMA.5,¹²⁰

Recognizing the pressing need to reduce excessive individual consumption which may place significant pressure on the environment, including in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the 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”,¹²¹

2. *Recognizes* that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development constituted a milestone that ushered in major international instruments and commitments that guide progress in closing development gaps within and among developed and developing countries, and reaffirms all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹²² as well as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, entitled “The future we want”;

3. *Reaffirms* the commitment made in the 2030 Agenda to ensuring that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature, recalls in this regard resolution 6/8 of 1 March 2024 on promoting sustainable lifestyles,¹²³ adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme at its sixth session, and encourages Member States to create the necessary evidence-based enabling conditions, foster public and private collaboration, and pursue education at all levels and awareness-raising initiatives in support of empowering citizens to make informed choices about sustainable lifestyles, while recognizing that each country is best positioned to understand its own national circumstances and priorities to encourage more sustainable lifestyles;

4. *Urges* the full and effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and all other internationally agreed development goals and commitments in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the Millennium Development Goals and those under the three Rio conventions, building on their contributions, best practices, challenges and lessons learned, in order to support the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including Goal 12, to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;

5. *Recognizes* that the 2030 Agenda, including Goal 12, to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, builds on issues included in Agenda 21, and encourages further efforts aimed at strengthening international cooperation to address gaps in its implementation, including through, inter alia, the provision of means of implementation;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: towards a rescue plan for people and planet”¹²⁴ and the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report, which highlights, inter alia, that the world is not on track to achieve Goal 12 and its related targets by 2030 at the current rate of progress;

7. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted at the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit), held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

8. *Acknowledges* that sustainable consumption and production practices can be cost-efficient and effective ways to achieve economic development, reduce environmental impacts and advance human well-being, and urges the need to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 12, in order to contribute to the achievement of all Goals;

9. *Recognizes* that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development adopted, among other commitments on sustainable consumption and production, the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable

¹²⁰ See [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1](#).

¹²¹ [A/79/528](#).

¹²² Resolution 70/1.

¹²³ [UNEP/EA.6/Res.8](#).

¹²⁴ [A/78/80-E/2023/64](#).

Consumption and Production Patterns and that both the Framework and its multi-partner trust fund are tools for action on sustainable consumption and production, and in this regard reiterates the need for such initiatives to continue to share best practices and provide other forms of technical assistance in the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, including by providing tools and solutions for policy design and implementation;

10. *Welcomes* the One Planet Network Forum 2024, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 12 and 13 September 2024, and takes note of its outcome document;

11. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns to approve the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023–2030,¹²⁵ following a consultative process involving Member States and stakeholders, and calls upon Member States, United Nations entities and stakeholders to support its implementation and resource mobilization as part of the international efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the multilateral environmental agreements;

12. *Recognizes* that unsustainable patterns of consumption and production are key drivers of natural resource depletion, climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, malnutrition and land degradation, and therefore recommits to making fundamental changes in the way that societies produce and consume goods and services through the transition to sustainable economic and business models that promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as through policies, frameworks, partnerships, technological innovation and instruments that improve resource efficiency and the sustainable management of natural resources, including water-use efficiency, improved sanitation management, reduce waste, promote life cycle approaches, encourage approaches such as the circular economy, life cycle and other approaches, as appropriate and taking into account national circumstances and capacities, enable consumers to make sustainable consumption choices, mainstream sustainability practices, encourage sustainable bioeconomy, as well as sustainable and environmentally sound bio-based products and increase resilience across all sectors of the economy, which will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 12;

13. *Welcomes* the extension by the General Assembly, in its resolution [76/202](#) of 17 December 2021, of the mandate of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns until 31 December 2030, and encourages the implementation of the Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, in accordance with target 12.1 of Goal 12;

14. *Recognizes* the important role of the private sector in promoting and utilizing sustainable practices, including for multinational corporations and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises that may face greater challenges in enhancing resource efficiency, and invites Member States to take measures, in cooperation with the private sector, to enhance the design of products, taking into account life-cycle assessments to contribute to resource efficiency;

15. *Acknowledges* the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, including its strategic objectives and targets;

16. *Recalls* the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in its resolution 5/8 of 2 March 2022,¹²⁶ to establish a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, and looks forward to the successful conclusion of the work of the ad hoc open-ended working group;

17. *Acknowledges* the link between plastic waste and pollution and sustainable consumption and production patterns, and calls upon all Member States to continue to step up activities across the life cycle of plastic to prevent, reduce and eliminate plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, including through innovative approaches that foster environmentally sound management, including the reduction, repair, reuse and recycling of plastic waste and products;

18. *Welcomes* the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in resolution 5/14 to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding

¹²⁵ See [A/77/607](#).

¹²⁶ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.8](#).

instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic, taking into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities, and underscores the importance of securing an ambitious international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, while acknowledging that some legal obligations arising out of a new instrument will require capacity-building and technical and financial assistance in order to be effectively implemented by developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and in this regard welcomes the commitment made by Heads of State and Government in the political declaration adopted during the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly to support the work of the intergovernmental negotiating committee, with the ambition of completing its work by the end of 2024;

19. *Looks forward* to the fifth session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, to be held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 25 November to 1 December 2024;

20. *Urges* the international community to continue to support developing countries in strengthening their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, and calls for enhanced support to developing countries by providing means of implementation;

21. *Recognizes* the need for greater financing, capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms for developing countries to harness science, technology and innovation, and information and communication technologies, as well as new and emerging technologies including artificial intelligence, including through scaling up the use of open science, affordable and open-source technology, research and development to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

22. *Encourages* the further strengthening of the science-policy interface and of the means of implementation from all sources and at all levels, including a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership, as well as by supporting innovative approaches to sustainability science and emphasizing cross-disciplinary partnerships;

23. *Requests* the United Nations system to further mainstream and integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout its work, to continue to exchange experiences and lessons learned in this regard and to step up its efforts at all levels in continued support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including Goal 12, to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;

24. *Encourages* regional and subregional organizations to continue to promote sustainable development in their respective regions by, inter alia, promoting peer learning and cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as effective linkages among global, regional, subregional and national processes, as appropriate, to advance sustainable development;

25. *Strongly encourages* further accelerated actions and multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels, including with the United Nations system and the international financial system, to advance innovative pathways to achieving sustainable consumption and production, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/11 of 2 March 2022, entitled “Enhancing circular economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production”,¹²⁷ as part of accelerated progress towards the 2030 Agenda, thereby creating job opportunities, promoting sustainable business practices and fostering more sustainable and stable global supply chains, and ensuring that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature, and in this respect recognizes the need for discussions to further promote sustainable consumption and production with a view to accelerating progress on Sustainable Development Goal 12 and related goals and targets;

26. *Stresses* the urgency of promoting sustainable consumption and production approaches, in which products and materials are designed in such a way that they can be reused, remanufactured, recycled or recovered and therefore retained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the resources of which they are made, the generation of waste is avoided or minimized and greenhouse gas emissions are prevented or reduced;

¹²⁷ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.11](#).

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with a particular focus on the state of play with regard to sustainable consumption and production and the application and promotion thereof, and to recommend concrete actions to implement the 2030 Agenda in this regard;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item 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”.

RESOLUTION 79/203

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.2, para. 16)¹²⁸

79/203. 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

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity,¹²⁹ which sets out the sustainable development priorities of small island developing States and which will guide the international community’s collaboration and partnership with small island developing States over the next decade,

Reaffirming also the continued applicability of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹³⁰ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹³¹ and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³² and noting that despite the considerable progress small island developing States have made over the past three decades the vision of these programmes of action remains unmet,

Recognizing that the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States is consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹³³ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹³⁴ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹³⁵ and the Paris Agreement,¹³⁶ as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹³⁷ the New Urban Agenda¹³⁸ and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹³⁹ and that implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States will enable small island developing States to make progress towards these agendas,

¹²⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee.

¹²⁹ Resolution 78/317, annex.

¹³⁰ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹³¹ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹³² *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹³³ Resolution 70/1.

¹³⁴ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹³⁶ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

¹³⁷ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹³⁸ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹³⁹ United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/15/17, decision 15/4, annex.

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Reaffirming that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development due to their unique vulnerability to exogenous shocks owing to, inter alia, their small size, geographical remoteness, highly dispersed populations, the limited scale and undiversified nature of their economies, high dependence on external markets, and extreme exposure to disasters and natural hazards and the effects of climate change,

Noting with concern that, owing in part to their vulnerabilities to the ongoing negative impacts of multiple crises, in particular environmental challenges and external economic and financial shocks, small island developing States have not achieved sustained high levels of economic growth, which has fallen from 4.5 per cent to approximately 2.3 per cent in 2023, and their external debt sustainability deteriorated in 2023 as external debt service surged by over 50 per cent year over year and public and publicly guaranteed debt service rose by 33.4 per cent year over year, with the ratio of total debt service to export revenues in small island developing States rising to 20.3 per cent in 2023 from 12.6 per cent in 2022, and with the liquidity buffer of reserves to short-term external debt continuing to decrease, to 133.1 per cent in 2023 from 152.4 per cent in 2022, in stark contrast to the average from 2000 to 2023 of 200.7 per cent, making small island developing States particularly vulnerable to external financial shocks,

Acknowledging the need for urgent action to address the adverse impacts of climate change, including those related to sea level rise and extreme weather events, which continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and to their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for many, represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, as well as through threats to water availability and food security and nutrition,

Noting the importance of oceans, seas and marine resources to small island developing States, owing to their unique characteristics, dependence on and particular exposure to the ocean and its biodiversity, and noting also the central role of the ocean in the culture, livelihoods and sustainable development of the peoples of small island developing States,

Noting with concern the uneven progress towards achieving sustainable development and that, with five years remaining to implement the 2030 Agenda, small island developing States, which are inherently and uniquely vulnerable, are off track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and therefore reaffirming the aspiration of small island developing States to achieve a resilient form of prosperity, where economic growth and well-being are sustained and their economies are robust, diversified, adaptable and able to withstand shocks, ensuring social equity and promoting environmental sustainability,

Welcoming the hosting of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States in Antigua and Barbuda, from 27 to 30 May 2024, and the adoption of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Antigua and Barbuda for the facilities, staff and services provided to support the Conference and for the warm hospitality and generosity extended to all participants,

Expressing its appreciation to partners for their contributions in kind and to the trust fund for small island developing States, to the members of the Bureau of the Conference, to the Secretariat of the United Nations, including the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Special Adviser for the Conference, the specialized agencies, the United Nations regional commissions and the United Nations funds and programmes, for their contributions to the success of the Conference,

Welcoming the launch of the Centre of Excellence for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which includes a small island developing States data hub, a technology and innovation mechanism and an Island Investment Forum, and the global small island developing States debt sustainability support service, by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda,

Acknowledging the importance of advancing small island developing States' priorities in all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, held in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, including the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of

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Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, to be held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025, the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Seville, Spain, from 30 June to 3 July 2025, and the Second World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Qatar from 4 to 6 November 2025, and the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, to be held in the United Arab Emirates from 2 to 4 December 2026, and noting the convening of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁴⁰
2. *Welcomes* the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, and calls for its full, timely and effective implementation;
3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the call to action on mobilization of resources for small island developing States¹⁴¹ and its call on leaders of international financial institutions, development banks, United Nations entities, the private sector and donor partners to take concerted and urgent action to enable small island developing States to finance implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States;
4. *Calls upon* the international community to take urgent and concrete action to address the vulnerabilities of small island developing States and to continue to seek solutions to the major challenges facing them in a concerted manner, in line with their commitments to support the implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States;
5. *Encourages* the international and regional financial institutions and other multilateral development partners to incorporate the priorities of small island development States, as outlined in the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, into their relevant strategic and programmatic documents, in line with their respective mandates, and to ensure representation and participation of small island developing States, as well as other developing countries, in decision-making in their institutions;
6. *Reiterates* the request to the United Nations development system entities to integrate the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States into their strategic plans and workplans, including through United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at the country level, in accordance with their mandates;
7. *Underlines* the need to give due consideration to the issues and concerns of small island developing States in all relevant major United Nations conferences and processes and the relevant work of the United Nations development system, and calls for the elaboration of information specific to small island developing States in a disaggregated manner in all major United Nations reports, where appropriate;
8. *Looks forward* to the operationalization of the Centre of Excellence,¹⁴² and reiterates the call for the Centre to collaborate with universities, academic institutions, regional organizations and the private sector to avoid duplication and ensure coordinated and coherent support for small island developing States;
9. *Invites* the United Nations system, international and regional financial institutions, development partners and the private sector to contribute technical assistance, capacity-building and expertise, as well as financial resources, to support the operationalization of the Centre of Excellence;
10. *Invites* the international community to support the Centre's dedicated small island developing States debt sustainability support service to enable sound debt management and devise effective solutions for small island

¹⁴⁰ A/79/527.

¹⁴¹ Launched by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda on 28 May 2024 in Antigua and Barbuda.

¹⁴² The Centre of Excellence includes a small island developing States data hub, a technology and innovation mechanism and an Island Investment Forum, and the global small island developing States debt sustainability support service.

developing States in relation to debt vulnerability in the immediate term and debt sustainability in the long term, building on and avoiding duplication with relevant dedicated initiatives;

11. *Emphasizes* that the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, to be developed by the inter-agency task force, should promote national ownership of the Agenda and drive accountability, and in this regard looks forward to the development of the framework no later than the second quarter of 2025, in line with paragraph 38 of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, and invites the inter-agency task force to consider opportunities for the Centre of Excellence to contribute to the framework;

12. *Takes note* of the call for a coordination mechanism for the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea small island developing States to support the implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, and in this regard further reiterates the request to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Africa to establish dedicated small island developing States divisions, within existing resources, to coordinate monitoring, evaluation and reporting for that region, in accordance with paragraph 41 of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States;

13. *Continues to be concerned* about the transition challenges encountered by small island developing States that have graduated or are about to graduate from least developed country status, reiterates that graduation must not disrupt a country's development progress, and stresses the need for the development and implementation of a viable multiannual transition strategy to facilitate each small island developing State's graduation, with the support of the international community where appropriate, to mitigate against, inter alia, the possible loss of concessionary financing, to reduce the risks of falling heavily into debt and to ensure macrofinancial stability;

14. *Welcomes* the adoption of resolution [78/322](#) of 13 August 2024 on the multidimensional vulnerability index, calls for the full and effective implementation of its mandate, and in this regard notes that small island developing States look forward to participating in the piloting of the index, and encourages the participation of other interested developing countries as well;

15. *Notes with appreciation* the partnership initiative between the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Alliance of Small Island States launched at the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States aimed at delivering solutions to some priority areas for small island developing States, encourages other new, innovative and bold approaches to partnership to support the implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, acknowledges the important role that the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework is playing in monitoring the progress of partnerships, and in this regard reiterates the request to the Secretary-General, in consultation with States, including through the Steering Committee on Partnerships for Small Island Developing States, to present recommendations for the strengthening of the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework and the Small Island Developing States Global Business Network and its Forum;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to use the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, to be held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025, hosted by Costa Rica and France, to enhance the capacity of small island developing States in ocean conservation and sustainable use, as outlined in the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States;

17. *Looks forward* to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, beginning from 2026, to submit an annual report to the Economic and Social Council, and to the subsequent session of the General Assembly, on the follow-up to and implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, including on progress made and continuing challenges faced, for their further consideration;

19. *Reiterates* the request to the Secretary-General, within his annual report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, to present proposals to ensure a coordinated, coherent and effective United Nations system-wide capacity-development approach to small island developing States and to enhance the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, including a potential single entity dedicated to small island developing States in the Secretariat;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the follow-up to and implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, including on progress made and continuing challenges faced, and on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, a sub-item entitled “Follow-up to and implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity”.

RESOLUTION 79/204

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.2, para. 16)¹⁴³

79/204. Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹⁴⁴ the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados,¹⁴⁵ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹⁴⁶ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,¹⁴⁷ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),¹⁴⁸ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹⁴⁹ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,¹⁵⁰ the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled “The Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity”,¹⁵¹ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁵² and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁵³ as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Paris Agreement,¹⁵⁴ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁵⁵ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling also the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁵⁶

¹⁴³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Portugal, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

¹⁴⁴ *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.

¹⁴⁵ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴⁷ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

¹⁴⁹ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁵⁰ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹⁵¹ Resolution 78/317, annex.

¹⁵² Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁵³ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁵⁴ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁵⁶ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

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Recalling further the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,¹⁵⁷

Recognizing the efforts of Caribbean States to develop and implement strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources, in this regard reiterating the calls made in the declarations entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”¹⁵⁸ and “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility”,¹⁵⁹ calling for further enhanced actions to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, with a particular focus on targets 14.2, 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6 that matured in 2020, and renewing the commitment to take urgent action and to cooperating at the global, regional and subregional levels to achieve all the targets as soon as possible, without delay, and looking forward to the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, to be held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025,

Taking into account all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions [54/225](#) of 22 December 1999, [55/203](#) of 20 December 2000, [57/261](#) of 20 December 2002, [59/230](#) of 22 December 2004, [61/197](#) of 20 December 2006, [63/214](#) of 19 December 2008, [65/155](#) of 20 December 2010, [67/205](#) of 21 December 2012, [69/216](#) of 19 December 2014, [71/224](#) of 21 December 2016, [73/229](#) of 20 December 2018, [75/214](#) of 21 December 2020 and [77/163](#) of 14 December 2022,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁶⁰

Recalling also the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983,¹⁶¹ and the protocols thereto, which contain the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁶² which provides the legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Welcoming the adoption in June 2023 of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction,¹⁶³ recognizing its potential significance for the Caribbean region, and noting with appreciation the efforts of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to promote a better understanding of the Agreement and prepare for its entry into force, including hosting a workshop on the Agreement in Placencia, Belize, from 7 to 10 October 2024, for Caribbean States,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁶⁴ and other biodiversity-related conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora¹⁶⁵ and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,¹⁶⁶

Emphasizing the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,¹⁶⁷

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

¹⁵⁷ Resolution [S-22/2](#), annex.

¹⁵⁸ Resolution [71/312](#), annex.

¹⁵⁹ Resolution [76/296](#), annex.

¹⁶⁰ Resolution [60/1](#).

¹⁶¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹⁶³ [A/CONF.232/2023/4](#).

¹⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

¹⁶⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

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Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations”,¹⁶⁸

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile and socially and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems, and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems,

Recognizing also that the Caribbean Sea is a critical asset, which inter alia provides a range of ecosystem services and socioeconomic benefits in the form of food security and nutrition, employment, foreign exchange, culture and recreation,

Recognizing further that the Caribbean has been shown to be the most tourism-dependent region in the world relative to its size,

Noting with deep concern the devastating impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its severe global economic disruptions on Caribbean countries, particularly affecting their tourism-dependent economies, commodity exports, supply chains and remittance flows, and recognizing the additional challenges that this has created for achieving the 2030 Agenda in the region,

Noting that the Caribbean Sea, when compared with all other large marine ecosystems, is surrounded by the largest number of countries in the world,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rising sea level, oceanic oscillation phenomena, such as the El Niño phenomenon, and the potential increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes, which increase their sustainable development challenges,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, including in launching the debt swap initiative and the Caribbean Resilience Fund, to support Caribbean economies to mitigate and adapt to the consequences of climate change, and noting also the particular efforts to address and reduce debt burdens, including through the Caribbean Resilience Fund,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Welcoming the adoption of resolution [78/322](#) of 13 August 2024 on the multidimensional vulnerability index, calling for the full and effective implementation of its mandate, and in this regard noting that the Caribbean small island developing States look forward to participating in the piloting of the index, and encouraging the participation of other interested developing countries as well,

Expressing concern at the record-breaking average global sea surface temperatures recorded in 2023 and 2024, including in the Caribbean Sea area, and the forecasted future trends for sea surface temperature,

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Noting with concern the impact of plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, on the Caribbean Sea area, encouraging further efforts at all levels to prevent, reduce and eliminate plastic pollution, and welcoming the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in resolution 5/14 of 2 March

¹⁶⁸ [A/79/399](#).

2022,¹⁶⁹ to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment,

Recalling the call upon all stakeholders to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development by, inter alia, accelerating actions to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris, plastics and microplastics, nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, pollution from ships and abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, while at the same time recognizing that small island developing States are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of marine pollution,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the safe transport of radioactive materials,

Recalling the decisions taken by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth and sixth sessions to strengthen global action on the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions 5/7¹⁷⁰ and 5/8¹⁷¹ of 2 March 2022 and resolution 6/9¹⁷² of 1 March 2024,

Mindful of the diversity of and dynamic interaction and competition among socioeconomic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources, and noting with deep concern the findings about cumulative human impacts on the ocean, including ecosystem degradation and species extinctions, as highlighted in the second World Ocean Assessment and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the wider Caribbean Sea region and, in so doing, to promote the integrated management of the wider Caribbean Sea region in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Noting the progress that has been made on regional ocean governance by the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project, and the opportunity to further advance marine spatial planning through the commencement of the global PROCARIBE+ project,

Recognizing the potential of living marine resources for the development of new products across various industries and noting that the Caribbean Sea provides substantial ecosystem services, including carbon storage and marine genetic resources, for Caribbean countries,

Recognizing also that a sustainable ocean-based economy in Caribbean countries can drive economic diversification by strengthening existing sectors and expanding into new ones by allowing for the integration of nature-based solutions to protect and sustainably manage coastal ecosystems, while noting the existence of various financing initiatives such as the Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility, the Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund and the Blue Carbon Initiative in the Caribbean region,

Emphasizing the critical need for enhanced data collection and -sharing, analysis and capacity-building to support evidence-based decision-making in sustainable ocean-based economy development, noting with concern the lack of sectoral and costing data, which hinders access to finance at scale for sustainable investments in the wider Caribbean region, and stressing the importance of investing in robust data management systems, establishing resilience indicators and implementing effective transparency and monitoring mechanisms to better assess economic potential, attract investments and track progress in the implementation of diversification strategies,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the States members and associate members of the Association of Caribbean States to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, and recognizing in this regard the firm commitment by Heads of State and Government

¹⁶⁹ UNEP/EA.5/Res.14.

¹⁷⁰ UNEP/EA.5/Res.7.

¹⁷¹ UNEP/EA.5/Res.8.

¹⁷² UNEP/EA.6/Res.9.

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of the Association to take the steps necessary to ensure the recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to relevant international law,

Recalling the creation by the Association of Caribbean States of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and welcoming its ongoing work, including its plan of action for the period 2022–2028, and its contribution to the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area and of the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes* that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to international law;

2. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, and emphasizes the need for regional and international action to enhance efforts at the national and subnational levels, as appropriate, to build resilience;

3. *Stresses* the need to support and invest in adaptation and action at all levels to build resilience through, inter alia, disaster risk reduction, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, the sustainable management of ecosystems and the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, and in this regard urges Member States to adopt a climate- and environment-responsive approach to COVID-19 recovery efforts;

4. *Notes* the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts;

5. *Reaffirms its support* for the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and its governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to enhance their support, including financial, technical and capacity-building assistance, as appropriate, to Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action;

6. *Welcomes* the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community to continue and to enhance its support, as appropriate, to the Commission, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technical support, the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and the sharing of experience in the areas of work of the Commission;

7. *Also welcomes* the convening of the eighth International Cooperation Conference of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Paramaribo on 7 May 2024, which further strengthened cooperation to address new strategies and the implementation of projects and initiatives in support of the sustainable development of the Greater Caribbean;

8. *Acknowledges* the need to scale up the efforts of the Caribbean Sea Commission for the delivery of its programme of work, in particular in promoting the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, alongside plans to advance new initiatives at the eighth International Cooperation Conference of the Association of Caribbean States, and invites the international community to support these next steps;

9. *Looks forward* to the convening of the tenth Summit of the Association of Caribbean States, to be held in Colombia in May 2025, on the theme “United for life: towards a more sustainable Greater Caribbean”;

10. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

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11. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist Caribbean countries and their regional organizations, as appropriate, in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and pollution from the illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

12. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist Caribbean countries in developing and implementing policies and strategies for the sustainable use and conservation of marine genetic resources within their jurisdiction, and calls upon the international community to support scientific research and technological cooperation in this field with a view to realizing the full potential of these resources for sustainable development;

13. *Invites* the Association of Caribbean States to submit to the Secretary-General a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, for consideration by the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;

14. *Calls upon* all States to become parties to the relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and to promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

15. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, its support for the Special Area designation for the wider Caribbean region under annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto,¹⁷³ which entered into force in May 2011;

16. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

17. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity, to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves;

18. *Invites* the international community to actively support efforts of Caribbean countries to implement regional strategies and action plans on marine pollution and marine biodiversity to further promote the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 14, to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

19. *Notes with deep concern* that invasive alien species, such as *Pterois miles* and *P. volitans*, known as lionfish, constitute an acute threat to biodiversity in the wider Caribbean region, and urges the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide assistance and support in addressing this issue in the region;

20. *Also notes with deep concern* the sargassum seaweed influx and its negative impact on Caribbean coastlines, particularly the impacts on coastal communities, public health, tourism and fisheries, as well as the deterioration of the coral reefs;

21. *Encourages* continued collaboration and resource mobilization by the international community and all other sources, including public and private, bilateral and multilateral, to support capacity-building mechanisms and strengthen sargassum seaweed management for the Caribbean;

22. *Also encourages* initiatives that can contribute to solutions to address and sustainably manage challenges presented by sargassum seaweed, while also recognizing the potential for economic opportunities;

23. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations of the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing those conventions and protocols effectively;

¹⁷³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1340, No. 22484.

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24. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to actively support the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States for the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

25. *Expresses deep concern* about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years, in particular the 2017 Atlantic hurricane season;

26. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing activities of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and Other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and invites Member States and other partners to support early warning systems in the region;

27. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, on the basis of their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

28. *Acknowledges* the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism in the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference;

29. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of human resources capacity at different levels and to develop research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources;

30. *Calls upon* Member States to improve, as a matter of priority, their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

31. *Encourages* the international community and the United Nations system, in line with their programming priorities, to support initiatives aimed at addressing mitigation of and adaptation to climate change in the wider Caribbean region included in the plan of action of the Association of Caribbean States for the period 2022–2028;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, under a sub-item entitled “Follow-up to and implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity” of the item entitled “Sustainable development”, emphasizing the three dimensions of sustainable development, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such, without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations, unless otherwise agreed.

RESOLUTION 79/205

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.3, para. 7)¹⁷⁴

¹⁷⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

79/205. Disaster risk reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [78/152](#) of 19 December 2023 and all previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution [73/230](#) of 20 December 2018 on the effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon and all previous relevant resolutions, and recalling further the decision on this subject matter taken in decision 74/537 B of 11 August 2020,

Recalling further the Sendai Declaration¹⁷⁵ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁷⁶

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹⁷⁷ Agenda 21,¹⁷⁸ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,¹⁷⁹ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development¹⁸⁰ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),¹⁸¹ and reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,¹⁸² in particular the decisions related to disaster risk reduction,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁸³ and recognizing the linkages between disaster risk reduction and sustainable urban development,

Recognizing the need for a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk, reflecting the 2030 Agenda, and that disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective,

Reiterating the call in the Sendai Framework for the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries,

¹⁷⁵ Resolution [69/283](#), annex I.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁷⁷ *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.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁷⁹ Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

¹⁸⁰ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

¹⁸² Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

¹⁸³ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

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Recalling that the Sendai Framework applies to risks of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden- and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of disasters and their devastating impact this year and in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life, food insecurity, water-related challenges, displacement, humanitarian needs and long-term negative economic, social and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, and which hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular that of developing countries,

Recognizing that disaster risk is increasingly complex and systemic and that hazards can trigger each other with cascading impacts across sectors and geographies, as well as at the local, national, regional and global levels, and that the interrelation of risks across multiple dimensions and scales and potential unintended negative consequences should inform development policies and investments, emphasizing that these policies should be oriented towards building resilience and achieving sustainability and the Sustainable Development Goals, and recalling in this regard the findings contained in the *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition*, the *Global Sustainable Development Report* and the 2023 and 2024 special reports of the *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, and stressing the importance of an integrated understanding of disaster risk in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement¹⁸⁴ and the Sendai Framework,

Recognizing also the importance of promoting policies and planning that build resilience and reduce displacement risk in the context of disasters, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind, recalling that the peak of the 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon was comparable in strength to the 1982/83 and 1997/98 events and, therefore, one of the strongest on record, and affected more than 60 million people during 2015 and 2016, in particular in developing countries, with significant short- and long-term impacts on the health of individuals, the economy and food production locally, regionally and globally, particularly affecting people whose livelihood depends on agriculture, fisheries and livestock activities, and noting the impacts of the protracted 2020–2023 La Niña phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation on heat and drought, wildfires, heavy rainfall and flooding, with implications for, inter alia, livelihoods and food security, and loss of biodiversity, which have combined with the impacts of climate change, and noting the impacts of the 2023–2024 El Niño phenomenon conditions, which contributed towards 2023 being the warmest year on record, at 1.45 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial average, by a significant margin of 0.12 degrees Celsius, impacting other parts of the climate system, including ocean heat, the cryosphere and sea level rise, and contributing towards heatwaves, droughts and flooding, with implications for livelihoods, food security and loss of biodiversity,

Noting with concern the increasing chance of La Niña conditions re-emerging in late 2024, with a 60 per cent chance of La Niña conditions developing from October,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthening international cooperation, in the face of natural and human-made hazards, including weather-related hazards, those driven by natural climate cycles such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation, and the adverse effects of climate change, to estimate and prevent major damage and ensure an adequate response, early action and attention to the affected populations in a timely manner in order to enhance resilience to their impacts, and recognizing in this regard the importance of developing risk-informed strategies, risk finance tools, including forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms and coordinated multi-hazard early warning systems, including timely risk communication at the local, national and regional levels,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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

¹⁸⁴ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

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 it is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk, expressing deep concern at the devastating impacts of COVID-19 and climate change on sustainable development, which have deepened vulnerabilities to disasters and exposure to hazards and have highlighted the urgency of implementing the Sendai Framework as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, and noting in this regard that recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will provide opportunities for and should be accompanied by policies and focused action to understand disaster risk, strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction through a resilient, sustainable and inclusive recovery, as well as to address the underlying drivers of disaster risk and build resilience across systems, integrate systemic risk management and strengthen multisectoral and multi-hazard approaches to disaster risk reduction and disaster risk finance arrangements and support sustainable and inclusive recovery, addressing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk,

Recalling the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework as a contribution to the Sendai Framework to build resilient health systems,

Recalling also the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit) on 18 and 19 September 2023 and the commitment to promote resilience and reduce disaster risk contained in the adopted political declaration,

Recognizing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk and that the adverse effects of climate change, as contributors to environmental degradation and extreme weather events, in certain instances contribute, among other factors, to disaster-induced human mobility, and in this regard acknowledging the internationally agreed outcomes adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁸⁵ and the Paris Agreement,¹⁸⁶

Recognizing also that disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement, and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling the holding of the Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September 2019,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Baku, from 11 to 22 November 2024, and looking forward to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in the city of Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

Welcoming also the convening of 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 in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, and looking forward to the convening of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates and to be held in the United Arab Emirates from 2 to 4 December 2026, and the 2028 United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement,¹⁸⁷

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global

¹⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁸⁶ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁸⁷ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

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greenhouse gas emission pathways, *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, the findings contained in the special report of the Panel on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, entitled *Climate Change and Land*, the findings contained in the special report of the Panel entitled *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*, and the findings contained in the contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III, as well as the synthesis report for the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Stressing the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, recalling with concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, further recalling the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and urging its early, inclusive and effective implementation, and welcoming the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, on the theme “Peace with nature”,

Recognizing that disaster-prone developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, including access to climate and disaster risk finance, which often greatly exceed their capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, and recognizing also that similar attention and appropriate assistance should also be extended to other disaster-prone countries with specific characteristics, such as archipelagic countries, as well as countries with extensive coastlines,

Recalling the adoption of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries¹⁸⁸ on 17 March 2022, recognizing that, guided by the principles of resilience-building and risk reduction, implementation of the Programme of Action can support the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and social protection strategies and international support to the least developed countries, and recalling the convening of the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Qatar from 5 to 9 March 2023, to raise ambition and accelerate action to reduce disaster risk in the least developed countries,

Welcoming the adoption of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity¹⁸⁹ at the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Antigua and Barbuda from 27 to 30 May 2024, which identifies the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction as a clear priority, and that its implementation can, inter alia, support the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, strengthen social protection strategies and enhance international support to the small island developing States in this regard,

Looking forward to the convening of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, which will, inter alia, provide an opportunity for the international community to scale up its support to landlocked developing countries in their efforts to reduce disaster risk,

Recalling the commitment contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to invest in efforts to strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk, as part of national sustainable development strategies, and to ensure that countries can draw on international assistance when needed,

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 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,

Noting the progress on the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, to develop and implement a Global Fire Management Hub to reduce the increasingly worrying impacts of wildfires, noting the need, as appropriate, to scale up efforts for fire prevention and fire suppression,

¹⁸⁸ Resolution 76/258, annex.

¹⁸⁹ Resolution 78/317, annex.

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Striving to adopt an integrated approach to wildland fire management, including early warning systems, to prevent, manage and address the negative impacts of extreme wildfires and related disasters, while recognizing ecological benefits of fire, through policy interventions and actions, harnessing science and technology and enhanced international and regional cooperation, as appropriate, and in this regard noting the Landscape Fire Governance Framework,

Noting the launch of the Gender Action Plan to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 on 18 March 2024,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution [78/152](#),¹⁹⁰

2. *Urges* the effective implementation of the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;

3. *Welcomes* the convening of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework on 18 and 19 May 2023 at which the General Assembly adopted the political declaration on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework;¹⁹¹

4. *Reiterates its call for* the prevention of new and the reduction of existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political, financial and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery and thus strengthen resilience;

5. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters caused by human-made or natural hazards, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, in this regard stresses the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, and urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and to enhance cooperation in disaster risk reduction at all levels;

6. *Stresses* the significant need to improve means of implementation and strengthen capacity-building, financial resources, data and technology and partnerships to assist developing countries in implementing the Sendai Framework, and recognizes in this regard the need for sustainable and predictable investment in disaster risk reduction in all sectors;

7. *Recognizes* the ongoing efforts of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure, the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership, the Early Warnings for All initiative and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative;

8. *Also recognizes* that in some cases the use of public debt and renewed external borrowing to absorb the impact of a disaster could lead to higher debt servicing for developing countries and constrain their growth and their capacity to invest in long-term resilience-building, and acknowledges that, with each new disaster, financial vulnerabilities may grow and domestic response capacities may weaken, and in that regard welcomes the development of climate-resilient debt clauses, where appropriate, and the exploration of clauses that consider other catastrophic external shocks;

9. *Further recognizes* the need for the global community, including international financial institutions, development banks and the private sector, to better integrate inclusive disaster risk reduction in decision-making, with more transparent accounting of exposure and management of disaster-related risks, and enhance efforts to scale up disaster risk reduction financing instruments to meet the scale of financing needed by developing countries to prevent and reduce risks and build resilience against current and future shocks and hazards;

10. *Calls upon* all relevant actors to work towards the achievement of the global targets adopted in the Sendai Framework;

11. *Recognizes* progress made in achieving target (c) of the Sendai Framework and that the development and implementation of risk-informed strategic plans, policies, programmes and investments and national and local disaster

¹⁹⁰ [A/79/268](#).

¹⁹¹ Resolution [77/289](#), annex.

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risk reduction strategies are essential for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing multi-hazard strategies at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, in line with the Sendai Framework, that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the adverse economic, social and environmental impacts of natural climate cycles, such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon, while recognizing ongoing national initiatives by affected countries to strengthen their capacities;

13. *Stresses* that, during neutral El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon years, it is critical to prepare for, build resilience to and reduce the risks of the next event, particularly in the context of existing climate-related impacts, including through integrated plans, and calls upon the international community to provide financial, technical and capacity-building support to countries affected by the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon, prioritizing resources to developing countries;

14. *Welcomes* the convening of the joint thematic event by the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council entitled “El Niño 2023–2024: Actions for the safety, sustainability, and resilience of people and the planet” on 30 April 2024;

15. *Urges* the international community to accelerate progress and allocate the resources necessary to support the development and implementation of inclusive, including gender-responsive, and participatory, multi-hazard national and local disaster risk reduction strategies with a broadened scope beyond preparedness and response to include a focus on risk reduction and prevention, in line with the Sendai Framework, with a particular focus on local strategies and programmes, to promote coherence and integration with sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategies including national adaptation plans, as well as sector-specific plans, to include the objective of preparing to build back better through sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery in disaster risk reduction strategies and, where appropriate, to incorporate considerations regarding the risk of disaster displacement, in accordance with national circumstances, making use of practical guidance to support the achievement of target (e), and recalls in this regard the relevant voluntary “Words into action” guidelines;

16. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen national and local disaster risk governance by implementing the whole-of-government and all-of-society approaches through establishing or strengthening national platforms for disaster risk reduction, or similar mechanisms, for multisectoral and inter-institutional coordination, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for disaster risk reduction across ministries and institutions and at the national, subnational and local levels, and by expanding disaster risk reduction beyond national disaster management and civil protection authorities, or equivalent agencies, to include all branches of government and all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, and welcomes the “Making Cities Resilient 2030” initiative in support of local capacities for disaster risk governance and of promoting urban resilience;

17. *Expresses concern* that countries affected by protracted humanitarian crises and emergencies are among those most vulnerable to the impacts of disasters and are furthest behind in implementing the Sendai Framework, and recognizes that implementation of the Sendai Framework can address drivers of vulnerability and exposure to build resilience and reduce humanitarian impacts and needs, and in this regard recognizes the need for multidimensional and comprehensive risk assessment and the promotion of complementarity and coherence between humanitarian and development assistance, in accordance with respective mandates, which can contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation, for a more targeted and effective approach to prevention and resilience-building;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the voluntary national reports and reporting against the seven global targets through the Sendai Framework monitor, takes note of the outcomes of the global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, and also takes note of the report on the main findings and recommendations of the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework¹⁹² and the report of the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework prepared by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction;¹⁹³

19. *Recognizes* the importance of monitoring the Sendai Framework, encourages States to use the online monitor to report on progress against the Sendai Framework global targets by referring to the report of the open-ended

¹⁹² A/77/640.

¹⁹³ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *The Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030* (Geneva, 2023).

intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction,¹⁹⁴ also encourages States, while implementing the Sendai Framework, to systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, educational, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information, and enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics, as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems, and in this regard further encourages efforts to create or enhance systems for data collection and to support the capacity of national statistical offices to integrate data from the Sendai Framework monitor into official national statistics to enhance and institutionalize its use in decision-making processes and investments across sectors and all relevant ministries and institutions, and to prioritize the collection and analysis of data on disaster loss and the establishment and strengthening of national disaster loss databases, and to develop baselines on current losses, working towards the collection of information on historical disaster losses going back, at least, to 2005, if feasible;

20. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including the Fund for responding to loss and damage;

21. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly authorizing the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement regarding the hosting of the secretariat of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

22. *Urges* States to conduct inclusive and multi-hazard disaster risk assessments that consider climate change projections to support evidence-based disaster risk reduction strategies and guide risk-informed development investments by the private and public sectors, including comprehensive disaster risk reduction financing strategies, to support early action and recovery;

23. *Encourages* States to strengthen inter-institutional, inclusive coordination on disaster risk data and integrated analysis, investment in and the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries for the development of science and technology and in strengthening capacities for multidimensional and multi-hazard risk assessment, risk analytics, and strategic foresight and monitoring of systemic risk, and capitalize on the risk data and risk modelling capacity of the private sector, including development of tools for multi-hazard risk assessments, and in this regard takes note of the ongoing work on the Global Risk Assessment Framework and Risk Information Exchange;

24. *Also encourages* States to prioritize and enhance the allocation of and access to sustainable and predictable financing for disaster risk reduction at all levels, and technology transfer to developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, for the development and strengthening of their capacities, including to build resilient health, water, waste management and agrifood systems, cultural heritage, transport, energy and digital connectivity systems;

25. *Recognizes* the important contribution of healthy ecosystems to reducing disaster risk and building community resilience, encourages all States, United Nations entities and other relevant actors to promote nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022,¹⁹⁵ at all levels and across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and reiterates the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as providing long-term and affordable investments in these approaches to reduce the impacts and costs of disasters, and ensure synergies between the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including by integrating disaster risk reduction into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate;

26. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities in developing countries through, inter alia, the exchange of best practices,

¹⁹⁴ A/71/644 and A/71/644/Corr.1.

¹⁹⁵ UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, the development of open and accessible data systems to support effective disaster early warning, early action and crisis response, access to relevant data and information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches, and enhance understanding of risks posed by rapidly transforming, inter alia, economic, social, technological and ecological systems, including advancements in artificial intelligence;

27. *Acknowledges* the importance of community-driven disaster risk reduction and resilience efforts, and the need to strengthen the preparedness of communities as well as their ability to respond, including through raising awareness and fostering a culture of risk reduction and prevention, and supports efforts to scale up community-level pre-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning;

28. *Also acknowledges* the role of productive assets, including livestock and working animals, and the need to strengthen preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction by, inter alia, integrating the protection of working animals in disaster risk management plans to enhance long-term community resilience while also strengthen and promote collaboration and capacity-building for the protection of productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds;

29. *Further acknowledges* that water is essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, that water-related disasters and multidimensional hazards threaten lives, livelihoods, agriculture and basic service infrastructure and cause substantial socioeconomic damage and losses, and that sustainable, integrated disaster risk-informed water resource management is necessary for successful disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, in this regard invites all countries to integrate land and water management, including for floods and droughts, into their national and subnational planning and management processes, and reiterates that the achievement of the water-related goals and targets would contribute to the successful implementation of the Sendai Framework;

30. *Urges* the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction processes, enhancing the development and dissemination of science-based and targeted methodologies and tools and facilitating cooperation among States for the sharing of experiences;

31. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant organizations to take further steps to address the food and nutrition needs of affected populations, prioritizing tools that strengthen resilience to current crises and future shocks, and integrating a disaster risk reduction perspective aimed at improving food security and nutrition;

32. *Recognizes* that the Sendai Framework, including its core provision to “build back better”, provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and also to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner, that biological hazards require strengthened systematic coordination, coherence and integration between disaster and health risk management systems in the areas of risk assessment, surveillance and early warning, and that resilient health infrastructure and strengthened health systems capable of implementing the International Health Regulations (2005),¹⁹⁶ as well as increasing the overall capacity of health systems, including through the application of the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework and other relevant initiatives, as appropriate, to reduce overall disaster risk and build disaster resilience, while also recognizing the value of integrated approaches, including the One Health approach and other holistic approaches that foster cooperation between human health, animal health and plant health, as well as environmental and other relevant sectors;

33. *Also recognizes* that disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard and systemic approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of data disaggregated by, inter alia, income, sex, age and disability, and analysis with an adequate understanding of how the information is to be interpreted and used, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, interoperable, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, for a wide range of users and decision makers, complemented by traditional knowledge, and in this regard encourages States to commence or, as appropriate, further enhance the collection and analysis of data on disaster loss and other relevant disaster risk reduction targets, disaggregated by income, sex, age and disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, and to strengthen inter-institutional, inclusive coordination on disaster risk data and integrated analysis, and invites Member States to mobilize national statistical

¹⁹⁶ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

and planning offices and other relevant authorities, and strengthen their capacity in the systemic collection, analysis and validation of disaster risk data to institutionalize its use in decision-making processes and investments across sectors;

34. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit), held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023,¹⁹⁷ and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

35. *Also welcomes* progress under the Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters¹⁹⁸ for the period 2020–2023, which is a guide for Member States to ensure the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and encourages enhanced support to developing countries for the implementation of the Framework as a means to provide quality geospatial information and services to support decision-making and disaster risk management efforts, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁹⁹

36. *Emphasizes* the importance of a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to and systemic risk management of disaster risk reduction, reflecting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing that disaster prevention, preparedness, early and anticipatory actions, and resilience-building, in most cases, are significantly more cost-effective than emergency responses, stresses the importance of promoting the further development of and investment in effective, national and regional, multi-hazard early warning mechanisms, where relevant, and facilitating the sharing and exchange of information across all countries;

37. *Recognizes* the need for inclusive development of preparedness plans and the importance of systematically identifying the needs of the poor and people in vulnerable situations before a disaster hits, and noting the importance of community-based multi-hazard early warning systems;

38. *Welcomes* the call by the Secretary-General for a United Nations action plan to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years as an accelerator towards the achievement of target (g) of the Sendai Framework, and also welcomes the invitation from States to development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative, and recognizes the importance of the CREWS initiative in achieving that goal and takes note with appreciation of the findings of the *Global Status of Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems: Target (g) report*, and calls upon all relevant entities of the United Nations system to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach in the implementation of the early warning action plan presented at the twenty-seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

39. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries,²⁰⁰ and also takes note of the recommendations for accelerating action to address gaps and deliver people-centred, end-to-end multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries;

40. *Takes note* of the operationalization of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, aimed at advancing commitments to enhance the prevention of disaster-induced displacement;

41. *Recognizes* the increased official reporting through the online Sendai Framework monitor, and further encourages States to report on progress against the Sustainable Development Goals related to disaster risk to provide, inter alia, a comprehensive overview of progress to inform the deliberations and outcomes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and recalls the ongoing work towards integrated national climate change adaptation and national disaster risk reduction strategies as well as the Sendai Framework targets, and further recalls ongoing work under the Paris Agreement²⁰¹ to apply the Sendai Framework targets in the context of the global goal on adaptation;

¹⁹⁷ Resolution 78/1, annex.

¹⁹⁸ Economic and Social Council resolution 2018/14, annex.

¹⁹⁹ Resolution 70/1.

²⁰⁰ A/79/288.

²⁰¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

42. *Encourages* countries to apply a comprehensive approach to disaster and climate risk management and to establish or strengthen policy, programmatic and financing coherence between national climate change adaptation and national disaster risk reduction strategies, as well as sector-specific plans, as appropriate, and apply the Sendai Framework for the effective implementation of all the relevant decisions of the Conferences of the Parties made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;²⁰²

43. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of common indicators and shared data sets to measure the Sendai Framework global targets and the disaster risk reduction targets of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 11 and 13, as well as in the development of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity,²⁰³ are important contributions to ensure coherence, feasibility and consistency in implementation, the collection of data and reporting, calls for coherence between the Sendai Framework global targets and the monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action, and in this regard recognizes the importance of prioritizing capacity-building support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges;

44. *Encourages* States to give appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, where it is reflected across several Goals and targets, including in their voluntary national reviews, inter alia, through the engagement of national Sendai Framework focal points early in the national review process, as appropriate, and stresses the importance of considering disaster risk reduction in the deliberations and outcomes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and integrating disaster risk reduction across the work of the Economic and Social Council;

45. *Reiterates its strong encouragement* of and the need for effective coordination and coherence, as applicable, in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²⁰⁴ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁰⁵ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,²⁰⁶ and the New Urban Agenda, while respecting the relevant mandates, in order to build synergies and resilience, translate integrated global policy frameworks, as appropriate, into national laws, policies or regulations defining roles and responsibilities across the public and private sectors, as well as into integrated multisectoral programmes at the national and local levels, and reduce disaster risk across sectors, and addressing the global challenge of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty;

46. *Recognizes* the important work and contribution of regional and subregional organizations in advancing cooperation in disaster risk reduction at the regional level, encourages greater engagement and partnership between the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional and subregional organizations to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework;

47. *Encourages* countries, the relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant institutions and stakeholders to take into consideration the important role of coordinated, inclusive and participatory disaster risk governance across sectors for the achievement of sustainable development and, inter alia, the strengthening of disaster prevention, as well as preparedness for effective response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including through disaster risk reduction, early warnings systems that lead to early action, and response financing;

48. *Urges* that due consideration continue to be given to the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework as part of the integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account

²⁰² Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

²⁰³ Resolution [78/317](#), annex.

²⁰⁴ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

²⁰⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Sendai Framework monitor;

49. *Reaffirms* that international cooperation for disaster risk reduction includes a variety of sources and is a critical element in supporting the efforts of developing countries to reduce disaster risk, and encourages States to strengthen international and regional information exchange and information-sharing, including through North-South cooperation complemented by South-South and triangular cooperation, establishing and networking risk management centres, promoting critical science and technology research cooperation on disaster reduction and improving international coordination mechanisms to respond to large-scale disasters;

50. *Recognizes* that effective and meaningful global and regional partnerships and the further strengthening of international cooperation, including the fulfilment of respective commitments of official development assistance by developed countries, are essential for effective disaster risk management and the ability of developing countries, including those most vulnerable to disasters, to effectively enhance and implement national disaster risk reduction policies and measures, taking into account their respective national circumstances and capabilities;

51. *Reaffirms* the need for the enhancement of the means of implementation and the capacity and capability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, including the mobilization of support through international cooperation, for the provision of means of implementation to augment domestic efforts in accordance with their national priorities;

52. *Encourages* the incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures, as appropriate, into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes and infrastructure financing, including through North-South cooperation complemented by South-South as well as triangular cooperation, within and across all sectors related to sustainable development, and calls for international cooperation that is aligned with national disaster risk reduction strategies and for alignment between risk-informed national development cooperation policies and national disaster risk reduction strategies;

53. *Recognizes* that financing for disaster risk reduction requires greater attention, and in this regard encourages increased investments in disaster risk reduction, including resilient infrastructure, and calls upon the United Nations system and its entities, within the scope of their respective mandates, in partnership with international financial institutions, regional development banks and other relevant institutions and stakeholders, to support developing countries in developing comprehensive disaster risk reduction financing strategies in support of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, and incentivizing investments in resilience, prevention and rehabilitation, and to explore the development of tailored financing mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, including forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms;

54. *Encourages* States to allocate increased domestic resources to disaster risk reduction, including to strengthen resilience and upgrade existing infrastructure, to include disaster risk reduction in budgeting and financial planning across all relevant sectors, and to ensure that national financing frameworks and infrastructure plans are risk-informed, according to national plans and policies;

55. *Acknowledges* that earthquakes have resulted in significant loss of lives, damage to property, displacement of communities and the loss of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, health and access to social infrastructure, calls for support to countries to better understand the exposure and vulnerability to earthquake risks, and further calls upon the international community to provide financial, technical and capacity-building support to countries prone to earthquake risk, prioritizing resources to developing countries;

56. *Notes* that extreme heat is deadly and disrupts economies and societies, and calls for urgent and concerted efforts to enhance international cooperation to address extreme heat;

57. *Recognizes* that economic losses are rising as a result of the increasing number and value of assets exposed to hazards, encourages countries to conduct a disaster risk assessment of existing critical infrastructure, to ensure that infrastructure plans are aligned to national disaster risk reduction strategies and risk assessments, to support the publication of disaster risk assessments, to make multi-hazard disaster risk assessments a prerequisite for infrastructure, housing and real estate investments in all sectors, to routinely conduct stress testing of existing infrastructure and to strengthen regulatory frameworks for land-use planning and building codes, as appropriate, towards the achievement of target (d) of the Sendai Framework, and in this regard also encourages countries and other

relevant stakeholders to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations into their social, economic and environmental investments;

58. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to collaborate with the private sector to enhance the resilience of businesses, as well as the societies within which they operate, by integrating disaster risk into their management practices, to facilitate private investments in disaster risk reduction and to promote risk-informed private investments and the disclosure of disaster risk in business operations and asset values, and also encourages the engagement of credit rating agencies, the insurance sector and the financial services sector in disaster risk reduction, to support countries in the development of innovative instruments, tools and guidelines for de-risking investments and to enhance financing available for disaster risk reduction;

59. *Reaffirms* that investing in national and local skills, systems and knowledge to build resilience and preparedness will save lives, reduce the risk of displacement in the context of disasters, strengthen the adaptive capacity of food production systems and enhance food security, cut costs and preserve development gains, and in this regard encourages exploring innovative ways, such as forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms, to increase the availability of resources for Member States before a disaster is credibly expected to occur;

60. *Recalls* that the economic and environmental vulnerability index gives consideration to the impacts of disasters, recognizes the relevance of disaster risk and the impact of disasters in the process of graduation from the least developed country category, encourages the integration of disaster risk reduction into the smooth transition strategies of graduating countries in order to promote the sustainability of development progress, including the impact assessment of the likely consequences of graduation and the vulnerability profiles, and also encourages development and trading partners of graduating and recently graduated countries to support those countries in reducing disaster risk and building resilience;

61. *Recognizes* the importance of giving priority to the development of local and national disaster risk reduction capacity-building, policies, strategies and plans with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with national practices and legislation;

62. *Also recognizes* that, while each State has the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders, and recognizes that non-State and other relevant stakeholders, including major groups, parliaments, civil society, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations, Indigenous Peoples and their organizations, national platforms for disaster risk reduction focal points for the Sendai Framework, local government representatives, scientific institutions and the private sector, as well as organizations and relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and intergovernmental organizations, play an important role as enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, in the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the local, national, regional and global levels, and that greater efforts are needed to mobilize multi-stakeholder partnerships for disaster risk reduction, according to national plans and policies;

63. *Encourages* Governments to promote the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and leadership of women, as well as of persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, the design, management, resourcing and implementation of gender-responsive and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes, and recognizes in this regard that women and girls are disproportionately exposed to risk, increased loss of livelihoods and even loss of life during and in the aftermath of disasters, and that disasters and the consequent disruption to physical, social, economic and environmental networks and support systems disproportionately affect persons with disabilities and their families;

64. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective and the perspectives of persons with disabilities, as well as other people in vulnerable situations, into disaster risk management, and of engaging and appropriately drawing on the capacities of children, youth, including young professionals, as contributors in disaster risk management so as to strengthen the resilience of communities and reduce social vulnerabilities to disasters, and in this regard recognizes the need for the inclusive participation and contribution of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as the role of youth, volunteers, migrants, academia, scientific and research entities and networks, business, professional associations, private sector financing institutions and the media, in all forums and processes related to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with the Sendai Framework;

65. *Acknowledges* the continuous work of the entities of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, in supporting the efforts of developing countries in the area of disaster risk reduction, including through the inclusion, where appropriate, of disaster risk reduction in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework as part of the common country assessment's multidimensional analysis, requests the relevant United Nations entities and United Nations country teams, and urges other relevant stakeholders, to continue to integrate disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the Sendai Framework into their work and to align their work with the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development, including the supplementary recommendations issued in 2023, guided by the Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, and notes the ongoing work of the Centre of Excellence on Climate and Disaster Resilience;

66. *Also acknowledges* the importance of the work of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions in disaster risk reduction, the substantial increase in demands on the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the need for timely, stable, adequate and predictable resources necessary for supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and in this regard encourages Member States to consider providing or augmenting voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction;

67. *Recognizes* the continued importance of voluntary funding, and urges existing and new donors to provide sufficient funding and, where possible, to augment financial contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework, including through unearmarked and, where possible, multi-annual contributions;

68. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction as forums to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and advance coherence between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation, including financing, and recognizes their outcomes as contributions to the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

69. *Recognizes* the importance of the discussions that took place at the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bali, Indonesia, and the eighth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Nairobi, Kenya, the seventh Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction for the Americas and the Caribbean, held in Kingston, Jamaica, the fifth Arab Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Rabat, Morocco, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Matosinhos, Portugal, and other regional platforms for disaster risk reduction in strengthening the commitment to achieving the targets of the Sendai Framework and as valuable inputs to the midterm review;

70. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Uruguay for hosting, in 2023, and to the Governments of Montenegro, Namibia and the Philippines for hosting, in 2024, the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, events jointly organized with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, looks forward to the regional platform to be convened in Kuwait in 2025, and encourages participation by all stakeholders, sectors and ministries at the highest level possible at the eighth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Geneva from 2 to 6 June 2025;

71. *Encourages* the eighth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to include in its discussions ways to enhance preparedness, build resilience, promote early actions, reduce risks and to address the impacts of the El Niño/La Niña phenomenon, as appropriate, as well as to assess the progress made on the calls to action of the political declaration on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework;

72. *Stresses* the importance of promoting the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, financing, response, recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels and in professional education and training, and of raising awareness and creating a culture of disaster prevention, resilience and responsible citizenship to foster all-of-society engagement in disaster risk reduction, and emphasizes the need for new and existing educational infrastructure, school facilities and teaching and learning practices to be risk-informed, resilient and fully accessible to all, which requires channelling financial and other resources towards strengthening these efforts;

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73. *Recognizes* the need to promote traditional, local and Indigenous knowledge and wisdom that have been tested and improved through generations across the world, to further strengthen scientific practices and know-how and enhance efforts on awareness-raising and education on disaster risk reduction;

74. *Welcomes* the annual observance of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on 13 October and World Tsunami Awareness Day on 5 November, as well as World Water Day on 22 March, World Meteorological Day on 23 March and World Environment Day on 5 June, and encourages all States, United Nations bodies and other relevant actors to observe the Days to further raise public awareness of disaster risk reduction;

75. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

76. *Recognizes* that the findings of the midterm review of the Sendai Framework and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review can be an input to upcoming relevant United Nations conferences and processes towards a risk-informed approach to sustainable development and climate action in all sectors and in all countries;

77. *Urges* the Secretary-General, by 2026, within existing resources, to ensure the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, to support its mandate for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;

78. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon and the implementation of the United Nations action plan to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within the next four years;

79. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Disaster risk reduction”.

RESOLUTION 79/206

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.4, para. 19)²⁰⁷

79/206. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009, 65/159 of 20 December 2010, 66/200 of 22 December 2011, 67/210 of 21 December 2012, 68/212 of 20 December 2013, 69/220 of 19 December 2014, 70/205 of 22 December 2015, 71/228 of 21 December 2016, 72/219 of 20 December 2017, 73/232 of 20 December 2018, 74/219 of 19 December 2019, 75/217 of 21 December 2020, 76/205 of 17 December 2021, 77/165 of 14 December 2022 and 78/153 of 19 December 2023 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁰⁸ and the Paris Agreement,²⁰⁹ acknowledging that they are the primary international, intergovernmental forums for negotiating the global response to climate change, expressing determination to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation, recognizing that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change, and noting with concern the significant gap between the

²⁰⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

²⁰⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

²⁰⁹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges, in particular their nationally determined contributions, as appropriate, and aggregate emission pathways,

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recalling the outcomes of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and urging their full implementation,

Recalling also the entry into force on 1 January 2019 of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,²¹⁰ welcoming its ratification by 162 countries and one regional economic integration organization, while encouraging further ratifications as soon as possible, and recalling the thirty-sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held from 28 October to 1 November 2024 in Bangkok,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,²¹¹ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development²¹² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),²¹³ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,²¹⁴ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",²¹⁵ the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Türkiye, from 27 to 29 May 2016,²¹⁶ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014,²¹⁷ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,²¹⁸ the Mauritius Declaration²¹⁹ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,²²⁰ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,²²¹ the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,²²² the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,²²³ the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,²²⁴ the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022–2031, adopted at the first part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in New York on 17 March 2022,²²⁵ and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed

²¹⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12, annex I.

²¹¹ Resolution 55/2.

²¹² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²¹³ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

²¹⁴ Resolution 60/1.

²¹⁵ Resolution 66/288, annex.

²¹⁶ Resolution 70/294, annex.

²¹⁷ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

²¹⁸ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

²¹⁹ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

²²⁰ *Ibid.*, annex II.

²²¹ Resolution 69/15, annex.

²²² Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

²²³ *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.

²²⁴ Resolution 71/256, annex.

²²⁵ Resolution 76/258, annex.

Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, adopted at the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Antigua and Barbuda from 27 to 30 May 2024,²²⁶

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Noting with concern that a prolonged economic downturn following the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic can adversely impact the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement and the ability of countries, especially developing countries, to adequately respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, and emphasizing that, in the response to the crisis, countries should keep the Sustainable Development Goals and climate commitments in focus,

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 the negative impacts of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic on efforts to achieve a substantial reduction in disaster-related mortality and disaster-related losses and the deepened vulnerabilities to disasters and exposure to hazards, recalling the contribution of various initiatives, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, and reaffirming the importance of coherence between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and the response to the threat of climate change, and the findings of the 2024 *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, and recognizing that disaster risk reduction efforts consistent with the Sendai Framework contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation and that the development and implementation of risk-informed strategic plans, policies, programmes and investments and national and local disaster risk reduction strategies are essential for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard welcomes the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, held in New York on 18 and 19 May 2023 and takes note of its political declaration,²²⁷

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special reports²²⁸ of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the findings from the contributions of the Working Groups I, II and III, as well as the synthesis report of the

²²⁶ Resolution 78/317, annex.

²²⁷ Resolution 77/289, annex.

²²⁸ *Global Warming of 1.5°C, Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems and The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate.*

sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel, which represents a more comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change than the fifth assessment report, recognizing the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking,

Taking note of the 2024 adaptation gap and emissions gap reports of the United Nations Environment Programme and recent global and regional reports of the World Meteorological Organization on the state of the climate,

Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries, in particular developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, recognizing that the current need for adaptation is significant, and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and that greater adaptation needs can involve greater adaptation costs, emphasizing the importance of continuing to take actions to promote the adequacy and predictability of adaptation finance, taking into account the role of the Adaptation Fund in delivering dedicated support for adaptation, and reaffirming that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation,

Expressing deep concern regarding the significant financial costs associated with loss and damage for developing countries resulting in a growing debt burden and impairing the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reiterating its support for the objectives and guiding principles of the Green Climate Fund, including a gender-sensitive approach in its process and operations, and stressing its goal of ensuring efficient access to its resources through simplified approval procedures and enhancing readiness support, which will help to deliver outcomes in developing countries so as to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help them adapt to the impacts of climate change, and in that regard welcoming the new Strategic Plan 2024–2027 of the Green Climate Fund,

Recalling with appreciation the pledges made to the Green Climate Fund towards the first formal replenishment period of the Fund, resulting in a confirmed pledge of 9.87 billion United States dollars, welcoming the second replenishment of the Fund that, to date, has resulted in 12.8 billion United States dollars committed, encouraging further pledges and contributions towards the second replenishment of the Fund, and welcoming the progression over the previous replenishment,

Recognizing that climate change is a major and growing driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem functions and services, contribute significantly to climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, the resilience of agriculture and food systems, and food security and nutrition,

Welcoming the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, under the theme “Peace with nature”, and taking note of its adopted decisions,

Noting the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and 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,²²⁹ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,²³⁰ as appropriate, while respecting their individual mandates,

Recalling the initiative of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fourteenth meeting to promote a coherent approach between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (the Rio conventions), to address biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation,

Noting the contribution of the United Nations Environment Assembly to addressing the challenge of, inter alia, climate change, within its mandate and in collaboration with other relevant organizations and stakeholders,

²²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Recalling with appreciation the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly on 24 April 2023, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day,

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,²³¹ and acknowledging that all types of forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and noting with appreciation recent forest-related declarations, pledges and developments, including but not limited to the forest-relevant contributions of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use,

Noting that forests are addressed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, noting also article 5 of the Paris Agreement, in particular the importance of taking action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus²³² and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, recalling decision 9/CP.19 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,²³³ and further recalling the relevant role of the Green Climate Fund in financing REDD-plus activities in developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 76/296 of 21 July 2022, entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility”, in which it endorsed the political declaration of the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in Lisbon, recognizing its contribution to the implementation of Goal 14 in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while underlining the interlinkages and potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Goals, recognizing also that the implementation of Goal 14 can contribute significantly to the realization of the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard looking forward to the third Ocean Conference, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, to be held in Nice, France, in 2025,

Noting with concern that climate change is one of the factors that can exacerbate global water stress and the need for climate adaptation strategies to address water issues, acknowledging that disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development, welcoming the convening of 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, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, referred to as the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, noting the nomination of the United Nations Special Envoy on Water, and looking forward to the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, and the United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan in 2028,

Noting the convening of the Climate Ambition Summit on 20 September 2023,

Stressing that low greenhouse gas emission development can create employment opportunities and quality jobs, in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

Noting the contributions of the International Civil Aviation Organization to global efforts to combat climate change, and noting also the contributions of the International Maritime Organization in this regard,

Encouraging Member States to pursue efforts to achieve sustainable consumption and production in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/11 of 2 March 2022,²³⁴

Recognizing that, in undertaking its work, the United Nations should promote the protection of the global climate for the well-being of present and future generations of humankind,

1. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase

²³¹ See resolution 71/285.

²³² See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#), decisions 9/CP.19 to 15/CP.19; see also [FCCC/CP/2013/10](#) and [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Corr.1](#), para. 44.

²³³ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#).

²³⁴ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.11](#).

in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and changes to the cryosphere, including the melting and retreat of glaciers, such as mountain glaciers, further threatening food security, water availability and livelihoods, and efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and achieve sustainable development, recognizes the substantial risks posed by climate change to health, and emphasizes in this regard that mitigation of and adaptation to climate change represent an immediate and urgent global priority;

2. *Urges* Member States to adopt a climate- and environment-responsive approach to COVID-19 recovery efforts, including by aligning investments and domestic policies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²³⁵ the goals of the Paris Agreement for its parties and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in order to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery, and accelerate a transition to low-emission, climate-resilient, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies, in this regard stresses the need to strengthen the global response to climate change by increasing the ability of countries to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, fostering resilience, accelerating the full implementation of all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, urges parties to the Paris Agreement to communicate or update ambitious nationally determined contributions, noting that article 4, paragraph 3, of the Agreement states that each party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, encourages parties to formulate and communicate long-term strategies on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and with a view to achieving the purpose of the Agreement and making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, and stresses the importance of mobilizing means of implementation from all sources, including adequate financial support, inter alia, for mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

3. *Encourages* all the parties to the Paris Agreement to fully implement the Agreement, and highlights the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Agreement;

4. *Recalls* that the Paris Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

5. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, underscores that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared with 2 degrees Celsius, and resolves to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius with no or limited overshoot requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 and 60 per cent by 2035 relative to the 2019 level and reaching net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, commits to accelerate action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, and, in accordance with article 4 of the Paris Agreement, reiterates the aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions, as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing countries, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks

²³⁵ Resolution 70/1.

of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

6. *Recalls*, in line with decisions 1/CMA.3 and 1/CMA.4,²³⁶ the call to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies and the adoption of policies to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable, in line with national circumstances, and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

7. *Welcomes* the nationally determined contributions submitted to date, and recalls that the regular updating of such contributions will reflect the highest possible level of ambition, in the light of different national circumstances, and provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding, in accordance with the relevant decisions;

8. *Notes with concern* that, according to the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions²³⁷ published by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the nationally determined contributions presented thus far by the parties to the Paris Agreement are not sufficient and that action is needed to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, urges parties that have not yet communicated new or updated nationally determined contributions to do so as soon as possible, and encourages parties to communicate in 2025 nationally determined contributions with an end date of 2035, in 2030 a nationally determined contribution with an end date of 2040 and so forth every five years thereafter;

9. *Recalls* article 3 and article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement and requests parties that have not yet done so to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions, as necessary, to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2024, taking into account different national circumstances, reaffirms the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions and article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and encourages parties to come forward in their next nationally determined contributions with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances, also encourages parties to align their next nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and urges parties that have not yet done so to communicate, as soon as possible, their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net-zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances;

10. *Also recalls* article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in particular paragraph 15, which states that parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of the Paris Agreement the concerns of parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country parties, recognizing the social and economic opportunities and challenges that arise from the efforts to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal;

11. *Notes with serious concern* the findings from the synthesis report of the sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the contribution of Working Group I, in which the Intergovernmental Panel indicates that global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius and 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels will be exceeded during the twenty-first century, unless deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions occur in this decade, from the contribution of Working Group II, in which the Intergovernmental Panel indicates that human-induced climate change has caused widespread adverse impacts in every region across the world and related losses and damages to nature and people reaching some adaptation limits and that adaptation plays a key role in reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate change, and the contribution of Working Group III, in which the Intergovernmental Panel stressed that accelerated and equitable climate action in mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts is critical to sustainable development;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of just transition pathways as a means to enhance ambition and implementation and ensure the social and economic benefits of transitions, in order to achieve the goals of the Paris

²³⁶ See [FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1](#) and [FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.1](#).

²³⁷ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/10](#).

Agreement, and the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme on just transition pathways, in accordance with decisions 1/CP.27, 1/CMA.4 and 3/CMA.5;²³⁸

13. *Stresses* the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, and in this regard urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and to enhance cooperation at all levels, including with regard to disaster risk reduction;

14. *Recalls* the Paris Agreement work programme, commonly referred to as the Katowice Rulebook, adopted at the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,²³⁹ and welcomes with appreciation the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme by the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including the adoption of the decisions relating to article 4, paragraphs 10 and 12, article 6, paragraphs 2, 4 and 8, article 7, paragraph 12, and article 13;

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;²⁴⁰

16. *Emphasizes* the need for collective efforts to promote sustainable development in its three dimensions in an innovative, coordinated, environmentally sound, open and shared manner;

17. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, emphasizes the need for action at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience through, inter alia, the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems, and to build resilience to reduce the impacts and costs of climate-related disasters, and in that regard encourages Governments and relevant organizations to integrate nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022,²⁴¹ to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction into their strategic planning, as appropriate, across sectors;

18. *Recognizes* that enhanced access to international climate finance is important to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and also recognizes the ongoing efforts in this regard;

19. *Reiterates* that support shall be provided to developing country parties for the implementation of article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions;

20. *Recalls* articles 2, 4 and 9, paragraphs 1–4, of the Paris Agreement, and highlights that the adaptation finance needs of developing countries are estimated to be at 215 billion to 387 billion United States dollars annually until 2030 and that about 4.3 trillion United States dollars per year need to be invested in clean energy until 2030, increasing thereafter to 5 trillion United States dollars per year until 2050 to be able to reach net-zero emissions by 2050;

21. *Highlights* that delivering such funding will require a transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging Governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors;

22. *Also highlights* the growing gap between the needs of developing country parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change compounded by difficult macroeconomic circumstances, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at 5.8 trillion to 5.9 trillion United States dollars for the pre-2030 period;

²³⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2022/10/Add.1](#), [FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.1](#) and [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1](#).

²³⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1](#).

²⁴⁰ [A/79/273](#), sect. I.

²⁴¹ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.5](#).

23. *Notes with deep regret* that the goal of developed country parties to mobilize jointly 100 billion United States dollars per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation was not met in 2021, including owing to challenges in mobilizing finance from private sources, welcomes the ongoing efforts of developed country parties towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly 100 billion United States dollars per year, urges developed country parties to fully deliver, with urgency, on the 100 billion United States dollars per year goal through to 2025, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, noting the significant role of public funds, and calls upon developed country parties to further enhance the coordination of their efforts to deliver on the goal;

24. *Reaffirms* the resolve to set, at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, a new collective quantified goal on climate finance from a floor of 100 billion dollars per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;

25. *Notes with concern* that the adaptation finance gap is widening and that current levels of climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building for adaptation remain insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, recognizes that adaptation finance will have to be significantly scaled up beyond the doubling as per paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3 to support the urgent and evolving need to accelerate adaptation and build resilience in developing countries, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation and exploring the potential of other sources, and reiterates the importance of support for progress in implementing developing countries' national adaptation plans by 2030, reiterates the call urging developed country parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, notes the efforts of developed country parties to make progress in at least doubling adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025 and, in this regard, recognizes the importance of the global goal on adaptation for effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, and welcomes the adoption of a framework for the global goal on adaptation, the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

26. *Welcomes* the recent pledges made by many developed country parties to increase their provision of climate finance to support adaptation in developing country parties in response to their growing needs, including contributions made to the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Green Climate Fund, which represent significant progress compared with previous efforts;

27. *Calls upon* multilateral development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector to enhance finance mobilization in order to deliver the scale of resources needed to achieve climate plans, particularly for adaptation, and encourages parties to continue to explore innovative approaches and instruments for mobilizing finance for adaptation from private sources;

28. *Recalls* that, in the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions were called upon to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, ensure simplified access and mobilize climate finance from various sources, and encourages multilateral development banks to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that are fit for the purpose of adequately addressing the global climate emergency, including deploying a full suite of instruments, from grants to guarantees and non-debt instruments, taking into account debt burdens, and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance;

29. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including the Fund, for responding to Loss and Damage referred to in decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5,²⁴² and the pledges of 792 million United States dollars for the funding arrangements, including 661 million United States dollars for the Fund, urges developed country parties to continue to provide support and encourages other parties to provide, or continue to provide, support, on a voluntary basis, for activities to address loss and damage²⁴³ in line with decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5, and

²⁴² See [FCCC/CP/2023/11/Add.1](#) and [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1](#).

²⁴³ This urge and encouragement is without prejudice to any future funding arrangements, any positions of parties in current or future negotiations, or understandings and interpretations of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

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invites financial contributions, with developed country parties continuing to take the lead to provide financial resources for commencing the operationalization of the Fund;

30. *Also welcomes* the progress made in the operationalization of the Santiago network at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

31. *Reiterates* the urgency of scaling up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for implementing approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing country parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects;

32. *Urges* Member States, taking into account that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change owing to gender inequalities and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, stresses the need to address the challenges posed by climate change that affect women and girls in particular, and calls upon countries to strengthen the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-fifth session;²⁴⁴

33. *Notes* the ongoing work and potential of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, established for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, recalls decision 2/CP.23 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Platform's purpose and functions²⁴⁵ and decision 16/CP.26 of the Conference of the Parties on the continuation of the mandate of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform,²⁴⁶ and also recalls decision 1/CMA.3 of the Conference of the Parties on the active involvement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in designing and implementing climate action;

34. *Recognizes* the role of children and youth as agents of change in addressing and responding to climate change, also recognizing the importance of intergenerational equity and maintaining the stability of the climate system for future generations;

35. *Also recognizes* the invitation to the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and workplans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting processes, as appropriate, and welcomes in this regard the third annual dialogue, held in Bonn, Germany, in June 2024;

36. *Recalls* that 147 countries and one regional economic integration organization have accepted or ratified the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol,²⁴⁷ welcomes the entry into force of the Amendment on 31 December 2020, which was the end date of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and strongly urges countries that have accepted or ratified the Amendment to implement their pre-2020 commitments to the fullest extent as soon as possible;

37. *Welcomes* the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, presided over by the Government of the United Arab Emirates in Dubai, from 30 November to 13 December 2023, and the adoption of their decisions, including the decisions adopted

²⁴⁴ [FCCC/CP/2019/13/Add.1](#), decision 3/CP.25, annex.

²⁴⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1](#).

²⁴⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2021/12/Add.2](#).

²⁴⁷ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1](#).

under the “UAE Consensus”, which include the outcome of the first global stocktake of the Paris Agreement,²⁴⁸ and urges their full implementation;

38. *Also welcomes* the convening of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, presided over by the Government of Azerbaijan in Baku, from 11 to 22 November 2024, and the adoption of their decisions by parties, and looks forward to their full and urgent implementation;

39. *Looks forward* to the hosting by the Government of Brazil of the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, from 10 to 21 November 2025;

40. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken under the auspices of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action,²⁴⁹ and encourages non-party stakeholders to scale up their efforts to address and respond to climate change;

41. *Recalls* the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management submitted by the Secretary-General,²⁵⁰ as endorsed in resolution 72/219;

42. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the years 2025 and 2026 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the years 2025 and 2026;

43. *Invites* the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

RESOLUTION 79/207

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.5, para. 6)²⁵¹

79/207. Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/154 of 19 December 2023, as well as other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,²⁵²

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, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social

²⁴⁸ FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1, decision 1/CMA.5.

²⁴⁹ See FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1.

²⁵⁰ A/72/82.

²⁵¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

²⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

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,

Recalling that, in the 2030 Agenda, the international community committed to combating desertification, restoring degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and striving to achieve a land degradation-neutral world by 2030,

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,

Recognizing that Sustainable Development Goal targets 15.3, 6.1 and 6.6 and the setting of voluntary land degradation neutrality targets have created strong momentum for accelerating the implementation of the Convention,

Noting that restoring degraded lands generates benefits for agriculture production and food security, with benefits for poor populations, brings more food to the hungry and to the markets, restores ecosystems and biodiversity and enhances resilience to climate change impacts, including by sequestering huge quantities of carbon from the atmosphere and bringing carbon into the soil,

Recalling that, in its decision 3/COP.15,²⁵³ the Conference of the Parties to the Convention invited parties that have committed to voluntary land degradation neutrality targets to implement measures to accelerate the achievement thereof, by, inter alia, creating an enabling environment for the achievement of land degradation neutrality, including the responsible governance of land and tenure security, the engagement of stakeholders and the improved access of smallholders to advisory and financial services, in particular for women and those in vulnerable situations, therefore, taking note with appreciation of the pledge made by 131 countries to establish national voluntary targets and relevant measures to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030, while 112 parties have successfully completed this voluntary process and 106 have already published their national reports on the website of the Convention,

Noting that combating desertification, land degradation and drought, including through conservation, protection, sustainable management and restoration of natural resources, can contribute to sustainable development for all and to easing displacement flows,

Bearing in mind its resolution [73/284](#) of 1 March 2019, in which it declared the decade 2021–2030 as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration,

Recalling the adoption of the 2018–2030 Strategic Framework of the Convention,²⁵⁴ including a new strategic objective on drought,

Taking note of resolution 6/14 of 1 March 2024 of the United Nations Environment Assembly, entitled “Strengthening international efforts to combat desertification and land degradation, restore degraded land, promote land conservation and sustainable land management, contribute to land degradation neutrality, and enhance drought resilience”,²⁵⁵

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁵⁶ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recognizing that climate change, unsustainable agricultural and forestry practices, and land degradation, inter alia, are major and growing drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and that conservation, restoration and the sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem functions and services, sustainable land management approaches and technologies, including through nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other

²⁵³ See [ICCD/COP\(15\)/23/Add.1](#).

²⁵⁴ [ICCD/COP\(13\)/21/Add.1](#), decision 7/COP.13, annex, and [ICCD/COP\(15\)/23/Add.1](#), decision 7/COP.15.

²⁵⁵ [UNEP/EA.6/Res.14](#).

²⁵⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

management and conservation approaches, in line with resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022 of the United Nations Environment Assembly,²⁵⁷ contribute significantly to land degradation neutrality, climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and food security and nutrition,

Noting with concern the findings of the second edition of *Global Land Outlook* and the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services land degradation and restoration assessment and its *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change contained in its special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, as well as the findings contained in the special report of the Panel entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C*,

Recognizing the interdependencies between biodiversity loss, pollution, water scarcity, climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought and their interlinkages with food security and human well-being, including health,

Deeply concerned about the continuous trend in land degradation and the fact that the impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought are felt most strongly by people in vulnerable situations,

Welcoming the convening of 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, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, and looking forward to the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, and the 2028 United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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 combating desertification, land degradation and drought is important for sustainable, inclusive and climate-resilient recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, that it is important to integrate land conservation, protection and restoration, sustainable land management, degraded soil and terrestrial ecosystems restoration, combating desertification and the aim of land degradation neutrality into the global agenda for sustainable development, and that careful targeting of the COVID-19 recovery investments, including land restoration, creates economic opportunities that contribute to environmental sustainability and poverty eradication,

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,²⁵⁸ and acknowledging that all types of forests provide essential ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter, as well as soil and water conservation and clean air, that the sustainable management of forests and trees outside forests is vital to the integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda and that forests prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risk of floods, soil erosion, landslides and avalanches, droughts, sand and dust storms and other disasters,

Reiterating its appreciation to the Government of Côte d’Ivoire for hosting the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, held in Abidjan from 9 to 20 May 2022,

²⁵⁷ UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

²⁵⁸ See resolution 71/285.

Recalling the decisions of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and stresses the importance of their effective implementation, and noting the Abidjan Call, which urged giving the highest priority to the issue of drought prevention, resilience, impact mitigation and accelerating the implementation of existing national commitments, towards achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030 and raising ambition for investments in large-scale land restoration projects and programmes, which also help countries and communities to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of drought,

Recalling also the work and taking note of the report of the new Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought during the triennium 2022–2024, tasked with identifying and evaluating all options, including, inter alia, global policy instruments and regional policy frameworks, and linking, where relevant, to national plans, as appropriate, to effectively manage drought under the Convention, including supporting a shift from reactive to proactive drought management,

Reaffirming the importance of government leadership, multi-stakeholder partnerships and increasing private engagement for the sustainable management, restoration and rehabilitation of ecosystems, biodiversity and degraded land,

Recognizing the Global Initiative on Reducing Land Degradation and Enhancing Conservation of Terrestrial Habitats to prevent, halt and reverse land degradation adopted by the leaders of the Group of 20 in Riyadh in 2020, as well as the Riyadh Leaders' Declaration, and noted in the subsequent Group of 20 Leaders' Declarations,

Recognizing also the launch of the International Drought Resilience Alliance with a view to enhancing drought resilience,

Noting the Drought Resilience +10 Conference, held in Geneva from 30 September to 2 October 2024,

Highlighting the importance of multi-stakeholder participation at the local, subnational, national and regional levels and from all sectors of society, including civil society organizations, local government and the private sector, as appropriate, in the implementation of the Convention and its 2018–2030 Strategic Framework,

Recognizing the value of knowledge, education, science and new technology to sustainable land management, including making use of, inter alia, the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, emphasizing the importance of science-based decision-making and that science and technology to combat desertification, land degradation and drought should therefore be further promoted, and acknowledging the work of the Science-Policy Interface of the Convention,

Taking note with appreciation of the global celebrations of the 2024 World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought, under the theme “United for land. Our legacy. Our future”, on 17 June 2024, marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [78/154](#) on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;²⁵⁹

2. *Looks forward* to the convening of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, to be held in Riyadh from 2 to 13 December 2024, under the theme “Our land. Our future”, and looks forward to its outcome;

3. *Welcomes* the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, under the theme “Peace with nature”, takes note of its adopted decisions, and looks forward to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, to be held in Yerevan in 2026;

²⁵⁹ [A/79/273](#), sect. II.

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4. *Also welcomes* the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and urges its early, inclusive and effective implementation;
5. *Urges* the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the agreed intergovernmentally negotiated outcomes and decisions of the subsequent United Nations climate change conferences;
6. *Invites* Member States to support efforts to implement the strategic objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;
7. *Welcomes* the voluntary commitment of the parties to the Convention to accelerate the restoration of 1 billion hectares of degraded land by 2030 by improving data gathering and monitoring to track progress against the achievement of land restoration commitments and establishing a new partnership model for large-scale integrated landscape investment programmes;
8. *Strongly encourages* the parties to the Convention to apply and align with the 2018–2030 Strategic Framework of the Convention, to consider refining their voluntary land degradation neutrality targets, as appropriate, and mainstream those targets in their national policies, programmes, plans and processes relating to desertification, land degradation and drought, and to implement the Strategic Framework, taking into account the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;²⁶⁰
9. *Welcomes* the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group to oversee the midterm evaluation process related to the 2018–2030 Strategic Framework of the Convention and to provide recommendations to the parties for their consideration at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties;
10. *Reaffirms* that reducing land degradation and achieving land degradation neutrality has the potential to act as an accelerator and integrator for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and respond to the overall objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;²⁶¹
11. *Encourages* Member States to pursue considering target 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals as an integrator and accelerator to achieve other Sustainable Development Goals;
12. *Reiterates* the need to combat desertification, reduce land degradation, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world, recalls with appreciation the voluntary land degradation neutrality target-setting programme consistent with the Convention and the work of the secretariat of the Convention and partners to assist parties to the Convention in carrying out voluntary target-setting activities, emphasizes the need for capacity-building and opportunities for parties that have yet to set land degradation neutrality targets, and in this respect reiterates its invitation to parties to the Convention that have not yet subscribed to the programme to do so;
13. *Recognizes* that sustainable land management approaches and technologies, including through nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with resolution 5/5 of the United Nations Environment Assembly, constitute promising options to evaluate and consider in connection with sequestering carbon and enhancing the resilience of people and ecosystems affected by desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the adverse effects of climate change and biodiversity loss;
14. *Also recognizes* the importance of applying new and innovative technologies and enabling policies and approaches, as well as sharing best practices, in combating desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as enhancing drought resilience, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to identify, as appropriate, those technologies, enabling policies and best practices in his report on the implementation of the present resolution;
15. *Encourages* the entities of the United Nations system, when designing and implementing their programmes and projects, to take into account the role of achieving land degradation neutrality as a potential accelerator to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;
16. *Underlines* the importance of comprehensive reporting, follow-up and review at the global, national and regional levels, as appropriate, in order to track progress in the implementation of the Convention, and welcomes in

²⁶⁰ Resolution 69/313, annex.

²⁶¹ Resolution 70/1.

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this regard the convening of the twenty-first session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, from 13 to 17 November 2023;

17. *Reiterates* the invitation to parties to the Convention to take measures to ensure, as appropriate, that their relevant institutions adopt a proactive approach to drought management and integrate drought resilience and risk management, sustainable livestock and agricultural policies, drought forecasting work, sustainable water management and climate information and climate change impact assessments into relevant policymaking processes and initiatives;

18. *Reiterates its invitation* to the parties to the Convention to provide the Executive Secretary of the Convention with full support in the fulfilment of his mandate and in promoting the implementation of the Convention;

19. *Stresses* the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, extreme weather events, and sand and dust storms, and in this regard urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and to enhance cooperation in disaster risk reduction;

20. *Recognizes* the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities, including their knowledge, to combating desertification, land degradation and drought;

21. *Invites* the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, which was formed at the twenty-fourth meeting of the senior officials of the Environment Management Group, in September 2018, and other relevant United Nations entities to continue their collaboration to assist affected country parties in developing and implementing national and regional policies on sand and dust storms;

22. *Recalls* its resolution [78/314](#) of 10 July 2024, in which it proclaimed 2025–2034 the United Nations Decade on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, within existing structures and available resources, with the aim of enhancing international and regional cooperation and supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and mitigate the negative effects of sand and dust storms, especially on affected countries;

23. *Recognizes* that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls remain a crucial contribution to the effective implementation of the Convention, including its 2018–2030 Strategic Framework, and to the achievement of the Goals of the 2030 Agenda, stresses the importance of parties to the Convention and partners striving to ensure the equal participation of women and men in planning, decision-making and implementation at all levels and further achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as women's full, equal, effective and meaningful participation in desertification, land degradation and drought-related policies and activities, and also stresses the importance of the effective implementation of the four priority thematic areas of the Gender Action Plan adopted by the parties to the Convention;

24. *Reiterates* the invitation to the secretariat and the Global Mechanism of the Convention to continue to collaborate and build partnerships with the secretariats of the other Rio conventions, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), other United Nations entities, international organizations and other relevant organizations to explore further ways of strengthening awareness-raising, improving the Gender Action Plan and developing further tools and guidelines for the use of parties in the thematic areas of the Gender Action Plan and the gender-responsive implementation of the Convention;

25. *Recalls* the invitation to parties to the Convention to legally recognize rights to equal use and ownership of land for women and the enhancement of women's equal access to land and land tenure security, as well as the promotion of gender-sensitive measures to combat desertification, land degradation and drought and achieve land degradation neutrality, taking into account the national context, and in this context notes the Abidjan Declaration on Achieving Gender Equality for Successful Land Restoration, which promotes all measures necessary to identify and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, with particular attention to the rights of older women, widows, women with disabilities and young women;

26. *Encourages* parties to the Convention to follow the principles of implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security²⁶² in the implementation of activities to combat desertification, land degradation and drought;

²⁶² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

27. *Encourages* the public and private sectors to continue to invest in developing, adapting and scaling up the application of technologies, enabling policies, methods and tools to combat desertification, land degradation and drought in different regions, and to boost knowledge exchange, including of traditional knowledge with the consent of the knowledge holders, capacity-building and sharing of technologies on mutually agreed terms;

28. *Encourages* parties to the Convention to continue to promote the prevention of desertification, land degradation and drought with an integrated landscape approach by sustainably managing land and water resources, avoiding practices that degrade land and rehabilitating and restoring already degraded land;

29. *Encourages* developed countries party to the Convention and other relevant stakeholders to actively support the efforts of developing countries party to the Convention in promoting sustainable land management practices and in seeking to achieve a land degradation-neutral world by providing substantial financial resources from all sources facilitated access to appropriate technology on mutually agreed terms and other forms of support, including through capacity-building measures;

30. *Recognizes* the benefits gained from cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, while also taking account of sand and dust storms, at the global, regional and subregional levels, and in this regard likewise recognizes the need for further cooperation between parties to the Convention and relevant organizations in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems;

31. *Calls upon* the United Nations entities to mainstream drought resilience in their programmes when supporting countries prone to droughts or already affected, with an emphasis on enhancing preparation and resilience, noting the need for drought management through, inter alia, impactful policies, early warning systems, preparedness and mitigation, land restoration, sustainable agricultural and livestock policies and related actions to advance the neutrality of land degradation, in countries affected by drought and/or desertification;

32. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to harness opportunities for leveraging synergies among the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁶³ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as the 2030 Agenda, and in this respect welcomes the ongoing efforts to strengthen synergies among the secretariats of the aforementioned conventions;

33. *Takes note* of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and calls for measures to explore and promote consumption and production patterns that conserve and protect land;

34. *Welcomes* the convening of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024;

35. *Notes with appreciation* the financial contributions that have been made by Member States and other donors towards the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund, and invites Member States and other donors to make further contributions to the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund and the drought initiative of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

36. *Decides* to include, in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the year 2024 and subsequent years, the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and each of its subsidiary bodies, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make provisions for those sessions in the proposed programme budgets;

37. *Acknowledges* the commitment of the parties to the Convention to boost drought resilience by identifying the expansion of arid, semi-arid, dry subhumid areas and drylands, improving national policies and early warning systems linked to early action, learning and sharing knowledge, building partnerships and coordinating action, and mobilizing drought finance to support a shift from reactive to proactive drought management, and recognizes the

²⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

ongoing efforts of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure, the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership, the Early Warnings for All initiative and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative;

38. *Also acknowledges* the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session with respect to promoting decent land-based jobs for youth and land-based youth entrepreneurship and strengthening youth participation in the processes relating to the Convention;

39. *Reaffirms* the continuation, for a further five-year period, of the current institutional linkage and related administrative arrangements with the United Nations Secretariat, to be reviewed by both the General Assembly and the Conference of the Parties no later than 31 December 2026;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa”.

RESOLUTION 79/208

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.6, para. 6)²⁶⁴

79/208. Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/155 of 19 December 2023 and its previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁶⁵

Reaffirming the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development²⁶⁶ and its principles, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,²⁶⁷ and, inter alia, the commitments concerning biodiversity contained therein, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,²⁶⁸ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development²⁶⁹ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)²⁷⁰ and the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals convened by the President of the General Assembly,²⁷¹

Reaffirming also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and

²⁶⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

²⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁶⁶ *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.

²⁶⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

²⁶⁸ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

²⁶⁹ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

²⁷¹ Resolution 68/6.

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environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming further its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 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,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,²⁷² and its vision for cities and human settlements that protect, conserve, restore and promote their ecosystems, water, natural habitats and biodiversity and minimize their environmental impact,

Reaffirming also the Paris Agreement²⁷³ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁷⁴ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Urging the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the agreed intergovernmentally negotiated outcomes and decisions of the subsequent United Nations Climate Change Conferences,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 13 December 2023, and the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, and looking forward to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

Noting with serious concern the findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its special reports entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* and *Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*, as well as the contribution of Working Groups I, II and III and the synthesis report of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in which the Intergovernmental Panel highlights the linkages between climate change and extreme weather events and slow-onset events and their negative impacts on people and nature, and highlighting the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, droughts and heavy precipitation,

Noting with profound concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*,

Recalling the convening of the summit on biodiversity on 30 September 2020, in order to highlight the urgency of action at the highest levels in support of a global biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, “Living in harmony with nature”,

Taking note with appreciation of the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly on 24 April 2023, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day,

Recalling its resolution [76/300](#) of 28 July 2022 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

Recalling also its resolutions [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017 and [76/296](#) of 21 July 2022, in which it endorsed the declarations adopted by the first and second United Nations Conferences to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, demonstrating the collective will to take action to conserve and sustainably use our oceans,

²⁷² Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

²⁷³ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

²⁷⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

seas and marine resources for sustainable development, as well as to halt and reverse the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protect and restore its resilience and ecological integrity, recognizing the important contributions of the dialogues and voluntary commitments made in the context of those Conferences to the effective and timely implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, and looking forward to the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, to be co-hosted by Costa Rica and France and held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025,

Taking note of voluntary initiatives to support efforts to achieve the conservation and protection of at least 30 per cent of the world's land and ocean by 2030, which can further contribute to halt and reverse biodiversity loss,

Recalling its resolution [73/284](#) of 1 March 2019, in which it proclaimed 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, with the aim of supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration,

Recalling also the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,²⁷⁵ and recognizing that forests are home to an estimated 80 per cent of all terrestrial species and that forests, including boreal, temperate and tropical, contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the conservation of biodiversity,

Recalling further the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, in which it was highlighted that none of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets were fully achieved, although six were partially achieved (targets 9, 11, 16, 17, 19 and 20), and emphasizing the need for support and investments at all levels to enhance efforts for the implementation of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Noting with concern that the Sustainable Development Goal targets with a 2020 deadline have not been fully achieved,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and other pandemics underscore the need to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity, on land and below water, to reduce the risk of the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters and future pandemic outbreaks, many of which are exacerbated by biodiversity loss, the increased scale of poaching and the illegal use of and trade in wildlife and wildlife products, desertification, land degradation and drought, climate change and plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, and emphasizing the need to support and invest at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience, to reduce the likelihood of zoonotic infections and to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery,

Recalling with appreciation the intergovernmentally agreed outcomes of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention,

Recalling that the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources, by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Recognizing that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity is crucial for sustainable development, poverty eradication, food security and the improvement of human health and well-being, and a major factor underpinning the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

²⁷⁵ See resolution [71/285](#).

Reaffirming also the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity, and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development, and human health and well-being,

Encouraging parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to integrate nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with resolution 5/5 of 7 March 2022 of the United Nations Environment Assembly,²⁷⁶ to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction into their strategic planning, as appropriate, across sectors,

Recognizing that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities that are relevant to the Convention make a key contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and that their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Recalling the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on article 8 (j) and related provisions, as well as the work done by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling also the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²⁷⁷ and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,²⁷⁸

Recognizing the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and reaffirming the need for their full, equal, effective and meaningful participation at all levels of policymaking and implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as ecosystem restoration,

Recognizing also the important role of other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, regional agreements and initiatives in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Recognizing further the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora²⁷⁹ in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and in ensuring that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction, recognizing also the economic, social and environmental impacts of poaching and trafficking in wildlife,

Recalling the convening of the 2023 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, and looking forward to the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates and held in the United Arab Emirates from 2 to 4 December 2026,

Recognizing the importance of the outcomes of the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, held in Nairobi from 26 February to 1 March 2024, and looking forward to the seventh session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, to be held in Nairobi from 8 to 12 December 2025,

Welcoming the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022,²⁸⁰ to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, and welcoming also the decisions taken by the Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session to strengthen global action on the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, in line with Environment Assembly resolutions 5/2, 5/7 and 5/8 of 2 March 2022,²⁸¹

²⁷⁶ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.5](#).

²⁷⁷ Resolution 61/295, annex.

²⁷⁸ Resolution 69/2.

²⁷⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

²⁸⁰ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14](#).

²⁸¹ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.2](#), [UNEP/EA.5/Res.7](#) and [UNEP/EA.5/Res.8](#).

Recognizing the importance of the outcomes of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 9 to 20 May 2022, and looking forward to the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, to be held in Riyadh from 2 to 13 December 2024, under the theme "Our land, our future",

Noting the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting, of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁸² the objective of which is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, and acknowledging the role of access to genetic resources and equitable benefit-sharing arising from their utilization in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability, and thereby to the achievement of sustainable development,

Noting also that 195 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention and that 141 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Nagoya Protocol, noting further that 172 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity²⁸³ and that 53 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,²⁸⁴ and recalling the entry into force of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on 5 March 2018,

Taking note with appreciation of the initiative launched at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to promote a coherent approach between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa²⁸⁵ (the Rio conventions) to address biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation,

Stressing that adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources will be key to place the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature,

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 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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity;²⁸⁶
2. *Notes* the recent appointment of the new Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and expresses its support for her tenure;
3. *Welcomes* the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, under the theme "Peace with nature", takes note of its adopted decisions, and looks forward to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, to be held in Yerevan in 2026;
4. *Also welcomes* the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁸⁷ to the 2030 mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and to place the

²⁸² United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27](#), annex, decision X/1.

²⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

²⁸⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/5/17](#), annex, decision BS-V/11.

²⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²⁸⁶ [A/79/273](#), sect. III.

²⁸⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and urges parties and invites other Governments, with the support of United Nations entities and the participation of all other stakeholders, to ensure the early, inclusive and effective implementation of the Framework and all other decisions adopted by the parties;

5. *Calls for* the provision and mobilization of new and additional means of implementation to support the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and emphasizes the importance of urgently increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, domestic and international, public and private, with a view to closing the biodiversity financing gap and making adequate and predictable resources available in a timely manner for the effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

6. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifteenth meeting of the strategy for resource mobilization for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention;

7. *Notes with concern* that, on some issues, no decisions were adopted at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, including on resource mobilization, technical updates and additions to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and mechanisms for planning, monitoring and reporting and review, and urges parties to the Convention to promptly take decisions on these issues;

8. *Emphasizes* that the successful implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including through revising or updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in alignment with the Framework, its goals and its targets, in line with decision 15/6 of 19 December 2022 adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;²⁸⁸

9. *Requests* the continuation of efforts made by the secretariat of the Convention, parties to the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, in conjunction with United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as well as other entities, in organizing capacity-building activities to support countries in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with a view to enhancing capacity and addressing the need for human, technical and financial resources to implement the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular for developing countries;

10. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Global Environment Facility of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

11. *Calls for* continued capitalization and timely operationalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund commensurate with the targets of the Framework, from all sources, including, inter alia, international financial resources from developed countries, philanthropic organizations and the private sector, and to progress towards implementation as soon as possible;

12. *Acknowledges* decision 16/2 of 1 November 2024 on the modalities for operationalizing the multilateral mechanism for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including a global fund (referred to as the Cali Fund), adopted at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

13. *Also acknowledges* the important roles and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration and sustainable use, stresses that the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework must ensure that the rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, world views, values and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are respected, and documented and preserved with their free, prior and informed consent,²⁸⁹ including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and human rights law, and takes note with appreciation of the goal of providing up to 20 per cent

²⁸⁸ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/6.

²⁸⁹ In this framework, free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”.

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of the programming share of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by 2030 to support action by Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity;

14. *Welcomes* decision 16/6 of 1 November 2024 entitled “Role of people of African descent, comprising collectives embodying traditional lifestyles, in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity”, adopted at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

15. *Also welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),²⁹⁰ held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

16. *Urges* parties to the Convention to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other related processes, frameworks and strategies, and reiterates the invitation to the other multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, relevant international organizations and their programmes, and other relevant processes to actively participate in their implementation;

17. *Encourages* support for the Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, which is aimed at collecting, coordinating and celebrating actions in support of biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, encourages all relevant stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the private sector, to consider developing biodiversity commitments, and invites relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and intergovernmental organizations, where relevant, to support the implementation of the Action Agenda;

18. *Notes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing inequalities and challenges for the implementation of the Convention and further highlighted that the loss and degradation of biodiversity increases the risk of zoonotic disease spillover from wildlife to people and urges parties to the Convention and all other relevant stakeholders to continue to mainstream biodiversity into COVID-19 recovery plans and in plans aimed at reducing the risk of future pandemics, emphasizes the importance of a One Health approach and other holistic approaches that deliver multiple benefits to the health and well-being of people and planet, that would further strengthen the capacity to address biodiversity loss, prevent and respond to the emergence of diseases, including zoonotic infections, and future pandemics, and contribute to reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, calls for transformative actions from all relevant stakeholders and adequate and sufficient means of implementation, particularly for developing countries, to ensure the full implementation of the Convention to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and welcomes the financial commitments and initiatives that have been announced from governments, organizations and the private sector that contribute to biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use and maintain the political momentum for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

19. *Notes with concern* the limited progress made in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, namely, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, as well the limited progress made in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, noting the 10-year anniversary of its entry into force on 12 October 2024;

20. *Notes* the limited progress made in mainstreaming article 8 (j) of the Convention and related provisions into various areas of work under the Convention, takes note with appreciation of decisions 15/10 of 10 December 2022²⁹¹ and 16/4 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to develop and adopt a new programme of work on article 8 (j) and other provisions of the Convention related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to 2030 aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and in this regard invites the secretariat of the Convention, through the Secretary-General, to report on the progress made by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions when reporting on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly;

²⁹⁰ Resolution 78/1.

²⁹¹ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/10.

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21. *Welcomes* the decision to establish the subsidiary body on article 8 (j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and encourages parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide additional support to representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to participate effectively in its meetings;
22. *Encourages* the respective parties, in close collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, to take concrete measures towards achieving and coherently and effectively implementing the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and calls upon parties and stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation measures for the fulfilment of obligations contained in the Convention and its protocols, including through comprehensively addressing at all levels the difficulties that may impede their implementation;
23. *Highlights* the importance of parties raising high-level political engagement for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, and the related Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda;
24. *Invites* all parties, relevant departments of the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and the regional commissions to continue to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;
25. *Notes* the important role of the United Nations Environment Management Group in enhancing inter-agency coordination to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
26. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society for achieving the objectives of the Convention, as well as the mission, vision, goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, and urges all relevant stakeholders to mainstream biodiversity in all relevant sectors;
27. *Calls upon* Governments and all stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mainstream consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;
28. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as part of national implementation plans for the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular all biodiversity-related Goals and targets;
29. *Recognizes* that integrating biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes at all levels is critical for harnessing the benefits of enhanced synergies and policy coherence;
30. *Welcomes* the decisions of the parties to the Convention to better mainstream biodiversity and to take specific actions tailored to national needs and circumstances, and in line with other relevant international agreements, including in key sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, as well as health, energy, mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors, which are crucial for addressing biodiversity loss, bearing in mind the impact of these sectors on biodiversity;
31. *Recalls* its resolution [77/321](#) of 1 August 2023 entitled “Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction”;
32. *Emphasizes* the importance of ending illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and welcomes the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies reached at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization;
33. *Notes* the critical role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, including by adding resilience to fragile ecosystems and making them less vulnerable, and that continued climate change will have predominantly adverse and often irreversible impacts on many ecosystems and their functions and services, with significant negative economic, social and cultural consequences;
34. *Urges* the parties to the Convention to facilitate the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 16 and other relevant provisions of the Convention, and in this regard welcomes the decision to establish an informal advisory group on technical and

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scientific cooperation, to provide strategic advice on practical measures, tools and opportunities to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex III to decision 15/8 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;²⁹²

35. *Urges* parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to recognize the important role of, and to promote, science, technology and innovation in supporting the implementation of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework towards achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature;

36. *Recalls* decision 15/11 of 19 December 2022²⁹³ of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, entitled “Gender Plan of Action”, which recognizes the importance of advancing efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and of supporting and advancing gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and encourages parties to promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in developing, implementing and revising their national, and where appropriate, regional and subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans and equivalent instruments in implementing the three objectives of the Convention, and also recognizes the need to enhance cooperation on capacity-building in order to support parties in this process;

37. *Invites* countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention;

38. *Invites* parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol, and invites the Executive Secretary of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate as the financial mechanism of the Convention, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to continue to support capacity-building and development activities to support the ratification and implementation of the Protocol;

39. *Also invites* parties to the Convention to consider, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to the Cartagena Protocol;

40. *Invites* parties to the Cartagena Protocol to consider, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

41. *Stresses* the urgent need to halt the global decline of biodiversity, which is unprecedented in human history, including its main indirect and direct drivers, in particular changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species;

42. *Notes* the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in its assessment report on the diverse values and valuation of nature, and stresses that achieving a sustainable and just future requires institutions that enable a recognition and integration of the diverse values of nature and nature’s contributions to people, and that the transformative change needed to address the global biodiversity crisis relies on shifting away from predominant values that currently overemphasize short-term and individual material gains to nurturing sustainability-aligned values across society;

43. *Takes note* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services assessment reports on the sustainable use of wild species and on invasive alien species and their control, and stresses that the impacts of invasive alien species are increasing rapidly and are predicted to continue rising in the future, whereas they can be prevented and mitigated through effective management, with closer collaboration across sectors and countries;

44. *Notes* that increasing investments in nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with resolution 5/5 of the United Nations Environment Assembly, has the potential to cost-effectively support biodiversity conservation, restoration and its sustainable use, to help advance climate mitigation and adaptation and to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and to slow, halt and even reverse some aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem loss, and therefore invites all relevant stakeholders to consider the opportunities it presents;

²⁹² Ibid., decision 15/8.

²⁹³ Ibid., decision 15/11.

45. *Stresses* the importance of engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, local governments and authorities, academia, the business and financial sectors and other relevant stakeholders to support action towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the three objectives of the Convention, and invites them to align their practices more explicitly with the objectives of the Convention, including through partnerships, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;

46. *Encourages* the private sector, in particular business and financial institutions, to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production, in this regard stresses the importance of the work of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, and notes other related and complementary initiatives;

47. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Joint Liaison Group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, acknowledges the importance of improving coherence in the implementation of those conventions, recognizes the importance of enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and agreements, without prejudice to their specific objectives, in this regard notes the contribution of the United Nations Environment Assembly, as reflected in its resolution 2/17 of 27 May 2016,²⁹⁴ and the outcomes of its fourth session, held in Nairobi from 11 to 15 March 2019,²⁹⁵ in particular its ministerial declaration, and its resolution 6/4 of 1 March 2024,²⁹⁶ and encourages the conferences of the parties to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to consider strengthening efforts in this regard, taking into account relevant experiences and bearing in mind their respective independent legal status and mandates;

48. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its eightieth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, progress in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Convention on Biological Diversity”.

RESOLUTION 79/209

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.7, para. 7)²⁹⁷

79/209. Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the mandate contained in its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it established the United Nations Environment Programme, and other relevant resolutions that reinforce its mandate, as well as the

²⁹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

²⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/74/25)*, annex I.

²⁹⁶ UNEP/EA.6/Res.4.

²⁹⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee.

1997 Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme of 7 February 1997,²⁹⁸ the Malmö Ministerial Declaration of 31 May 2000²⁹⁹ and the Nusa Dua Declaration of 26 February 2010,³⁰⁰

Reaffirming also its commitment to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment, and supporting continuous strengthening of intergovernmental oversight and the accountability of the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme in the implementation of the Programme's mandate, in line with Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decision 27/2 of 22 February 2013,³⁰¹

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held from 20 to 22 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, entitled "The future we want",³⁰² and noting the follow-up on paragraph 88, subparagraphs (a) to (h), of the outcome document, including through General Assembly resolution 67/213 of 21 December 2012,

Recalling also the establishment of universal membership in the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as other measures to strengthen its governance and its responsiveness and accountability to Member States, the attendant change of its designation to the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme and the evolution in the periodicity of its sessions,

Recalling further its resolutions 68/215 of 20 December 2013, 69/223 of 19 December 2014, 71/231 of 21 December 2016, 73/260 of 22 December 2018, 74/222 of 19 December 2019, 76/208 of 17 December 2021 and 77/168 of 14 December 2022,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development³⁰³ and its principles,

Taking into account Agenda 21³⁰⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,³⁰⁵

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome³⁰⁶ and the outcome document of the special event of the General Assembly to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,³⁰⁷

Recalling also the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,³⁰⁸

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,

²⁹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/52/25)*, annex, decision 19/1, annex.

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/55/25)*, annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex.

³⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/65/25)*, annex I, decision SS.XI/9.

³⁰¹ *UNEP/GC.27/17*, annex I.

³⁰² *Resolution 66/288*, annex.

³⁰³ *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.

³⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

³⁰⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

³⁰⁶ *Resolution 60/1*.

³⁰⁷ *Resolution 68/6*.

³⁰⁸ United Nations Environment Programme, document *UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1* and *UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1/Corr.1*, annex.

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement³⁰⁹ and its early entry into force, and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³¹⁰ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reaffirming the indispensable role of the United Nations Environment Assembly within the United Nations system as the highest-level intergovernmental decision-making body with universal membership for enhancing progress in the comprehensive implementation of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda, in an integrated and balanced manner,

Recognizing the key role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting and strengthening the science-policy interface in order to support intergovernmental debate, negotiations and deliberations and policy decisions relating to international environmental law and governance, and promote the identification and sharing of the best available science to support effective environmental action and policymaking,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and other relevant major intergovernmental outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in economic, social and environmental fields,

Noting with profound concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, and stressing the urgent need to halt the global decline of biodiversity, which is unprecedented in human history, including its main indirect and direct drivers, in particular changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, invasive alien species and pollution,

Welcoming the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and urges the early, inclusive and effective implementation of the Framework, and welcoming also the holding of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024,

Welcoming also the holding of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 11 to 22 November 2024, and looking forward to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held in the city of Belém, Brazil from 10 to 21 November 2025,

Recalling the outcomes of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and urging their full implementation,

Looking forward to the holding of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 2 to 13 December 2024,

Recalling the convening of 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, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, and looking forward to the convening of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates,

³⁰⁹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

³¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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and the 2028 United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan,

Looking forward to the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, to be held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025,

Taking note of the contribution of the United Nations Environment Assembly to addressing the challenge of, inter alia, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, within its mandate and in collaboration with other relevant organizations and stakeholders,

Committed to strengthening international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development as well as coordination within the United Nations system,

Recalling its resolution [76/300](#) of 28 July 2022, entitled “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”,

Committed to enhancing the voice of the United Nations Environment Programme and its ability to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system by strengthening its engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies and empowering it to lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment,

Recognizing the important contribution of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, which met under the auspices of the General Assembly in September 2023 and under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council in New York in 2023 and 2024 and undertook an in-depth review of progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reiterating the need for secure, stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and, in accordance with resolution [2997 \(XXVII\)](#), underlining the need to consider the adequate reflection of all the administrative and management costs of the Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget, as well as the need to realize efficiency gains,

Reaffirming the commitments, as contained in the ministerial outcome document of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, held in Nairobi from 23 to 27 June 2014,³¹¹ inter alia, to ensure the full integration of the environmental dimension, especially throughout the sustainable development agenda, acknowledging that a healthy environment is an essential requirement and key enabler for sustainable development,

Reiterating the need to develop and expand partnerships, including between Governments, the private sector, academia, relevant United Nations entities and programmes, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, civil society and individuals,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi from 26 February to 1 March 2024, takes note of the report on the sixth session³¹² and welcomes the resolutions and decisions contained therein, and calls for their full implementation;

³¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25)*, annex, resolution 1/1.

³¹² *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/79/25)*.

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2. *Looks forward* to the seventh session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, to be held in Nairobi from 8 to 12 December 2025 and to be chaired by Oman, and recommends the participation of the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council at the seventh session, in line with the spirit of integration and universality of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;³¹³

3. *Takes note* of the ministerial declaration entitled “Effective, inclusive and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution”,³¹⁴ adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its sixth session, in which the world’s ministers for the environment acknowledged with a sense of great urgency the threats posed to sustainable development by global environmental challenges and crises including climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, as well as desertification, land and soil degradation, drought and deforestation, and their impacts on human health and the environment, which are further aggravated by persistent levels of poverty, inequality and food insecurity;

4. *Welcomes* the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022,³¹⁵ to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic, taking into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities, and underscores the importance of securing an ambitious international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, while acknowledging that some legal obligations arising out of a new instrument will require capacity-building and technical and financial assistance in order to be effectively implemented by developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and in this regard welcomes the commitment made by Heads of State and Government in the political declaration adopted during the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly to support the work of the intergovernmental negotiating committee, with the ambition of completing its work by the end of 2024;

5. *Looks forward* to the fifth session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, to be held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 25 November to 1 December 2024;

6. *Recalls* the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in its resolution 5/8 of 2 March 2022,³¹⁶ to establish a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, and looks forward to the successful conclusion of the work of the ad hoc open-ended working group;

7. *Acknowledges* the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, including its strategic objectives and targets;

8. *Recalls* the adoption of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022, entitled “Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development”,³¹⁷ which provides a multilaterally agreed definition of nature-based solutions as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits, and recalls that this concept is cognizant of and in harmony with the concept of ecosystem-based approaches identified under the Convention on Biological Diversity³¹⁸ and other management and conservation approaches carried out under existing national policy and legislative frameworks and established under relevant multilateral environmental agreements;

³¹³ Resolution 70/1.

³¹⁴ [UNEP/EA.6/HLS.1](#).

³¹⁵ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14](#).

³¹⁶ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.8](#).

³¹⁷ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.5](#).

³¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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9. *Welcomes* the adoption of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 6/5 of 1 March 2024, entitled “Environmental aspects of minerals and metals”;³¹⁹

10. *Reiterates* the political declaration adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its first special session for the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme³²⁰ and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 73/333 of 30 August 2019, and acknowledges the 50-year contribution of the Programme in supporting a worldwide effort to overcome the planet’s biggest environmental challenges;

11. *Welcomes* the adoption of United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions 6/4 of 1 March 2024, entitled “Promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments”;³²¹ and 6/6 of 1 March 2024, entitled “Fostering national action to address global environmental challenges through increased cooperation between the United Nations Environment Assembly, the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements”;³²²

12. *Welcomes* the adoption of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 6/10 of 1 March 2024 entitled “Promoting regional cooperation on air pollution to improve air quality globally”;³²³

13. *Reaffirms* the importance of enhanced coordination within the United Nations system to promote a balanced integration of the environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development;

14. *Encourages* Member States to identify in their voluntary national reviews to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, where applicable, the contributions of multilateral environmental agreements to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

15. *Recognizes* the growing demand for stronger and more coherent environmental support at the country level, including with regard to United Nations Environment Programme engagement with United Nations resident coordinators and country teams, and calls for the reinforcement of the Programme and its catalytic role, both at its headquarters and at its regional offices, for the mainstreaming of environmental issues into planning, programming and operations, and inclusion of the environmental dimension of sustainable development at all levels, including in the common country analysis and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks;

16. *Takes note* of the call to the United Nations Environment Programme to intensify its support and assistance to Member States, including at the country level and in cooperation with secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, in the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements and the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Reiterates* the importance for the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with its mandate, working with the wider United Nations development system, to adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into its programmes and strategic plans, where appropriate, as well as in cooperation frameworks, or equivalent planning frameworks, and its policy advice to programme countries, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, including supporting programme countries that are parties to the Paris Agreement in its implementation;

18. *Calls upon* Member States to mainstream the environmental dimension of sustainable development into national policies, strategies and planning, including but not limited to supporting the capacity-building of relevant authorities, taking into account national circumstances, in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda;

19. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to advance transformative and systemic changes and policies that address several environmental, economic and social challenges simultaneously, rechannelling financial flows to serve the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals through innovative, holistic approaches that truly value nature;

³¹⁹ [UNEP/EA.6/Res.5](#).

³²⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25*, addendum (A/77/25/Add.1), annex.

³²¹ [UNEP/EA.6/Res.4](#).

³²² [UNEP/EA.6/Res.6](#).

³²³ [UNEP/EA.6/Res.10](#).

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20. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to pursue the ambition to support environmental protection and the means of its implementation, including through global partnerships and by enabling a sustainable future for our planet and addressing urgent social, economic and environmental challenges;

21. *Welcomes* the continued commitment of the United Nations Environment Assembly to contributing to the effective implementation of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda in an integrated manner, as reflected in its resolutions 2/5 of 27 May 2016³²⁴ and 3/3 of 6 December 2017³²⁵ on the contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

22. *Commends* the President and the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for supporting and facilitating the effective integration of the contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly into the preparation, work and proceedings of, and the participation of the President of the Environment Assembly in, the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;

23. *Encourages* the President of the United Nations Environment Assembly to continue to convey the main messages agreed upon by the Environment Assembly at its sessions during the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, as appropriate, taking into account the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda, as well as General Assembly resolutions [67/290](#) of 9 July 2013 and [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016;

24. *Welcomes* the contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the lead-up and inputs to, and meetings of, the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council in 2023 and 2024, and looks forward to further contributions to the high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in 2025;

25. *Reiterates* that capacity-building and technology support for developing countries in environment-related fields are important components of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, and in this regard calls for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building adopted by the Programme;

26. *Welcomes* the adoption of United Nations Environmental Assembly resolution 5/3 of 2 March 2022,³²⁶ in which the United Nations Environment Assembly reaffirmed that the objective of the Global Environment Outlook process is to keep the world environmental situation under review in order to periodically inform and support collective and individual action by Member States and by stakeholders, while strengthening the science-policy interface of the United Nations Environment Programme, and looks forward to the seventh edition of the Global Environment Outlook as an intergovernmental expert-led assessment;

27. *Recognizes* the devastating global effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has created new and serious health, socioeconomic and environmental challenges, compounded existing ones, especially in developing countries, and undermined our common efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve the 2030 Agenda, and urges support for a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery that protects the planet, stimulates sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through sustainable economic models and the promotion of life cycle approaches, promotes the One Health approach, among other holistic approaches, revitalizes our economies and creates decent and sustainable jobs and makes real progress in eradicating poverty, while enhancing our future resilience to similar challenges;

28. *Underlines* the importance of universal membership in the governing body of the United Nations Environment Programme, and invites all Member States and members of specialized agencies that have not yet done so to become accredited to the United Nations Environment Programme;

29. *Reaffirms* the need to ensure sustainability, predictability and stability of the funding of the United Nations Environment Programme governing body, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to make proposals, as appropriate, and takes note of the invitation to consider the level of regular budget funding required to help the United

³²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

³²⁵ [UNEP/EA.3/Res.3](#).

³²⁶ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.3](#).

Nations Environment Programme to fulfil its mandate, taking into account the Programme's approved work programme and General Assembly resolution [2997 \(XXVII\)](#);

30. *Recalls* the request by the United Nations Environment Assembly to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide options to secure the participation of developing countries in the Environment Assembly;³²⁷

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme".

RESOLUTION 79/210

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/437/Add.8](#), para. 6)³²⁸

79/210. Harmony with Nature

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,³²⁹ Agenda 21,³³⁰ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³³¹ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development³³² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),³³³

Recalling its resolutions [64/196](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/164](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/204](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/214](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/216](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/224](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/208](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/232](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/223](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/235](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/224](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/220](#) of 21 December 2020 and [77/169](#) of 14 December 2022 on Harmony with Nature,

Recalling also its resolution [63/278](#) of 22 April 2009, by which it designated 22 April as International Mother Earth Day, and recognizing its importance,

Recalling further the 1982 World Charter for Nature,³³⁴

Noting the Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,³³⁵

Welcoming the initiative of Tajikistan to convene an international conference dedicated to glaciers' preservation in Tajikistan in May 2025 in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and acknowledging its contribution towards the advancement of the Decade of Action for Cryospheric Sciences, 2024–2033,

Recalling the convening of 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, in New York, from 22 to 24 March 2023, referred to as the 2023 United Nations Water Conference, and

³²⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25)*, annex, resolution 1/15.

³²⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [ES-10/23](#) of 10 May 2024).

³²⁹ *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.

³³⁰ *Ibid.*, annex II.

³³¹ Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

³³² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³³³ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

³³⁴ Resolution [37/7](#), annex.

³³⁵ See [A/64/777](#), annexes I and II.

looking forward the convening of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, and the 2028 United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan,

Recognizing that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, which reflects the interdependence that exists among human beings, other living species and the planet that we all inhabit,

Recognizing also that some countries recognize the rights of nature or Mother Earth in the context of the promotion of sustainable development, and expressing the conviction that, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature,

Acknowledging that Nature embodies different concepts and values for different people, including biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth, and systems of life; that Nature’s contributions to people also embody different concepts, such as ecosystem goods and services and nature’s gifts; that both nature and nature’s contributions to people are vital for human existence and good quality of life, including human well-being, living in harmony with nature, and living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth; and that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework³³⁶ recognizes and considers these diverse value systems and concepts, including, for those countries that recognize them, rights of nature and rights of Mother Earth, as being an integral part of its successful implementation,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,³³⁷

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,³³⁸ and recognizing that its implementation can contribute to achieving environmental sustainability by protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, including by adopting healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement,³³⁹ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³⁴⁰ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

³³⁶ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

³³⁷ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

³³⁸ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

³³⁹ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

³⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

Noting the importance of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022,³⁴¹ in aiming to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Noting with appreciation the interactive dialogues on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly so far, including the dialogue under the overall theme “Harmony with nature and biodiversity: contributions of ecological economics and Earth-centered law”, held on 22 April 2022, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day and to inspire citizens and societies to reconsider how they interact with the natural world in order to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in harmony with nature, and noting that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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 a number of countries consider Mother Earth the source of all life and nourishment and that these countries consider Mother Earth and humankind to be a living community of interrelated and interdependent beings,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting also the importance for some of the concept of “climate justice”, when taking action to address climate change,

Looking forward to the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, to be held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025,

Noting that, in promoting a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development in harmony with nature, Earth system science plays a significant role, including by considering human beings as part of Nature,

Expressing concern about documented environmental degradation, more frequent and intense natural disasters and the negative impact on nature resulting from human activity, and recognizing the need to strengthen scientific knowledge on the effects of human activities on ecosystems, with the aim of promoting and ensuring an equitable, balanced and sustainable relationship with the Earth,

Recognizing the uneven availability of basic statistical data under the three dimensions of sustainable development and the need to improve their quality and quantity, including through the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, as appropriate,

Reaffirming that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development and that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles,

Noting that in recent years there have been many initiatives on sustainable development governance, including policy documents on living well in harmony with nature,

Noting also the adoption and the opening for signature, at United Nations Headquarters, of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and

³⁴¹ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.5](#).

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the Caribbean, known as the Escazú Agreement, the first binding agreement of its kind, and noting its entry into force on 22 April 2021, International Mother Earth Day, as a contribution to sustainable development,

Recognizing that many ancient civilizations, Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous cultures have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship,

Recognizing also that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods and therefore contribute to global efforts and initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals, and acknowledging further their roles and contributions as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration and sustainable use,

Noting that some countries are discussing the possibility of considering a declaration on the protection of nature, based on their legislation, policy and educational perspectives,

Noting also that, in a number of countries, both formal and informal educational activities on the rights of Nature or Mother Earth have arisen in the professional and public spheres in the context of the promotion of sustainable development, and encouraging a holistic approach to education and public awareness for sustainable development in its three dimensions,

Recognizing the work undertaken by civil society, academia, scientists, local communities and Indigenous Peoples with regard to signalling the precariousness of life on Earth, as well as their efforts, along with those of Governments and private sector organizations, to devise more sustainable models and methods for production and consumption,

Noting the work of the experts of the Harmony with Nature Knowledge Network, who are collaborating on important activities in order to support the United Nations with the goal of ensuring that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature, as set out in target 12.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Considering that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge, including the multiple ecological, socioeconomic and cultural values of Nature,

Taking note of the conceptual framework of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and also noting the findings of the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services,³⁴² which provides guidance to navigate pathways for reconciling people's good quality of life with life on Earth and advancing the intertwined economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner, including that world views shape people's values in their relationships with other people and with nature, and that bio/ecocentric, cosmocentric and pluricentric world views refer to living in harmony with all forms of existence that are considered alive and connected by reciprocal and interdependent relationships,

Expressing concern about rapid environmental degradation, and stressing the urgent need for a fundamental shift in our approach in order to achieve a world in which humanity lives in harmony with nature, and to conserve, restore and sustainably use our planet's ecosystems and natural resources to support the health and well-being of present and future generations,

Welcoming the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022,³⁴³ to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment,

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 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,

³⁴² IPBES/9/14/Add.2.

³⁴³ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14](#).

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature;³⁴⁴
2. *Invites* Member States to consider existing studies and, as appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the reports of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature,³⁴⁵ of the experts' summary report of the first virtual dialogue of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature, addressing Earth jurisprudence,³⁴⁶ and of the interactive dialogues of the Assembly on Harmony with Nature in the promotion of the balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development through harmony with nature;
3. *Welcomes* the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and its vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050, and urges the early, inclusive and effective implementation of the Framework;
4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene at the seventy-ninth session of the Assembly, a one-day high-level meeting on Harmony with Nature and Living Well, through existing resources, to be held on 22 April 2025 at the plenary meetings during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day, with participation of the United Nations system and multi-stakeholder participation from independent experts, civil society, academia and other relevant stakeholders, in particular Indigenous Peoples and local communities, that continues to reinforce multilateralism through the discussion of alternative holistic approaches based on diverse world views that may contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;³⁴⁷
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate support, within existing resources, for the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and encourages delegations and all relevant stakeholders to support the participation of representatives of developing countries;
6. *Encourages* the experts of the Harmony with Nature Knowledge Network to carry out a study of the evolution of regional, local and national initiatives on the protection of Mother Earth, as applicable, to be considered by the Secretary-General in his report on the implementation of the present resolution;
7. *Welcomes* the continued observance of International Mother Earth Day annually on 22 April, requests the Secretary-General to provide continuing support, and encourages Member States to observe the International Day at the national level;
8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the agreement between the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat,³⁴⁸ invites Member States to contribute to the earmarked activities related to Harmony with Nature under the trust fund of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, aiming, inter alia, at the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogues of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature, and invites relevant stakeholders to contribute to the earmarked activities related to Harmony with Nature;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use the website on Harmony with Nature, managed by the Division for Sustainable Development Goals of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, to gather information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature and to advance the integration of interdisciplinary scientific work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge and on existing national legislation;
10. *Notes with appreciation* the proposal by the Head of State of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to establish a group of friends of Harmony with Nature, with a view to making innovative, transformative and action-oriented proposals for responding to present and future challenges, grounded in equity and justice;
11. *Calls for* holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development, in its three dimensions, that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystems;

³⁴⁴ A/79/253.

³⁴⁵ A/65/314, A/66/302, A/67/317, A/68/325, A/68/325/Corr.1, A/69/322, A/70/268, A/72/175, A/73/221, A/74/236, A/75/266, A/77/244 and A/79/253.

³⁴⁶ See A/71/266.

³⁴⁷ Resolution 70/1.

³⁴⁸ Available at www.harmonywithnatureun.org/trustFund.

12. *Invites* States, as appropriate:

(a) To further build up a knowledge network in order to advance a holistic conceptualization of sustainable development in its three dimensions to identify different approaches that reflect the drivers and values of and actions aimed at living in harmony with nature, relying on current scientific information to achieve sustainable development, and to facilitate support for and recognition of the fundamental interconnections between humankind and nature;

(b) To promote harmony with nature, exemplified by Indigenous Peoples, among others, to learn from their cultures the protection of nature, and to support and promote efforts being made at the local, national, regional and global levels, taking into account, *inter alia*, the best practices and advances made in the establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;

13. *Recognizes* that protecting and conserving ecosystems and avoiding harmful practices against animals, plants, microorganisms and non-living environments contributes to the coexistence of humankind in harmony with nature, and invites the Secretary-General to address these issues in his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Encourages* all countries to develop and strengthen the quality and quantity of basic national statistical data on the three dimensions of sustainable development, including through the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and other relevant intergovernmental mechanisms, as appropriate, and invites the international community and the pertinent bodies of the United Nations system to support the efforts of developing countries by providing capacity-building and technical assistance;

15. *Recognizes* the urgent need for broader and multidimensional measures of sustainable development, to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard notes the ongoing work of the Statistical Commission on a work programme to develop broader measures of progress and to conduct a technical review of existing efforts in this area;³⁴⁹

16. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

17. *Recognizes* that the well-being of humanity depends on the health and integrity of nature, and calls upon the international community to consider the COVID-19 recovery as a unique opportunity to build back better towards more sustainable and inclusive economies and societies in harmony with nature;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its eighty-first session, an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on concrete actions that would help States and the United Nations system to accelerate their efforts in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the realm of the resolution on Harmony with Nature, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Harmony with Nature”.

RESOLUTION 79/211

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.9, para. 6)³⁵⁰

79/211. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999, 55/205 of 20 December 2000, 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009, 66/206 of 22 December 2011, 69/225 of 19 December 2014, 70/201 of 22 December 2015, 71/233 of 21 December 2016, 72/224 of 20 December 2017, 73/236 of 20 December 2018,

³⁴⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 4 (E/2013/24)*, chap. I, sect. C, decision 44/114.

³⁵⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

74/225 of 19 December 2019, 75/221 of 21 December 2020, 76/210 of 17 December 2021, 77/170 of 14 December 2022 and 78/157 of 19 December 2023, as well as its resolutions 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All and 67/215 of 21 December 2012, in which it decided to declare 2014–2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement³⁵¹ and its early entry into force, and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³⁵² that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Highlighting the synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development³⁵³ held in 2022, which took note of the Secretary-General’s proposed global road map for accelerated Sustainable Development Goal 7 action and reaffirmed the need to continuously engage on the implementation of Goal 7,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22–23 Sept 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact of the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Recalling its resolution 77/327 of 25 August 2023, in which it proclaimed 26 January as the International Day of Clean Energy,

Expressing concern that, at current rates of progress, none of the global energy targets of the Sustainable Development Goals will be achieved by 2030,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³⁵⁴ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development³⁵⁵ and Agenda 21³⁵⁶ and the principles set out therein, and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)³⁵⁷ and the outcome documents of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,³⁵⁸ the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled “Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity”,³⁵⁹ and the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

³⁵¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

³⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

³⁵³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/77/3)*, chap. VI, sect. D.

³⁵⁴ Resolution 55/2.

³⁵⁵ *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.

³⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

³⁵⁷ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

³⁵⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex.

³⁵⁹ Resolution 78/317, annex.

entitled “Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries”³⁶⁰ for the decade 2022–2031, as well as the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,³⁶¹ which underlines, inter alia, the importance of energy for cities, and looking forward to the adoption of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,

Acknowledging that all new programmes of action for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States underline the importance of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing the need for the creation of an enabling environment at all levels and across all sectors for the achievement of sustainable development,

Reaffirming also the sovereign rights of countries over their energy resources and their right to define appropriate policies for the production and use of energy, recognizing that the 2030 Agenda shall be implemented for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations,

Emphasizing that universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is an integral part of poverty eradication and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and that the increased use and promotion of clean technologies and renewable energy, including in off-grid and decentralized systems, and energy efficiency could make a significant contribution in that regard,

Reaffirming the commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 7, and calling on Member States to take urgent action to ensure the universality of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, in line with the 2030 Agenda pledge that no one will be left behind,

Deeply concerned that, while progress towards the achievement of Goal 7 has been made in some regions of the world, efforts remain well below the scale required to meet the Goal by 2030,³⁶²

Deeply concerned also that 2.1 billion people in developing countries, especially in rural areas, rely on traditional biomass, coal and kerosene for cooking and heating, with disproportionate health and workload impacts on women, children and people in vulnerable situations, including an estimated 4 million premature deaths annually, that, while the global population without access to electricity has fallen below 1 billion, close to 685 million people are still without access to electricity, that reliability and affordability remain challenges in many countries, even as the number of household connections increases, that Africa accounts for more than half of both access figures and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Noting with concern that energy represents less than 1 per cent of overall United Nations expenditure on the Sustainable Development Goals, despite its critical importance also in achieving other goals,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

³⁶⁰ Resolution 76/258, annex.

³⁶¹ Resolution 71/256, annex.

³⁶² See A/77/211.

Emphasizing the critical socioeconomic benefits of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and the need to reframe the understanding of energy from a technical unit to a requirement for basic social services, including healthcare, economic development and poverty eradication,

Recognizing that affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services are essential for effectively responding to and achieving sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and socioeconomic crises, including for powering healthcare and educational facilities, supplying safe drinking water and water for sanitation, including hand-washing, as well as water for agriculture and food production, supporting sustainable food systems and providing communications and digital services to connect people, share information and facilitate education, and further recognizing that ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of other relevant intergovernmentally agreed frameworks in the economic, social and environmental fields and that reaching Sustainable Development Goal 7 by the end of the decade requires an urgent and steep rise in investment in and financing of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy and energy efficiency, while noting that the unprecedented crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic will have serious impacts on progress towards fulfilling the commitment on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030, and economic disruptions related to the COVID-19 crisis have made it even harder for developing countries to reach Goal 7, noting the announcement of Governments aiming to achieve net-zero emissions, and taking note of the findings, in the report of the Secretary-General,³⁶³ to put the world on track for reaching this objective,

Welcoming the convening of 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, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, referred to as the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, and looking forward to the convening of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates,

Highlighting the importance of the empowerment of developing countries to achieve universal access through the rapid expansion of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy worldwide,

Highlighting also the significant efforts made in developing countries that contributed to an increase in the global electrification rate to 91 per cent in 2022, and stressing the need to further close the electrification gap in many difficult-to-reach populations, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa,

Deeply concerned about the increase in the number of people without electricity for the first time in over a decade, with an estimated 685 million people in 2022 without access to electricity, and reaffirming its commitment to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

Recognizing that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that this will include the mobilization of financial resources, as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms, including concessional and preferential terms,

Noting with concern that lack of energy access has remained a challenge for developing countries and that sustainable and resilient and inclusive development would be unachievable without ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, which requires the use of all available technological solutions and approaches,

Welcoming the increase in the share of renewable energy as a part of total final energy consumption over the past decade and the significant reductions in the cost of renewable energy, the sector’s net positive job contributions and the rapid expansion of renewable energy capacity additions, which are now greater than those of other resources in the electricity sector, and noting that the levelized cost of solar, wind and hydropower energy in many regions of the world is fully competitive with or undercuts traditional energy resources,

Underlining that, despite a general growth in clean and renewable energy investments, this growth has been unbalanced, with much of it concentrated in developed countries, and recognizing that developing countries require

³⁶³ [A/77/211](#).

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support to advance the necessary investments in infrastructure, including renewables, clean technologies and other necessary long-term investments under the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting with appreciation the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which facilitates the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy,

Noting the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and encouraging the Agency to continue its work to support its members in eradicating energy poverty and achieving energy security by the means of development, deployment and dissemination of atomic energy technologies for peaceful purposes,

Noting also the work of multi-stakeholder partnerships, including Sustainable Energy for All, which has given strong momentum to the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, the initiatives of the Global Climate Action Agenda, the Small Island Developing States Lighthouses Initiative, SIDS DOCK, the Energy Efficiency Hub and others that can contribute to reaching the objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

Noting with appreciation that the transformation of the world's energy systems is being accelerated by advances in technology, rapid declines in the cost of clean and renewable energy, the deployment of least-cost decentralized solutions, policy support, new business models and the sharing of best practices, and noting the continuing work of the International Renewable Energy Agency and the International Solar Alliance,

Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

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 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,

Noting that the transitions to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all should be just, inclusive, equitable and secure, in line with national circumstances, in order to achieve universal access by 2030, while recognizing the need to increase the share of renewable and clean energy, including as a cooking source in urban areas, to significantly reduce negative health impacts and contribute to decreased greenhouse gas emissions and to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁶⁴

2. *Also takes note* of the role and activities of the International Renewable Energy Agency, encouraging the Agency, in its capacity as an observer of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 66/110 of 9 December 2011, to continue to support its members in the achievement of their renewable energy objectives, as well as the contributions of the International Solar Alliance, including in its capacity as an observer of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 76/123 of 9 December 2021, and encouraging its work to collectively address key common challenges to the scaling up of solar energy, as well as the contributions of other international and regional organizations and forums to the global energy agenda;

3. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit), held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023,³⁶⁵ and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

4. *Notes with concern* the continued decline in international financial flows to developing countries in support of clean, sustainable, affordable, reliable, just and inclusive energy transitions, recognizes that the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7 requires an urgent and steep rise in energy investment and finance, including investments in clean technologies and quality infrastructure, and in that regard calls upon countries, public and private financial institutions and other stakeholders to scale up the provision of finance for developing countries;

5. *Strongly encourages* Governments and other relevant stakeholders to take actions to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, increase the global share of renewable energy, improve the inclusion of developing countries in energy sector cooperation, where relevant, and increase the rate of

³⁶⁴ A/79/501.

³⁶⁵ Resolution 78/1, annex.

improvement in energy efficiency for a clean, low-emission, low-carbon, climate-resilient, safe, efficient, modern, affordable, reliable and sustainable energy system, given the systemic sustainable development benefits, while taking into consideration the diversity of national situations, priorities, policies, specific needs and challenges and capacities of developing countries, including their energy mix and energy systems;

6. *Calls for* ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, as such services are an integral part of poverty eradication measures, human dignity, quality of life, economic opportunity, the combating of inequality, the promotion of health and the prevention of morbidity and mortality, access to education, safe drinking water and sanitation, food security, nutrition, disaster risk reduction and resilience, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental impact reduction, social inclusion and gender equality, including for persons affected by humanitarian emergencies;

7. *Underscores* the importance of universal access to cleaner and more efficient and sustainable cooking and heating methods, welcomes ongoing efforts, and in this regard calls for the promotion of an enabling environment at the national and international levels for the increased usage of sustainable, cleaner and more efficient cooking and heating methods in all countries, in particular developing countries;

8. *Acknowledges* that means of implementation must be significantly strengthened, to enable decisive action and focusing in particular on additional finance and investment in line with target 7.a of the Sustainable Development Goals, and agrees that, without a strong push on innovation, new technologies, capacity-building and quality data, global efforts to achieve Goal 7 are bound to fail;

9. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system and relevant stakeholders to leverage the cost-competitiveness of renewable energy, especially in off-grid areas, in order to achieve universal energy access, such as by establishing policy frameworks, including for metering and payment systems, cost comparisons between grid extension and off-grid solutions, facilitating investment by domestic and foreign banks and educating students, communities, investors and entrepreneurs on renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation, among other activities, where feasible and appropriate;

10. *Recognizes* the role that natural gas can play in supporting transitions towards lower-emission energy systems, and calls upon Governments to enhance and collaborate on energy security, including through the sharing of best practices and knowledge for the security of gas supply and demand, in the broader context of the transition towards lower-emission energy systems;

11. *Also recognizes* the vital role of energy storage, in particular battery energy storage, in supporting transitions towards lower-emission energy systems, by integrating energy sources as well as enhancing grid flexibility, resilience, and off-grid energy affordability, and calls upon Governments to collaborate to overcome barriers and accelerate the deployment of these essential technologies, while ensuring the sustainable expansion and transition of industries, including that of critical minerals, and to facilitate technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to developing countries;

12. *Supports* energy access in accordance with the national needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, to tackle their energy access challenges according to the specific needs of each country by mobilizing technical and financial assistance and tools to deploy affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy solutions to tackle the energy access deficit;

13. *Calls upon* Governments to expand the use of renewable energy beyond the power sector, taking into account national priorities and constraints, to industry, heating and cooling, construction and infrastructure and, in particular, the transport sector, including through sustainable sector coupling, energy storage, carbon capture utilization and storage, sustainable and modern bioenergy and hydrogen and its derivatives in the context of sustainable development, including climate change, and calls for supportive policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels;

14. *Recognizes* that current global progress in improving energy efficiency falls well below the pace necessary to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030, and encourages, in accordance with national laws and regulations, the promotion of widespread energy efficiency initiatives in all economic sectors, the adoption and updating of building performance codes and standards, energy efficiency labelling, the promotion of energy management systems, the retrofitting of existing buildings and public procurement policies on energy, among other modalities, as appropriate, as well as the prioritization of smart grid systems, district energy systems and community energy plans to improve synergies among clean and effective use of traditional resources, renewable energy, energy

efficiency and energy storage, which aim to promote the interconnectivity of clean and renewable energy infrastructure and improve energy efficiency;

15. *Also recognizes* the vast investment needs and the significant challenges developing countries face to attract investment for affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, including the high cost of capital, and calls for multilateral development banks and other international financial institutions to strengthen their support for just and inclusive energy transitions by, inter alia, mobilizing additional financing and funds, providing technical assistance, and facilitating knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms and capacity-building to assist developing countries, and strengthening public-private partnerships, in the context of poverty eradication and achieving sustainable development;

16. *Encourages* efforts for resilient and secure cross-border energy infrastructure and energy connectivity;

17. *Calls for* strengthened cooperation at the regional level to promote innovation and facilitate financing, support regional cross-border power grid connectivity, as appropriate, to advance economic integration and sustainable development and share best practices that are responsive to regional needs with regard to Sustainable Development Goal 7 and its interlinkages with the other Goals, and in this regard encourages Governments to reinforce their energy interconnections, connecting regional energy markets and increasing energy security at the global level;

18. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of clean technologies and renewable energy technologies, other low- or zero-emissions solutions, more efficient use of energy, energy storage and greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including technologies that avoid, abate and remove greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon capture utilization and storage technologies;

19. *Encourages* Governments, relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to promote investments in developing sustainable, reliable, modern, inclusive and equitable energy systems, inter alia, by strengthening energy systems through cross-border grid connections, as appropriate, and to consider incorporating decentralized clean and renewable energy solutions in energy planning, as appropriate, and recognizes that energy transitions will take different paths in different parts of the world;

20. *Encourages* Governments and all relevant stakeholders to increase investment and actions to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7, and to integrate affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy solutions to enhance responses to and recovery from COVID-19, in line with resilient, inclusive and sustainable development pathways, and to ensure energy security, and urges developed countries, relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to support the efforts of developing countries, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, taking into consideration the different national circumstances and in line with the national development priorities of developing countries, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships, in order to fulfil the commitment on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030, recognizing that increased investments in affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy solutions and accelerated action beyond a business-as-usual recovery will aid countries in responding to the pandemic and economic crisis, for a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery, including by reducing emissions, creating jobs and promoting resource efficiency, and in advancing long-term resilience and the Sustainable Development Goals, which are integrated and interrelated;

21. *Encourages* Governments, relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to use and promote an integrated resource planning and management approach in their energy strategies that considers energy choices in the context of linked sectors, inter alia, water, waste, air quality and food, taking into account national circumstances;

22. *Recognizes* that sustainable energy access and its deployment can be both improved and accelerated by gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and calls upon Governments, the United Nations development system and other stakeholders to increase educational and capacity-building programmes for women in the sector, further advance equal pay and leadership and other opportunities for women in the energy sector, promote women's full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in the design and implementation of energy policies and programmes, mainstream a gender perspective in such policies and programmes and ensure women's full and equal access to and use of sustainable energy to enhance their economic and social empowerment, including employment and other income-generating opportunities;

23. *Encourages* Governments, with the support of relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to accelerate the transition towards sustainable economies, according to national policies and plans, through mitigation and adaptation strategies that improve energy efficiency and create more and better employment opportunities for all, including young people and women, in wage and self-employment;

24. *Emphasizes* the potential of sustainable energy use to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, recognizes that increasing the deployment of clean and renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency are components of many countries' nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and urges effective and timely support for the full implementation of all those contributions, as applicable;

25. *Notes* that the impacts of climate change can also threaten access to and the supply of energy, and also notes the importance of increasing the resilience of the energy sector to climate change, which can be facilitated by the expansion of renewable energy and by supporting resilient associated supply chains;

26. *Emphasizes*, while noting progress, that the large-scale deployment of clean energy technologies has been insufficient and uneven, and that support is required to realize their potential, along with appropriate policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, with Governments working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

27. *Also emphasizes* the value of regional and interregional approaches, which can, among other advantages, enhance the deployment of clean, renewable and sustainable energy by facilitating the sharing of experiences, reduce transaction costs, leverage economies of scale, enable greater cross-border interconnectivity to promote energy system reliability and resilience and augment domestic capacity-building, and recognizes the work of organizations and initiatives in that regard;

28. *Invites* all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions, the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to continue ongoing efforts and take further action to provide financial resources, as appropriate, to support efforts aimed at ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including low-emission, low-carbon, climate-resilient, clean technologies and renewable resources of energy of demonstrated viability, especially focused on energy access and economic development in both urban and rural areas, while noting the potential catalytic effect of concessional and other finance and taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries;

29. *Encourages* the development, dissemination, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms, including concessional and preferential terms, and highlights the importance of integrating sustainable energy in the Technology Facilitation Mechanism;

30. *Stresses* the importance of strategies and contributions by Governments and relevant stakeholders to multi-stakeholder partnerships in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and encourages coordination and collaboration between the United Nations and relevant multi-stakeholder partnerships and international organizations, such as Sustainable Energy for All;

31. *Recognizes* the catalytic effect of the sharing of knowledge and experience, capacity-building and technical assistance on sustainable energy deployment, and encourages existing and new efforts to enable Governments of developing countries and relevant stakeholders to plan, finance, implement and monitor sustainable energy projects to further strengthen their national institutions and capacities;

32. *Encourages* the development of viable market-oriented strategies that could result in further rapid reductions in the cost of new technologies and renewable resources of energy and could further increase the competitiveness of those technologies, including through the adoption, as appropriate, of public policies for research, development and market deployment, including phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption while providing targeted support to the poor and most vulnerable, in accordance with national circumstances;

33. *Emphasizes* the value of education, academia, technology and entrepreneurship in developing solutions to face energy challenges and achieve energy sustainability, as well as the importance of investing in research and development and demonstrations in sustainable and clean energy technologies, and also emphasizes in this context the urgent need to enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology,

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including renewable energy, energy efficiency, hydrogen, energy storage, carbon capture utilization and storage, bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technologies, including technologies that avoid, abate and remove greenhouse gas emissions, and improved infrastructures for supplying affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

34. *Calls for* national efforts to promote access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and strengthened local engagement to complement current approaches, and reaffirms the commitment to supporting subnational and local efforts, taking advantage of their direct control, where applicable, of local infrastructure and codes to foster uptake in end-use sectors, such as residential, commercial and industrial buildings, industry, agriculture, transport, waste and sanitation;

35. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue efforts to promote the provision of stable, adequate and predictable financial resources and technical assistance for sustainable energy and to enhance the effectiveness, coordination and full utilization of appropriate international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects for ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and recalls the convening of the high-level dialogue on the midpoint review of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014–2024), held on 23 and 24 May 2019;

36. *Takes note* of the high-level dialogue on energy held on 24 September 2021 to promote the implementation of the energy-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³⁶⁶ in support of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All and the voluntary commitments in the form of 200 energy compacts, and also takes note of the Secretary-General's proposed road map for accelerated action on Sustainable Development Goal 7, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,³⁶⁷ and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

37. *Welcomes* the convening of the global stocktake, marking the completion of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014–2024), to further accelerate the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7, held on 19 April 2024, by the President of the General Assembly, and notes with appreciation his call to action, in this regard;

38. *Decides* to extend until 2030 the promotion of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue engagement with Member States on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7, in a comprehensive and evidence-based manner, taking into account the national priorities, policies, opportunities, circumstances and specific needs of developing countries, as a follow-up to the high-level dialogue on energy and the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All;

40. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to work, through existing initiatives and resources and within its mandate, with relevant stakeholders, such as international financial institutions, along with development partners, such as multilateral and regional development banks and the private sector, to address capacity and funding gaps, particularly in developing countries, to scale up energy-related investments and to provide support to countries in need so as to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

41. *Encourages* UN-Energy to support coherence and coordination among the energy-related activities of the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, and with existing resources in line with the implementation of resolutions 71/243 of 21 December 2016, 72/279 of 31 May 2018 and 74/297 of 11 August 2020 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2019/15 of 8 July 2019, in order to assist countries, in particular at the country level, inter alia through normative support and expertise to the resident coordinator system, upon request by their Governments, by leveraging partnerships with other international organizations, donors and relevant stakeholders, including in their efforts to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and to accelerate its deployment;

42. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

³⁶⁶ Resolution 70/1.

³⁶⁷ A/78/201.

43. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency and related sustainable practices in all United Nations facilities and operations around the world, where appropriate and economically viable;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including activities carried out to mark the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”.

RESOLUTION 79/212

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/437/Add.10, para. 7)³⁶⁸

79/212. Combating sand and dust storms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 70/195 of 22 December 2015, 71/219 of 21 December 2016, 72/225 of 20 December 2017, 73/237 of 20 December 2018, 74/226 of 19 December 2019, 75/222 of 21 December 2020, 76/211 of 17 December 2021, 77/171 of 14 December 2022 and 78/158 of 19 December 2023 on combating sand and dust storms,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement³⁶⁹ and its early entry into force, and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³⁷⁰ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement, noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, noting with concern also the findings of the report of the Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific entitled *Sand and Dust Storms Risk Assessment in Asia and the Pacific* and the report of the United Nations Environment Programme entitled *Impacts of Sand and Dust Storms on Oceans: A Scientific Environmental Assessment for Policy Makers*, in addition to the World Health Organization global air quality guidelines and the World Meteorological Organization report entitled *2020 State of Climate Services: Risk Information and Early Warning Systems*, welcoming the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hosted by

³⁶⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee.

³⁶⁹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

³⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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the Government of the United Arab Emirates from 30 November to 13 December 2023, welcoming also the convening of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, and looking forward to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions 1/7 of 27 June 2014 on strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality,³⁷¹ 2/21 of 27 May 2016³⁷² and 6/7 of 1 March 2024³⁷³ on combating sand and dust storms, 4/10 of 15 March 2019 on innovation on biodiversity and land degradation³⁷⁴ and 6/10 of 1 March 2024 on promoting regional cooperation to improve air quality globally,³⁷⁵

Acknowledging the work done by the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,³⁷⁶ towards mitigating sand and dust storm issues at source, and acknowledging also the continuing support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for countries affected by sand and dust storms through the promotion of sustainable land management, agroforestry, shelter belts, afforestation/reforestation and land restoration programmes, which all contribute to sand and dust storm source mitigation,

Recalling its resolutions 71/229 of 21 December 2016, 72/220 of 20 December 2017, 73/233 of 20 December 2018, 74/220 of 19 December 2019, 75/218 of 21 December 2020, 76/206 of 17 December 2021, 77/166 of 14 December 2022 and 78/154 of 19 December 2023 on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,

Welcoming the convening of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 9 to 20 May 2022, noting the adoption of the Abidjan Call as well as the Abidjan Legacy Programme, to address drought and preserve and restore the terrestrial ecosystem, reverse land degradation and halt the loss of biodiversity, noting also decision 26/COP.15 of 20 May 2022,³⁷⁷ in which the Conference urged a proactive approach to enhance cooperation at all levels to address the causes and impacts of sand and dust storms and called for the organization, as appropriate, of a science-policy dialogue to contribute to the development of further guidance and policies to address sand and dust storms, and looking forward to the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Saudi Arabia from 2 to 13 December 2024, and the seventeenth session, to be held in Mongolia in 2026,

Welcoming also the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, under the theme "Peace with Nature", and taking note of its adopted decisions, looking forward to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Yerevan in 2026, and welcoming the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,³⁷⁸ and urging its early, inclusive and effective implementation,

Recalling its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which it endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",

Noting the adoption, by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its seventy-second session, of resolution 72/7 of 19 May 2016 on regional cooperation to combat sand and dust storms in Asia and the Pacific, and taking note of the Regional Plan of Action on Sand and Dust Storms in Asia and the Pacific of the Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management of the Commission,³⁷⁹

³⁷¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25)*, annex.

³⁷² *Ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

³⁷³ UNEP/EA.6/Res.7.

³⁷⁴ UNEP/EA.4/Res.10.

³⁷⁵ UNEP/EA.6/Res.10.

³⁷⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

³⁷⁷ See ICCD/COP(15)/23/Add.1.

³⁷⁸ United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/15/17, decision 15/4, annex.

³⁷⁹ ESCAP/78/12/Add.1.

Noting also the endorsement by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its seventy-fifth session of the recommendation by the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management to establish a subregional cooperation mechanism for slow-onset hazards with a focus on sand and dust storms in South-West and Central Asia, and noting the endorsement by the Commission at its seventy-eighth session of the Regional Plan of Action on Sand and Dust Storms in Asia and the Pacific, which provides a strategic framework and reference for countries in the region to take action at the national and regional levels, in the context of multi-hazard disaster risk reduction, to reduce the negative impact of sand and dust storms and identify anthropogenic measures that could contribute to or mitigate their formation and intensity,

Taking note of the Regional Programme to Combat Sand and Dust Storms of the United Nations Environment Programme, and of other initiatives, including the ministerial meeting on sand and dust storms held in Nairobi on 21 February 2013 on the margins of the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [69/283](#) of 3 June 2015, and recognizing that one of the priorities for action of the Framework is an understanding of disaster risk for prevention, mitigation and adaptation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters, which continue to undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development, recalling also the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, and its political declaration,³⁸⁰

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Stressing the need for cooperation at the global and regional levels with a view to managing and mitigating the effects of sand and dust storms, particularly in the most affected countries, through the enhancement of early warning systems and the sharing of climate and weather information to forecast sand and dust storms, and affirming that resilient action to combat and prevent sand and dust storms requires a better understanding of the severe multidimensional impacts of sand and dust storms, including the deterioration of the health, well-being and livelihood of people, increased desertification and land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and land productivity, and their impact on sustainable economic growth,

Recognizing that sand and dust storms are an issue of international concern, the costs of which are measured in economic, social and environmental terms, and that sand and dust storms continue to grow and negatively affect the achievement of 11 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their means of implementation,

Noting that sand and dust storms are a challenge with impacts on, among others, infrastructure, transport, communication, agriculture, ecosystems and human health and transboundary impacts that require institutional, technical and scientific responses, and that the global frequency and intensity of sand and dust storms have increased in some regions in the last decade and pose a great threat to the sustainable development of affected countries,

Emphasizing the relevance of the efforts and cooperation of Member States at the regional and international levels to control and reduce the negative impacts of sand and dust storms on human settlements in vulnerable regions, recalling its resolutions [72/225](#) and [77/171](#), in which it noted the first International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, held in Tehran from 3 to 5 July 2017, and the second International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, held in Tehran on 9 and 10 September 2023, welcoming the holding of other meetings with the

³⁸⁰ Resolution [77/289](#), annex.

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active participation of all countries, and taking note with appreciation of other ongoing initiatives to combat sand and dust storms, at the national, regional and global levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁸¹
2. *Recognizes* that sand and dust storms and the unsustainable land management, soil, agricultural and livestock practices, among other factors, that can cause or exacerbate these phenomena, including climate change, pose a serious challenge to the sustainable development of affected countries and regions, also recognizes that, in the past few years, sand and dust storms have inflicted substantial economic, social and environmental damage on the inhabitants of the world's arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid areas, especially in Africa and Asia, and underscores the need to treat them and to promptly take measures to address those challenges;
3. *Recalls* the convening of a high-level interactive dialogue on sand and dust storms, held at Headquarters in New York on 16 July 2018, to discuss action-oriented recommendations and address the challenges faced by the affected countries, including ways to improve policy coordination at the global level to tackle those challenges in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, during which the continuing need to confront the challenges presented by sand and dust storms was highlighted;
4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, which is pursuing efforts, within its mandate and resources, to move to the implementation stage, and aims, inter alia, to promote and coordinate a collaborative United Nations system response to the growing issue of sand and dust storms on a local, national, regional and global scale, ensuring that unified and coherent action is taken, and to facilitate the capacity-building of Member States, raise their awareness and enhance their preparedness and response to sand and dust storms in critical regions;
5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider designating a relevant agency or entity with adequate capacity, by July 2025, to act as a focal point on sand and dust storms in the United Nations system to follow up the decisions in the relevant resolutions and the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms;
6. *Recognizes* the importance of new and innovative technologies and best practices in combating sand and dust storms, as well as their sharing and transfer on mutually agreed terms;
7. *Encourages* regional, subregional and interregional organizations and processes to continue to share best practices, policies, experiences and technical expertise promoting local, national, regional and global strategies in combating and preventing sand and dust storms to address the root causes and mitigate the impacts of sand and dust storms, and find sustainable solutions, including through improved implementation of sustainable land management, soil, agricultural and livestock practices, as well as sustainable water management, and to promote regional cooperation in this matter to reduce the risks and impact of future sand and dust storms at all levels, including local, national, regional and global, and to provide affected countries with capacity-building and technical support from the relevant United Nations organizations, such as the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, to this end;
8. *Takes note* of the convening of the second International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, in Tehran on 9 and 10 September 2023;
9. *Reiterates its request* to the President of the General Assembly to convene, at the seventy-ninth session of the Assembly, a high-level meeting on sand and dust storms, through voluntary contributions and without duplication of effort, in collaboration with the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, to be held in the General Assembly Hall, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, in the context of the International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms, and encourages the participation of countries at the highest level possible to discuss the challenges faced by affected countries to further practical actions at the regional and global levels;
10. *Invites* all affected Member States as well as relevant entities of the United Nations development system, regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to endeavour to meet the objectives set out in the present resolution;

³⁸¹ [A/79/254](#).

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11. *Takes note* of the establishment of a regional and global trust fund for the West Asia and African region to combat sand and dust storms, supported by voluntary contributions from interested countries, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors, the private sector, civil society and regional development banks, to undertake the implementation of regional and subregional programmes and action plans without prejudice to the possibility that this fund may include other regions in the future, while respecting international frameworks and any relevant documents on combating sand and dust storms to ensure coordinated action at a global scale;

12. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and, among other factors, is a serious challenge to the sustainable development of all countries, including those affected by sand and dust storms, and emphasizes that, among other factors, climate change is an important potential contributor to future wind erosion and the risk of sand and dust storms, especially the occurrence of more extreme wind events worsening drought conditions and the movement towards drier climates, although reverse effects are possible;

13. *Recognizes* that sand and dust storms cause numerous human health problems in different regions around the world, especially in arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid regions, and that there is a need to reinforce protective strategies to reduce the negative impacts of sand and dust storms on human health, invites the World Health Organization, with the cooperation of other relevant United Nations system entities, as appropriate, to support affected countries in combating health problems caused by sand and dust storms, within their respective mandates, recognizes the formation of a working group on sand and dust storms to discuss emerging issues and share information under the technical advisory group on global air pollution and health of the World Health Organization, and also recognizes the publication of a dedicated section on the health effects of sand and dust storms as part of the World Health Organization global air quality guidelines released in September 2021, and the development of standard operating procedures to assess and address the short-term health effects of desert dust by the World Health Organization, in collaboration with experts from the World Meteorological Organization;

14. *Emphasizes* that sand and dust storm issues will continue to constitute important components of the global coalition on health, environment and climate change launched in May 2018 by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization to improve coordination and reduce deaths that are attributed to environmental risks, such as air pollution;

15. *Commends* the United Nations Environment Assembly on its commitment to addressing sand and dust storms, and in this regard notes Environment Assembly resolution 2/21 on sand and dust storms, adopted during its second session, resolution 4/10 on innovation on biodiversity and land degradation, adopted during its fourth session, and resolution 6/7 on combating sand and dust storms, adopted during its sixth session;

16. *Takes note* of the convening of the regional ministerial meeting on environmental cooperation for a better future held in the Islamic Republic of Iran on 12 July 2022 to find solutions for regional environmental challenges, especially the issue of sand and dust storms;

17. *Recalls* the convening of the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly in Nairobi from 26 February to 1 March 2024, under the theme “Effective, inclusive and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution”, and looks forward to the seventh session of the Environment Assembly, to be held in Nairobi from 8 to 12 December 2025;

18. *Commends* the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, on its efforts to develop both a global base map of sand and dust storm sources, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, and the *Sand and Dust Storms Compendium: Information and Guidance on Assessing and Addressing the Risks*, in collaboration with the Science-Policy Interface of the Convention and other relevant United Nations system entities, as a comprehensive collation of material designed to provide information and guidance on how to assess and address the risks posed by sand and dust storms and plan actions to combat their recurrence and impacts;

19. *Also commends* the World Meteorological Organization for achieving several improvements to the observation and modelling systems that are part of its Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System, which provides sand and dust storm forecasts for early warning systems in various countries, and encourages the strengthening of early warning systems and the exchange of weather information for predicting sand and dust storms, to better prepare vulnerable countries, and encourages the World Meteorological Organization and all relevant

stakeholders to broaden the regional domains of this system to cover the highly affected regions and to continue to make technical improvements to it;

20. *Welcomes* the convening of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, in Saudi Arabia from 2 to 13 December 2024;

21. *Encourages* the relevant entities of the United Nations, including the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, within their respective mandates and resources, and donors to continue to provide capacity-building and technical assistance for combating and preventing sand and dust storms, and to continue to support the implementation of the national, regional and global action plans of the affected countries;

22. *Recalls* its resolution [77/294](#) of 8 June 2023, in which 12 July of each year was proclaimed as International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms, to further raise international awareness of sand and dust storms, and stresses the need for global and regional cooperation to manage and mitigate their effects;

23. *Also recalls* its resolution [78/314](#) of 10 July 2024, in which it proclaimed 2025–2034 the United Nations Decade on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, within existing structures and available resources, with the aim of enhancing international and regional cooperation and supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and mitigate the negative effects of sand and dust storms, especially on the affected countries;

24. *Acknowledges* the global assessment of sand and dust storms prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme in collaboration with other relevant United Nations system entities, including the World Meteorological Organization and the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which sets out proposals for consolidated and coordinated technical and policy options for responding to sand and dust storms;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further encourage the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms to conduct its priority activities as identified by the Coalition's five working groups, which are knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, training, awareness-raising and support for the formulation of national, regional and interregional plans, to mitigate and prevent sand and dust storm hazards, to encourage the Coalition to enhance resource mobilization efforts so as to increase voluntary contributions to the Coalition and its member agencies, and invites the Coalition to consider the possibility of broadening the scope of the concept note to include other sectors affected by sand and dust storms, in order to align with the workplan of the Coalition;

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, while including best practices aimed at adapting, mitigating, controlling and combating sand and dust storms in collaboration with the affected nations and other countries, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Combating sand and dust storms".

RESOLUTION 79/213

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/437/Add.11](#), para. 8)³⁸²

79/213. Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [77/281](#) of 18 April 2023 on the social and solidarity economy,

³⁸² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

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

Recalling further its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

Recalling its resolution [71/256](#) of 23 December 2016 on the New Urban Agenda, the annex to which contains a commitment to supporting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives throughout the value chain, in particular businesses and enterprises in the social and solidarity economy, operating in both the formal and informal economies,

Recalling also its resolution [78/175](#) of 19 December 2023, entitled “Cooperatives in social development”, in which it recognized that cooperatives, in their various forms, promoted the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and all people, whose inclusion strengthened social and economic development and contributed to the eradication of poverty and hunger,

Recognizing that social entrepreneurship, including cooperatives and social enterprises, can help to alleviate poverty and catalyse social transformation by strengthening the productive capacities of those in vulnerable situations and producing goods and services accessible to them,

Recognizing also that the consequences of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the adverse impacts of climate change and geopolitical tensions and conflicts have exposed many fragilities in economies and deepened existing inequalities, and that a deeper, more ambitious, transformative and integrated response is urgently needed,

Noting that, to accelerate efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the Secretary-General, in his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”,³⁸³ encouraged a broader range of businesses, from multinational corporations to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, to participate in the Sustainable Development Goals and climate action, including through business models that aligned with efforts to rethink measures of progress and prosperity,

Recognizing the resolution of the International Labour Organization concerning decent work and the social and solidarity economy, adopted in June 2022, in which it recognized that the social and solidarity economy encompasses enterprises, organizations and other entities that are engaged in economic, social and environmental activities to serve the collective and/or general interest, which are based on the principles of voluntary cooperation and mutual aid, democratic and/or participatory governance, autonomy and independence and the primacy of people and social purpose over capital in the distribution and use of surpluses and/or profits, as well as assets, that social and solidarity economy entities aspire to long-term viability and sustainability and to the transition from the informal to the formal economy and operate in all sectors of the economy, that they put into practice a set of values which are intrinsic to their functioning and consistent with care for people and planet, equality and fairness, interdependence, self-governance, transparency and accountability and the attainment of decent work and livelihoods and that, according to national circumstances, the social and solidarity economy includes cooperatives, associations, mutual societies, foundations, social enterprises, self-help groups and other entities operating in accordance with the values and principles of the social and solidarity economy,

Acknowledging that the social and solidarity economy can contribute to the achievement and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in terms of employment and decent work, the provision of social services, such as those related to health and care, education and skills training, environmental protection, including through the promotion of sustainable economic practices, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, access to affordable finance and local economic development, the strengthening of the productive capacities of people in vulnerable situations, the promotion of social dialogue, labour rights and social protection, as well as inclusive and sustainable growth, the forging of partnerships and networks at the local, national, regional and international levels and the promotion of participatory governance and policymaking and all human rights,

Taking note, in this regard, of forthcoming events that can further promote social and solidarity economy for sustainable development, such as the Global Forum for Social and Solidarity Economy, to be held in Bordeaux, France, from 29 to 31 October 2025, the General Assembly of Social Economy Europe, in October 2025, the General

³⁸³ [A/75/982](#).

Assembly of the International Cooperative Alliance, in November 2025, and the International Conference on Social Protection, to be held from 28 to 30 May 2025 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan,

Recognizing the contribution of the social and solidarity economy to mobilize the furthest behind towards achieving inclusive and sustainable development,

Recognizing also the contribution of the social and solidarity economy to decent work and inclusive and sustainable economies, to the promotion of international labour standards, including fundamental rights at work, to the improvement of the standard of living for all and to social innovation, including in the field of reskilling and upskilling,

Recognizing further the role that social and solidarity economy entities as local anchors can play in providing decent work opportunities and empowering women, including women in rural areas, youth, persons with disabilities and those in vulnerable situations, and recognizing their role in building community and social cohesion and fostering diversity, solidarity and protection and respect for traditional knowledge and cultures, including among Indigenous Peoples, as well as local communities,

Recognizing that the social and solidarity economy contributes to more inclusive and sustainable economic growth by finding a new balance between economic efficiency and social and environmental resilience that fosters economic dynamism, encourages a just and sustainable digital transition, social and environmental protection and sociopolitical empowerment of individuals over decision-making processes and resources,

Recognizing also that the social and solidarity economy can play a key role in eliminating poverty and catalysing social transformation, thus helping to achieve the objective of leaving no one behind and to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, while ensuring social inclusion,

Recognizing further the role of the social and solidarity economy in promoting democracy and social justice, including by increasing social and solidarity economy workers' awareness of their human and labour rights, developing partnerships and alliances to achieve common goals, enhancing business potential, entrepreneurial and managerial capacities, strengthening productivity and competitiveness, and supporting social and technological innovation and participatory business models, and the need to facilitate access to international markets and institutional funding for social and solidarity economy entities,

Recognizing that social dialogue and the protection of all labour rights contribute to the overall cohesion of societies and are crucial for a well-functioning and productive economy,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in collaboration with the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy,³⁸⁴

1. *Encourages* Member States to promote and implement national, local and regional strategies, policies and programmes for supporting and enhancing the social and solidarity economy as a possible model for sustainable economic and social development, taking into account national circumstances, plans and priorities by, inter alia, developing specific legal frameworks for the social and solidarity economy, where appropriate, which consider the needs of its workers and entities, making visible, where feasible, the contribution of the social and solidarity economy in the compilation of national statistics and providing fiscal and public procurement incentives, acknowledging the social and solidarity economy in education curricula and capacity-building and research initiatives and reinforcing entrepreneurship and business support, including by facilitating access for social and solidarity economy entities to financial services and funding, and capacity-building, and encourages the participation of social and solidarity economy actors, including through consultative dialogue, in the policymaking process and policy implementation;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to cooperate, through relevant settings within and outside the United Nations, to support the exchange of replicable good practices and lessons learned in support of the social and solidarity economy, including through South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives and regional networks, and support the creation of decent jobs;

3. *Further encourages* Member States to consider how the social and solidarity economy could contribute to and feature in relevant upcoming multilateral processes, such as the Fourth International Conference on Financing

³⁸⁴ [A/79/351](#).

for Development, the “World Social Summit” under the title “the Second World Summit for Social Development” and the second International Year of Cooperatives in 2025;

4. *Encourages* relevant entities of the United Nations development system, including United Nations country teams, to mainstream the social and solidarity economy as part of their planning and programming instruments, including by enhancing research, statistics, knowledge management and capacity-building, particularly the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, so as to provide support to States, upon their request and in accordance with their mandates and to identify, formulate, implement and assess coherent and enabling policy measures and frameworks for developing the social and solidarity economy as a tool for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard acknowledges the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy;

5. *Encourages* multilateral, international and regional financial institutions and development banks to support the social and solidarity economy, including through existing and new financial instruments and mechanisms adapted to all stages of development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, within existing resources, in collaboration with the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the contribution of the social and solidarity economy to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and an inclusive, job-rich, resilient and sustainable recovery, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development”.

RESOLUTION 79/214

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/438, para. 9)³⁸⁵

79/214. Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), including its resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 65/165 of 20 December 2010, 66/207 of 22 December 2011, 67/216 of 21 December 2012, 68/239 of 27 December 2013, 69/226 of 19 December 2014, 70/210 of 22 December 2015, 71/235 of 21 December 2016, 72/226 of 20 December 2017, 73/239 of 20 December 2018, 75/224 of 21 December 2020 and 77/173 of 14 December 2022,

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

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

³⁸⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

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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,³⁸⁶ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³⁸⁷ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling its resolution [71/256](#) of 23 December 2016, entitled “New Urban Agenda”, in which it endorsed the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, as contained in the annex to the above-mentioned resolution,

Reaffirming its resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and its general guidelines and principles, as well as its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018 on repositioning the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming also the commitment to urban and rural development that is people-centred, protects the planet and is age- and gender-responsive and to the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, facilitating living together, ending all forms of discrimination and violence and empowering all individuals and communities while enabling their full and meaningful participation, and reaffirming further the commitment to promoting culture and respect for diversity and equality as key elements in the humanization of our cities and human settlements,

Reaffirming further the commitment to promoting the use of multi-stakeholder partnerships in urban development processes, as appropriate, and welcoming the decision by the United Nations Habitat Assembly in which it requested the Executive Board, on an exceptional basis, to continue its work to develop a stakeholder engagement policy and to submit the draft policy for consideration and possible approval by the Assembly at its resumed regular second session,

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 Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

Noting that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030³⁸⁸ can contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda,

Reaffirming the role and expertise of UN-Habitat, given its role within the United Nations system as the focal point on sustainable urbanization and human settlements, including in the implementation, follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda, in collaboration with other United Nations system entities,

Acknowledging the leading role played by the United Nations Habitat Assembly in global urban policymaking, including accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, principally Goal 11, by making cities and other human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,

Recalling the decision of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to endorse the United Nations system-wide strategy on sustainable urban development³⁸⁹ as a whole-of-system approach by the United Nations to harness the opportunities and mitigate the challenges of rapid urbanization through existing global inter-agency processes, regional collaboration platforms and the resident coordinator system to assist countries in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda,

Recognizing the efforts by the United Nations Habitat Assembly and the Executive Board of UN-Habitat to align the strategic planning cycle of UN-Habitat with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycle of the United Nations,

³⁸⁶ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

³⁸⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

³⁸⁸ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

³⁸⁹ [CEB/2019/1/Add.5](#).

Reaffirming the importance of accountability, transparency and improved results-based management and further harmonized results-based reporting for increasing the quantity and quality of funding for operational activities, while recognizing the need to ensure an adequate quantity and quality of funding for the operational and normative activities of UN-Habitat, including its core resources, and the need to make funding more predictable, efficient and effective,

Reaffirming also that the focus of the work of UN-Habitat, in line with the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, should remain within the framework of sustainable development, with the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions as its overarching objective, consistent with the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda,

Acknowledging effective multilevel governance as a key dimension and driver of Sustainable Development Goal localization and strengthening institutional integration, policy coherence and stakeholder engagement across levels and sectors,

Reiterating that the implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders,

Recognizing the role of national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, throughout the process, including policymaking, regulatory reforms, policy coherence, urban and regional planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance, and monitoring, as well as the financing and timely delivery of services,

Aware that the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda requires enabling policy frameworks at, as appropriate, the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, effective means of implementation, including finance, capacity-building, technology development and transfer, on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, and mutually beneficial partnerships,

Reaffirming the importance of financing sustainable and resilient urbanization and quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and maximizing the impact of public and private investments to improve the financial conditions for urban development, taking into consideration the different capacities of governments at all levels,

Reaffirming also the role of the World Urban Forum as an advocacy platform for all stakeholders in the fields of human settlements and sustainable urbanization, based on its non-legislative nature, expressing its appreciation to the Government of Egypt and the city of Cairo for hosting the twelfth session of the Forum from 4 to 8 November 2024, focusing on the theme “It all starts at home: local actions for sustainable cities and communities”, and looking forward to the thirteenth session of the World Urban Forum, to be held in the city of Baku from 18 to 22 May 2026,

Noting with great concern the threat to human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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 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 future shocks, and recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation,

Emphasizing the furtherance of the New Urban Agenda to promote more effective emergency preparedness and response in urban areas, and noting the importance of addressing, as appropriate, the particular needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced persons and host communities in urban settings,

Recognizing that the international community faces increasing challenges posed by the negative impact of climate change, disasters and environmental degradation, which have exacerbated vulnerabilities and inequalities for people experiencing homelessness, particularly in developing countries and small island developing States, and stressing the need to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk, including through the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, and to ensure that the right to an adequate standard of living is promoted and respected,

Reiterating its commitment to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and support developing countries to plan and implement just, safe, healthy, accessible, resilient and sustainable cities,

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Recognizing the profound and dynamic impact that well-managed digitalization and smart cities have on human settlements and human lives, including by providing new ways to support sustainable urban development, enhancing access to basic services, promoting equality, improving accessibility and fostering economic growth while ensuring privacy rights,

Taking note of the Group of Friends of UN-Habitat, Sustainable Urbanization and the New Urban Agenda for its continued efforts to work on strengthening the interface between the Secretariat and the General Assembly in order to strengthen UN-Habitat, highlight the power of urbanization for sustainable development and accelerate the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of the New Urban Agenda,

Welcoming the convening of the ministerial meeting on urbanization and climate change, held on the margins of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and taking note of its report,

Welcoming also the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Acknowledging the work of the Advisory Group on Local and Regional Governments,

Looking forward to the Secretary-General’s recommendation on how engagement with local and regional authorities could advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat),³⁹⁰

Welcoming the comprehensive and integrated approach of UN-Habitat to the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Governance of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the first part of the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly, held in Nairobi from 5 to 9 June 2023, takes note of the report of the session,³⁹¹ welcomes the resolutions and decisions contained therein, and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Also welcomes* the ministerial declaration entitled “A sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crisis”, adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly at the first part of its second session, in which it focuses on a multilevel, multi-stakeholder and multisectoral approach to urbanization, with strong attention to data systems and knowledge for evidence-based policies and results monitoring, innovation, advocacy and communication, partnerships, capacity-building and digital transformation for accelerated progress;

3. *Further welcomes* decisions 2/1 and 2/2 of 8 June 2023 of the United Nations Habitat Assembly, to extend the strategic planning cycle of UN-Habitat for the period 2020–2023 until the year 2025, and to adjourn its second regular session and to resume the session for a duration of two days, on 29 and 30 May 2025, in order to achieve the alignment of the planning cycle of UN-Habitat with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system;

4. *Takes note* of the review of management and administration in the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit,³⁹² and encourages UN-Habitat to provide regular updates to its Executive Board on the implementation of the recommendations of this review;

³⁹⁰ [A/79/606](#).

³⁹¹ [A/79/8](#).

³⁹² [JIU/REP/2022/1](#).

Ensuring adequate funding and improving information to monitor funding trends

5. *Encourages* Member States to provide voluntary additional financial resources to service the intergovernmental governance processes of UN-Habitat;

6. *Encourages* the strengthening of UN-Habitat so that it can deliver effectively on its mandate through the provision of financial resources, taking into account the special interests and needs of developing countries, by exploring innovative resource mobilization options, as well as by overseeing and providing strategic guidance for the Programme's normative and operational activities;

7. *Invites* Member States, international and bilateral donors and financial institutions to contribute to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary financial contributions, especially non-earmarked contributions, to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the urban basic services trust fund and other technical cooperation trust funds, invites Governments and other stakeholders to provide voluntary predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support the implementation of its mandate, and requests the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to ensure that reporting on funding is transparent and easily accessible to Member States, including through the creation of an online registry that contains relevant financial information;

8. *Invites* all Member States making financial contributions earmarked for the operational activities of UN-Habitat to ensure that such resources are fully aligned with the strategic plan of UN-Habitat and are in accordance with the priorities of Member States benefiting from those contributions;

9. *Reiterates* the need to ensure that UN-Habitat has appropriate capacity to generate, manage and disseminate its evidence-based urbanization knowledge, based on its normative and operational work, building on existing international instruments, assessments and information networks to raise public awareness of critical, as well as emerging, urbanization issues;

10. *Also reiterates* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of UN-Habitat to implement its mandate;

Implementation of the New Urban Agenda to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

11. *Reaffirms* that, by readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed and managed, the New Urban Agenda³⁹³ will help to end poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions, reduce inequalities, promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in order to fully harness their vital contribution to sustainable development, improve human health and well-being, foster resilience and protect the environment;

12. *Also reaffirms* the central role that cities and human settlements can play in sustainable development, and urges UN-Habitat to further support increased participation of governments at all levels and regional organizations in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular by providing technical assistance aimed at developing the capacity of all levels of government, especially in developing countries, to plan and implement sustainable urbanization and human settlements and related programmes and projects;

13. *Further reaffirms* that youth policies, tailored and adapted to national and local contexts, help ensure that youth development challenges are addressed, and encourages meaningful engagement with youth in urban policy and decision-making processes;

14. *Reaffirms* the importance of strengthening the capacities of cities to increase the integration of risk management into preventive urban development policy to create urban resilience;

15. *Also reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind and to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

³⁹³ Resolution 71/256, annex.

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16. *Recognizes* the importance of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda at the local, subnational, national, regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national legislation and practices, as well as policies and priorities;

17. *Also recognizes* the findings contained in the Sustainable Development Goal 11 synthesis report and its recommendations on the need for continued technical and financial support for countries to build capacity for the production and monitoring of the urban dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda targets, including the timely application of the global urban monitoring framework and implementing the degree of urbanization methodology to delineate cities, urban and rural areas;

18. *Requests* UN-Habitat to continue to support countries in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda with a strategic focus on adequate housing, land and basic services for all, and the transformation of informal settlements and slums for the period 2026–2029, in line with the UN-Habitat strategic plan for the period 2026–2029, to be adopted in 2025, and in line with relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly;

19. *Notes* the launch by UN-Habitat of the Global Action Plan: Accelerating for Transforming Informal Settlements and Slums by 2030,³⁹⁴ and its 10 key actions towards scaling slum transformation;

20. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to continue its support to countries in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, giving consideration to evidence-based urban planning practices that promote access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing, inclusive urban prosperity and finance, poverty eradication, water and sanitation, effective climate action and environmental sustainability, multilevel governance and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, and effective urban crisis response and recovery;

21. *Also encourages* UN-Habitat to continue to assist countries in monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, in complementarity with the Statistical Commission methodology for delineation of cities, urban and rural areas for international and regional statistical comparison purposes, develop a common methodology for aggregating subnational urban statistics, strengthen means of verification of new tier III indicators of targets under Sustainable Development Goal 11 on cities and communities, utilizing the Global Urban Monitoring Framework to develop innovative methods, approaches and guidelines for data collection, analysis, monitoring and implementation and harnessing the Urban Agenda platform to share progress, action and knowledge resources on sustainable urbanization, and looks forward to the contributions of UN-Habitat to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

22. *Further encourages* UN-Habitat to continue promoting and implementing the People-Centred Smart Cities flagship programme, including in line with United Nations Habitat Assembly resolution 2/1 of 6 July 2023, entitled “International guidelines on people-centred smart cities”, to ensure that the benefit of digital transformation is widely shared among all urban dwellers, especially those in vulnerable situations, living in slums and informal settlements, including through developing normative guidance and providing technical support to governments, cities and communities;

23. *Requests* UN-Habitat to provide all support necessary to all meetings of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on adequate housing for all, including the conduct of research and the preparation of information documents and analysis as may be requested by the working group or the Executive Board;

24. *Urges* UN-Habitat to ensure that its normative and operational activities are balanced, that its normative work guides and is integrated into its operational work and that its experiences in the operational field feed into its normative work;

25. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations system-wide strategy on sustainable urban development to facilitate coordination among entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to ensure effective support for countries in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban and human settlements dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

26. *Also encourages* UN-Habitat to continue its collaboration with international development banks and the private sector to ensure coherence of policy support and the alignment of large-scale urban investments with the

³⁹⁴ Available at <https://unhabitat.org/global-action-plan-accelerating-for-transforming-informal-settlements-and-slums-by-2030>.

principles of the New Urban Agenda and to facilitate increased investment in sustainable urbanization, including through, but not limited to, the Multi-Partner Implementation Facility for Sustainable Urban Development, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Climate Investment Funds;

27. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat to continue to work in close partnership with United Nations country teams, under the leadership of the resident coordinators, to promote joint urban programming as well as catalytic localization initiatives that mobilize collective resources and expertise, to contribute to enhancing the design of common country analyses and to the implementation of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, providing normative guidance and operational support towards the development of inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and the strengthening of national, subnational and local governance systems to meet this goal;

28. *Looks forward* to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of UN-Habitat, to be held in Nairobi before the third regular session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly, in 2027, requests UN-Habitat, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the preparatory process and organizational arrangements for the commemoration, encourages participation at the highest possible level, requests the Secretary-General to support the commemoration, and encourages Member States and other donors in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions, for the preparation of the event and to support the participation of developing countries;

29. *Decides* to hold a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the New Urban Agenda, to be held in New York for a duration of two days at the highest possible level following, or preceding, the 2026 high-level political forum on sustainable development, to assess progress on integrating the New Urban Agenda into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identify good practices, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the New Urban Agenda by 2036, taking into account the quadrennial report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to be presented in 2026, invites States and local and regional governments to assess progress, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda at the local, national, regional and global levels, to share findings, good practices and recommendations with UN-Habitat, to be included in a report on the midterm review, which will also take into consideration the stocktaking, thematic reviews and outcomes of regional forums for sustainable development, and to include this topic in their deliberations as inputs for the meeting that will inform the midterm review process, decides that the high-level meeting shall consist of an opening segment, a plenary segment, interactive multi-stakeholder panels and a closing segment and shall adopt a concise and action-oriented political declaration to renew commitment and accelerate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations led by two co-facilitators to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, and to be submitted by the President of the Assembly for adoption by the Assembly, and requests the President of the Assembly, in consultation with Member States and UN-Habitat, to finalize the preparatory process and organizational arrangements for the meeting, with any additional costs to be met through voluntary contributions;

Review and implementation

30. *Welcomes* the establishment of a special voluntary trust fund for the purpose of assisting developing countries to attend United Nations Habitat Assembly and UN-Habitat Executive Board sessions, and invites Member States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to make financial contributions to the voluntary trust fund;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, to be entitled “Follow-up to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)”;

32. *Decides*, for its next consideration of this topic, to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Follow-up to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)”.

RESOLUTION 79/215

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 133 to 51, with 2 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/439, para. 11)³⁹⁵

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Türkiye

79/215. Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, entitled “Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity”, as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006, 62/185 of 19 December 2007, 63/205 of 19 December 2008, 64/190 of 21 December 2009, 65/143 of 20 December 2010, 66/187 of 22 December 2011, 67/197 of 21 December 2012, 68/201 of 20 December 2013, 69/206 of 19 December 2014, 70/188 of 22 December 2015, 71/215 of 21 December 2016, 72/203 of 20 December 2017, 73/220 of 20 December 2018, 74/202 of 19 December 2019, 75/204 of 21 December 2020, 76/192 of 17 December 2021, 77/152 of 14 December 2022 and 78/136 of 19 December 2023,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling, especially in the year of their fiftieth anniversary, the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 63/224 of 19 December 2008, 64/209 of 21 December 2009, 65/167 of 20 December 2010, 67/217 of 21 December 2012, 69/227 of 19 December 2014, 71/236 of 21 December 2016, 73/240 of 20 December 2018, 75/225 of 21 December 2020 and 77/174 of 14 December 2022,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³⁹⁶

³⁹⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

³⁹⁶ Resolution 55/2.

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,³⁹⁷

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,³⁹⁸

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Stressing the need to fulfil all financing for development commitments, including those contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,³⁹⁹ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁴⁰⁰ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Noting that there have been systemic challenges to the global economic architecture, demanding a review of global economic governance, calling for the reform of the international financial system and the relevant institutions and the broadening and strengthening of the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and in global economic governance, in order to address the unique needs and capacities of developing countries when designing macroeconomic policies, recognizing that it is important that the International Monetary Fund continue to be adequately resourced, and supporting and reiterating its commitment to further governance reform at both the Fund and the World Bank to adapt to changes in the global economy,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

³⁹⁷ Resolution 65/1.

³⁹⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex.

³⁹⁹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴⁰⁰ Resolution 63/239, annex.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Recognizing that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is intrinsically linked to the successful implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, emphasizing that additional and timely financing is essential to reach the Goals by 2030, and in this regard stressing the urgent need for the adequate mobilization of resources,

Noting with concern that the total external debt of developing countries reached a record level of 11.4 trillion United States dollars in 2023, an increase of 3.4 per cent, and deeply concerned that 3.3 billion people live in developing countries that spend more on interest payments than on either education or health, limiting further countries' abilities to invest in sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Concerned that more countries have been paying International Monetary Fund surcharges, which add extra costs for precisely those countries that face the most severe balance of payment challenges,

Recognizing the need to help developing countries to bridge financing gaps, including when it comes to disparities in financial costs and in access to technologies to fully achieve a digital transition, stressing that the financing needs of developing countries remain very high, and calling for the reform of the international financial architecture,

Concerned about the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and commodity prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries and threaten to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap, and which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

Concerned also, in this regard, that the proportion of workers living in extreme poverty, including workers in the informal economy, continues to increase, as does the proportion of the population living on less than 1.90 dollars a day, and that progress towards ending extreme poverty has been reversed by three to four years at the global level,

Concerned further about recent economic developments in the context of the continued challenges to achieving sustained economic growth, in which persistently high levels of inequality pose a challenge to robust growth and sustainable development, declining private investment in infrastructure highlights the obstacles to bridging the infrastructure financing gap and advancing the long-term financing of sustainable development, emerging debt challenges and vulnerabilities have intensified across developing countries, global exchange rate volatility has intensified and global inflationary trends have diverged, and that the weak prospects for the global economy put at risk vital public investment in education, health and action on climate change, as well as progress in poverty eradication, especially in developing countries,

Concerned that billions of the world's citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity and that there are rising inequalities within and among countries and enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power,

Stressing the lack of strong coordinated international response in dealing with the challenges referred to above, illustrating that the calls made in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order are still highly relevant,

Underlining the need for a more sustainable economic growth and recovery, and recognizing that this goal can be achieved through inclusive multilateralism and the equal participation of all countries, as envisioned, inter alia, in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing that innovative and enhanced approaches to financing for development are needed to address the challenges posed by the current global economic situation, poverty and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and stressing that these approaches should neither be a substitute for nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of development financing, including official development assistance and concessional finance, and that they need to be developed in a spirit of partnership, cooperation and solidarity, bearing in mind the common interests and national priorities of each country,

Noting with regret that, 50 years later, many relevant aspects of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have not been implemented and that, consequently, many developing countries continue to face significant challenges to their development prospects, including vulnerability to external shocks and lack of adequate representation in global economic governance,

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Recognizing the role played by regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as well as regional economic integration, based on equality of partnership, in strengthening international cooperation with the objective of facilitating economic coordination and cooperation for development, the achievement of development goals and the sharing of best practices and knowledge,

Recognizing also that widespread financial deregulation has contributed to larger net capital outflows from developing countries to developed countries,

Noting with deep concern the impact of illicit financial flows on the economic, social and political stability and development of developing countries, resulting in the urgent need to adopt measures to combat them, which could enhance fiscal space for Governments to finance the achievement of the 2030 Agenda,

Stressing the need for policy space to allow for the formulation of national development strategies by developing countries, aimed at bringing prosperity for all,

Concerned with the increasing protectionist measures and adoption of inward-looking policies that undermine the multilateral trading system and increase the vulnerabilities of developing countries, and emphasizing the importance of promoting an open world economy and generating greater positive effects of globalization,

Emphasizing that multilateralism, including a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, is the most appropriate platform of international cooperation for addressing the challenges facing humanity,

Concerned about the financial risks associated with ongoing monetary policy adjustments in developed countries, which could induce instability in the international monetary system, leading to exchange rate depreciation and unsustainable levels of external debt in many developing and emerging economies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴⁰¹

2. *Notes* that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁰² the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁴⁰³ and the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁰⁴ carry forward many of the ideas and recommendations of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order⁴⁰⁵ and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;⁴⁰⁶

3. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

4. *Reiterates* that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

5. *Reaffirms* that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance, as well as by respect for each country's policy space;

6. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's call for a new Bretton Woods moment to place the dramatic needs of developing countries at the centre of every decision and mechanism of the global financial system;

7. *Reaffirms* the need to step up coordination of macroeconomic policies among countries to avoid negative spillover effects, especially in developing countries;

⁴⁰¹ [A/79/320](#).

⁴⁰² Resolution 70/1.

⁴⁰³ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁴⁰⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁴⁰⁵ Resolution 3201 (S-VI).

⁴⁰⁶ Resolution 3202 (S-VI).

8. *Calls for* the fulfilment of the commitment to pursue policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors and to reinvigorate the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development;

9. *Reaffirms* the recommitment to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries, as well as countries and peoples under foreign occupation, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to deliver more equitable, effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions that are more responsive to the needs and concerns of developing countries;

10. *Also reaffirms* the necessity to respect the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and political independence of States;

11. *Calls upon* States to strengthen cooperation, including through relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant regional or international forums, to combat illicit financial flows in all their forms;

12. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, as well as the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and also reaffirms the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development;

13. *Expresses concern* over the increasing debt vulnerabilities of developing countries, the net negative capital flows from developing countries, the fluctuation of exchange and interest rates and the tightening of global financial conditions, and in this regard stresses the need to explore the means and instruments needed to achieve debt sustainability and the measures necessary to reduce the indebtedness of developing countries;

14. *Stresses* that urgent reforms are needed in the global international financial system to address the challenges of deteriorating public finances, fiscal constraints, debt, monetary and financial stability risks and the dearth of productive and sustainable investment, and in this regard welcomes the convening, in 2025, of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, in the context of the urgent need to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to support reform of the international financial architecture;

15. *Decides* to continue to advance with urgency towards a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus through the Secretary-General's proposal at the United Nations and in other relevant forums, and reiterates his calls for action for a new allocation of special drawing rights, which should be handled according to developing countries' needs, taking into account that special drawing rights play an important role in enabling developing countries to invest in recovery and the Goals, on the need for an increase in concessional funding from multilateral development banks and to reform the global financial system, which must include lending criteria that go beyond gross domestic product and provide a true view of the vulnerabilities faced by developing countries;

16. *Expresses concern* that the global trade financing gap has increased sharply in recent years, estimated at 2.5 trillion dollars annually, and encourages multilateral development banks and development finance institutions to scale up ongoing efforts to support trade finance and seek opportunities in digital trade finance to help to narrow the trade finance gap;

17. *Calls upon* Member States and international financial institutions to provide more liquidity and long-term finance for development, especially in all developing countries, in order to enable them to achieve sustainable development, emphasizes the need to strengthen development cooperation and to increase the volume of and access to concessional finance and grants, and calls upon developed countries that have not done so to fulfil their respective official development assistance commitments, particularly to least developed countries;

18. *Reiterates* the significance of addressing the constraints on technology transfer to developing countries, including the transfer of sound technology from developed countries to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms;

19. *Reaffirms* the full permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources and all economic activities, and calls for enhanced international cooperation to develop mineral value chains, among other natural resources, for economic diversification, value addition at source, industrialization and sustainable development;

20. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development at its eighty-first session, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly, under the item entitled “Globalization and interdependence”, an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing those issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges, bearing in mind the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the principles contained therein, and the 2030 Agenda, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

RESOLUTION 79/216

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 134 to 3, with 48 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/439/Add.1, para. 11)⁴⁰⁷

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

79/216. Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/199 of 19 December 2007, 63/222 of 19 December 2008, 64/210 of 21 December 2009, 65/168 of 20 December 2010, 66/210 of 22 December 2011, 68/219 of 20 December 2013, 70/211 of 22 December 2015, 72/227 of 20 December 2017, 74/228 of 19 December 2019 and 77/175 of 14 December 2022 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

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,

⁴⁰⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement⁴⁰⁸ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁰⁹ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reaffirming the vital importance of an inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral system to address the urgent global challenges of today,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Recognizing the universality of the United Nations, reaffirming its commitment to promote and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system, and acknowledging that global economic governance in an increasingly interconnected world is of critical importance for the success of national efforts to achieve sustainable development in all countries, and that, while efforts have been made over the years, there remains the need both to continue improving global economic governance and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in this regard,

Underscoring the need to enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in global economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance at international economic and financial institutions,

Reaffirming the central role of Governments in contributing to the work of the United Nations in promoting development, within and among countries and at the regional and global levels, while recognizing the importance of engaging with relevant stakeholders,

Reaffirming also the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations, and that the Assembly provides a universal and inclusive multilateral forum that confers incomparable value to its discussions and its decisions on global matters of concern to the international community,

Recognizing that, notwithstanding the opportunities and strong momentum to world economic growth brought by globalization, major challenges still remain to be addressed through multilateralism, and emphasizing the need to guide the direction of globalization and make it more invigorated, inclusive and sustainable,

Recommitting to setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, remaining devoted collectively to the pursuit of global development and of “win-win” cooperation, which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world, and reaffirming that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity,

Recognizing that globalization and interdependence imply that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders, that maximizing the benefits of globalization in an equitable manner requires coherent responses at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels and that there remains a need for a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Emphasizing that globalization must give countries the ability and fiscal capacity to pursue domestic policies to improve the well-being of their societies, choose their own development models and pursue the Sustainable Development Goals in their national context, that it is a useful tool for development that should benefit all countries and peoples and that efforts by Governments to establish a national enabling environment conducive to implementing the 2030 Agenda need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment that is inclusive and

⁴⁰⁸ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁴⁰⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

mutually beneficial for their goods and services and conducive to investment for sustainable development, including investment in sustainable and quality infrastructure,

Reaffirming its strong support for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth into sustainable development, particularly the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and hunger and the reduction of inequality, and, in this regard, its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other people in vulnerable situations, one of the central objectives of relevant national and international policies and national development strategies, including strategies to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including with the help of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, as part of efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as its blueprint,

Acknowledging that globalization has brought many positive developments over the years and that it is credited with a sustainable period of economic growth, poverty reduction and job creation, higher living standards for many, innovative solutions for climate action and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals more generally,

Noting with concern that the gains from globalization have been unevenly distributed within and across countries and that globalization and the process of resource reallocation worldwide have left many people and countries behind, owing to, inter alia, rapid technological changes in the context of deep digital divides, inequalities in access to financial resources and evolving employment structures that have led to job losses,

Reaffirming that evidence shows that gender equality, women's empowerment and women's full and equal participation and leadership in the economy are vital to achieve sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity, that women play a critical role in development and contribute to structural transformation and that their full and equal participation in decision-making and the economy is vital in order to achieve sustainable development, and reaffirming also that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including those living in rural areas, will make a crucial contribution to progress in realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

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

Reaffirming further the commitment to eradicate poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions and promote sustained, inclusive and equitable growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all and to promote the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more meaningfully and effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization,

Recognizing that the international multilateral system should continue to support sustainable development in all countries, particularly in relation to sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, job creation and the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and hunger and achieve environmental sustainability and resilience, and should continue to promote good governance and the rule of law at all levels,

Cognizant that the future prospects of entire economies and societies will depend on how effectively all stakeholders respond to the technological trends and challenges and to the interplay of those trends with other major trends, such as increasing inequality within and among countries, urbanization, the changing nature of employment, the rise of new forms of work and persistent economic informality, demographic shifts, climate change and the increasing magnitude of disasters and environmental challenges,

Reaffirming multilateralism as the best way for the world to effectively overcome and recover from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and prevent future health emergencies,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Noting with concern that current trade tensions and a surge in trade-restrictive measures are greatly increasing economic uncertainty, and underscoring that prioritizing and strengthening global cooperation, including through multilateral solutions, are in the interest of all and remain crucial elements in fulfilling the promise of globalization,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of the heightened fragility of the global economy and the declining trends in global growth and trade, including on development, cognizant that the global economy remains in a challenging phase, with many downside risks, inter alia net negative capital flows from developing countries and rising private and public indebtedness in many developing countries, compounded by high interest rates and inflation, high unemployment and job informality, particularly among young people, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people in vulnerable situations, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date in order to attend to those challenges and make progress towards sustaining global demand,

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 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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Fulfilling the promise of globalization: advancing sustainable development in an interconnected world”,⁴¹⁰

2. *Reiterates* the need for inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral approaches to managing global challenges, and in this regard reaffirms the important role of the United Nations system in ongoing efforts to find common solutions to such challenges;

3. *Recognizes* that a reinvigorated multilateral system, with the United Nations at its centre, is the cornerstone of a renewed approach to fairer and more inclusive and sustainable globalization to ensure that the negative consequences of globalization do not threaten peoples’ livelihoods and the sustainability of the planet;

4. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to reposition the United Nations development system to better support countries with their implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴¹¹ in line with the integrated and indivisible, global and universally applicable nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, and cognizant that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and calls upon all stakeholders to implement the remaining tasks swiftly and coherently throughout the United Nations development system;

5. *Commits* to fully support and continue to strengthen the United Nations development system, including the resident coordinator system, to make it more strategic, responsive, accountable, collaborative and integrated in supporting developing countries in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and addressing current, new and emerging challenges to sustainable development, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and in support of national priorities and policies, including through United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and calls for increased adequate, predictable and sustainable funding to achieve these goals;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, launched by the Secretary-General jointly with the International Labour Organization;

7. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and reiterates its commitment to strengthening coordination within the United Nations in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and

⁴¹⁰ [A/79/321](#).

⁴¹¹ [Resolution 70/1](#).

development institutions in order to support sustainable development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, chaired and convened by the Secretary-General, takes note of its briefs on the three-dimensional crisis, notes the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the persisting risks to the global economy, and recognizes that more needs to be done in order to promote economic recovery and to address, among others, turbulence in global financial and commodity markets, policy uncertainty, trade tensions, financial volatility, unsustainable debt and high unemployment in several countries;

9. *Encourages* Member States to advance economic reforms proactively, as appropriate, innovate the growth model and focus on the inclusiveness of development and, in the meantime, strengthen international cooperation and avoid inward-looking policies and protectionism, so as to promote an open world economy and generate greater positive effects of globalization;

10. *Recognizes* that globalization can be a process that enables sustainable development and that the 2030 Agenda is the road map for ensuring an equitable, inclusive, just, sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and for accelerating the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development and the full implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Underlines* that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will also depend on facilitating the necessary means of implementation, particularly in the areas of finance, international trade, science, technology and capacity-building for developing countries, as well as appropriate national enabling environments, and in this regard calls for a sincere and effective follow-up on the global commitments of all actors;

12. *Also underlines* that equitable access to financial resources for developing countries is a precondition to achieve a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the impact of COVID-19 on the Sustainable Development Goals and that strengthened international cooperation focused on the poorest and most vulnerable countries and populations is needed to respond to global crises;

13. *Notes with concern* that the mobilization of sufficient financing remains a major challenge in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that progress has not been shared evenly within and among countries, leading to further deepening of existing inequalities;

14. *Recognizes* the critical role of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment for inclusive and sustainable development and the need to provide integrated policy responses to issues arising in these areas, including to address inequalities within and among countries, and also recognizes the importance of international cooperation, finance, technology and capacity-building to supporting national efforts in line with national priorities and respecting each country's policy space while remaining consistent with international rules and commitments;

15. *Also recognizes* the need for the multilateral trade, economic and financial architecture to incorporate and promote sustainable development and ensure greater coherence and coordination to promote an enabling international environment that facilitates the work of Member States in addressing, inter alia, poverty, inequalities and environmental challenges;

16. *Calls upon* all countries and stakeholders to support policies conducive to a globalization process that benefits all people and societies, including but not limited to strengthening financing for development, including innovative financing, development cooperation and the international financial, health and trade systems in order to, respectively, enable equitable access to financial resources for recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic; strengthen global health architecture, pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and achieve universal health coverage; promote a universal rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization at its core, and correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions non-consistent with World Trade Organization rules in world agricultural markets; as well as achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in multilateral institutions and as beneficiaries of financing programmes specially designed in accordance with their specific needs;

17. *Recognizes* that the scaling up of successful policies and approaches in the implementation and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals needs to be complemented by an enhanced and revitalized global partnership and that this partnership should work in the spirit of global solidarity to support a truly universal and transformative global development agenda;

18. *Reaffirms* that the creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development;

19. *Recognizes* that digital transformation has the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, drive breakthrough progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and overcoming current disruptions in trade and supply chains and in this regard reaffirms the urgent need to close the digital divides and ensure that the benefits of digital technologies are available to all, by promoting, within and across countries, inclusive and quality access to information and communications technologies and broadband, while reaffirming that any use of digital technologies must protect and respect the same human rights that people have in line with relevant regulations;

20. *Also recognizes* the need to scale up international cooperation and financing for digital capacity development in developing countries and to support the development of local content and content relevant to local realities online and retain talent;

21. *Reaffirms* the need to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

22. *Underlines* the significant potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, and reiterates its commitment to strengthening regional cooperation and regional trade agreements;

23. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, including concrete recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Globalization and interdependence”, the sub-item entitled “Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence”.

RESOLUTION 79/217

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/439/Add.2, para. 6)⁴¹²

79/217. International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004, 60/227 of 23 December 2005, 61/208 of 20 December 2006, 63/225 of 19 December 2008, 65/170 of 20 December 2010, 67/219 of 21 December 2012, 69/229 of 19 December 2014, 71/237 of 21 December 2016, 73/241 of 20 December 2018, 75/226 of 21 December 2020 and 77/176 of 14 December 2022 on international migration and development, its resolution 68/4 of 3 October 2013, by which it adopted the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, its resolution 60/206 of 22 December 2005 on the facilitation and reduction of the cost

⁴¹² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Germany, Portugal, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

of transfer of migrant remittances, its resolutions [62/156](#) of 18 December 2007, [64/166](#) of 18 December 2009, [66/172](#) of 19 December 2011, [68/179](#) of 18 December 2013, [69/167](#) of 18 December 2014, [70/147](#) of 17 December 2015, [72/179](#) of 19 December 2017, [74/148](#) of 18 December 2019, [76/172](#) of 16 December 2021 and [78/217](#) of 19 December 2023 on the protection of migrants and its resolution [62/270](#) of 20 June 2008 on the Global Forum on Migration and Development, and recalling also chapter X of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁴¹³ and Commission on Population and Development resolutions 2006/2 of 10 May 2006,⁴¹⁴ 2008/1 of 11 April 2008,⁴¹⁵ 2013/1 of 26 April 2013⁴¹⁶ and 2014/1 of 11 April 2014,⁴¹⁷ the declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, adopted on 1 April 2019⁴¹⁸ and the declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, adopted on 29 April 2024,⁴¹⁹

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the New Urban Agenda,⁴²⁰ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁴²¹ and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage,⁴²² as well as major outcome documents in relation to countries in special situations,

Reaffirming the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held at United Nations Headquarters on 19 September 2016,⁴²³

Reaffirming also the Paris Agreement,⁴²⁴ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴²⁵ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

⁴¹³ *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.

⁴¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5 (E/2006/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁴¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 2008, *Supplement No. 5 (E/2008/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁴¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 5 (E/2013/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁴¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 5 (E/2014/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁴¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 2019, *Supplement No. 5 (E/2019/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁴¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 2024, *Supplement No. 5 (E/2024/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁴²⁰ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁴²¹ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁴²² Resolution [74/2](#).

⁴²³ Resolution [71/1](#).

⁴²⁴ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁴²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴²⁶ recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴²⁷ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴²⁸ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁴²⁹ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁴³⁰ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁴³¹ and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁴³² and recalling also the Declaration on the Right to Development,⁴³³

Encouraging States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families⁴³⁴ and to consider acceding to relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization, as appropriate,

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

Recognizing also that migration can increase social, cultural and economic ties between nations and can be facilitated by agreements within regional integration processes to reinforce education exchange, labour mobility and the portability of applicable social security entitlements and earned benefits of migrant workers,

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

Recognizing the human, cultural, social and economic capital that diasporas bring, as well as their engagement and remittances in national development strategies, and in programmes to improve the financial inclusion and literacy of migrant workers and their families,

Recognizing also the positive contributions of young migrants to the sustainable development of countries of origin and destination, encouraging in that regard States to consider the specific circumstances and needs of young migrants, and noting therefore the importance of providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels, including technical and vocational training, so that all people, including migrants, may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities to become active members of society and contribute to sustainable development,

⁴²⁶ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴²⁷ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁴²⁸ Ibid.

⁴²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁴³⁰ Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁴³¹ Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴³² Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁴³³ Resolution 41/128, annex.

⁴³⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

Recognizing further that remittance flows constitute sources of private capital, complement domestic savings and are instrumental in improving the well-being of recipients, bearing in mind that remittances cannot be considered a substitute for foreign direct investment, official development assistance, debt relief or other public sources of financing for development,

Recognizing the potential of remittances to reduce poverty, increase access to education, health and improved housing, promote financial inclusion and increase the inflow of foreign currency, as well as ensure food supplies, improve the sustainability of food production systems, create better job opportunities and promote sustainable practices in rural areas, positively contributing to the sustainable development of countries,

Welcoming the fact that many countries declared remittances to be essential services and eased regulations during the COVID-19 pandemic, facilitated greater digitalization, offered incentives and abolished or waived transaction fees, expressing concern that, nonetheless, the cost of transferring remittances remained at 6.3 per cent during the second quarter of 2022, far above the Sustainable Development Goal target of 3 per cent or lower, and expressing concern also at the continued decline in correspondent banking relationships, due to de-risking trends, and its adverse consequences on low-value remittance flows,

Recognizing the potential of diaspora investment as a driver of positive change in countries of origin, inter alia, by promoting economic opportunities, supporting the development of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, fostering local development and entrepreneurship, and contributing to sustainable development in all its three dimensions,

Expressing concern that progress achieved in facilitating and harnessing the benefits of safe, orderly and regular migration is slow and uneven in many areas and that the COVID-19 pandemic reshaped many aspects of international migration and negatively impacted progress, and created new, and exacerbated existing situations of vulnerability for migrants,

Noting with concern that highly trained, skilled and professional workers from developing countries continue to emigrate at an increasing rate to certain countries, and recognizing in this regard the importance of investing in human capital development by promoting entrepreneurship, education, vocational training and skills development programmes and partnerships, and productive employment creation, in line with labour market needs, with a view to reducing youth unemployment, avoiding brain drain and optimizing brain gain in countries of origin, and harnessing the demographic dividend,

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

Expressing concern also about ongoing and escalating humanitarian emergencies, which may potentially have an impact on various aspects of international migration, including by reducing access to opportunities for safe, orderly and regular migration, disrupting the flow of remittances and exacerbating existing vulnerabilities of migrants and their families,

Recalling the determination of Member States who participated in the International Migration Review Forum to fulfil the objectives and commitments outlined in the Global Compact, in line with its 360-degree vision, guiding principles and comprehensive approach, by facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration, promoting the contributions of migrants at all skills levels to sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, and reducing the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration,

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

Recalling further the importance of the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, including for migrant workers, the 10 fundamental Conventions of that Organization, as well as the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job-intensive recovery and sustainable development,

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the Global Forum on Migration and Development to addressing the multidimensional nature of international migration and promoting balanced and comprehensive approaches and dialogue on migration and development, and acknowledging that it has proved to be a valuable forum for holding frank and open discussions, including through multi-stakeholder dialogues, and that it has helped to build trust among participating stakeholders through the exchange of experiences and good practices and by virtue of its voluntary, intergovernmental, non-binding and informal character and the engagement of civil society actors as well as the private sector, noting in this regard the convening of the fourteenth summit of the Global Forum, in 2024, and looking forward to the fifteenth summit of the Global Forum, to be held in 2025,

Recognizing also the role of Governments at all levels, including local governments, and the contribution of relevant local stakeholders, such as migrant-led organizations, in fulfilling national policies and programmes that have a direct impact on the well-being of migrants,

Acknowledging the important and complex interrelationship between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, recognizing that migration brings benefits and challenges to the global community, and confirming the importance of including the matter in relevant debates and discussions held at the global, regional and national levels, as appropriate, including at the level of the United Nations and other international organizations, in relation to development,

Noting the initiatives that promote constructive and forward-looking dialogue on international migration for sustainable development and aim to enhance international cooperation and to share best practices in the field of international migration, including the Group of Friends on Migration and the Global Compact Champion countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴³⁵
2. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen synergies between international migration and development at all levels, including the global, regional, national and local levels, as appropriate;
3. *Recommits* to ensuring full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, and supporting countries of origin, transit and destination in the spirit of international cooperation, taking into account national circumstances;
4. *Recalls* the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 10 and 11 December 2018, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [73/195](#) of 19 December 2018;
5. *Notes* that the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is the first intergovernmentally negotiated outcome, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, to cover international migration in all its dimensions;
6. *Recognizes* the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development and that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses and balanced approaches, and also recognizes that international migration is a cross-cutting phenomenon that no one State can manage on its own and that calls for global approaches and global solutions, as well as the integration of sustainable development, with due regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions, and that should be addressed in a balanced manner through a whole-of-government approach and with respect for human rights;
7. *Acknowledges* the complexity of migratory flows and that international migration movements also occur within the same geographical regions, and in this context calls for a better understanding of migration patterns across and within regions, regardless of the level of development;
8. *Recognizes* that, in a demographically diverse world, population dynamics, including differences in the pace of population growth or decline, changing population age structures, urbanization and international migration, will continue to shape the world for present and future generations, and in this regard encourages countries that rely on migrant workers to plan for future labour market needs, including by promoting investments and strengthening

⁴³⁵ [A/79/323](#).

partnerships to address decent work deficits and to promote skills development and training in countries of origin and destination alike;

9. *Also recognizes* the importance of strengthening joint analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand, predict and address migration movements, such as those that may result from sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation, as well as other precarious situations, while ensuring effective respect for and protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants;

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

11. *Encourages* the international community to invest in higher productivity sectors, including advanced technologies and the digital economy, to support the closing of digital divides through a more inclusive digital transformation, to increase local opportunities and to provide skilled, better paying jobs in countries of origin and reduce brain drain;

12. *Also encourages* the international community to strengthen efforts to enable migrants who return to their country of origin to contribute the skills that they have gained in the countries of transit or destination to the sustainable development of their country of origin;

13. *Reaffirms* the importance of facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies, in line with target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals;

14. *Commits* to cooperating internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants, regardless of their migration status, and to supporting countries of origin, transit and destination in the spirit of international cooperation, taking into account national circumstances;

15. *Takes note with appreciation* of the convening of the first International Migration Review Forum from 17 to 20 May 2022, and the endorsement of its Progress Declaration as a whole, without a vote, by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/266 of 7 June 2022, and in this regard encourages Member States to implement the following recommended actions to accelerate the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and to strengthen international cooperation on international migration:

(a) Build on promising practices to harness the benefits of safe, orderly and regular migration, including those that emerged in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, provide all migrants with safe access to basic services, regardless of their migration status, as well as continuity of care, COVID-19 vaccinations, testing and treatment in line with universal health coverage, to ensure that no one is left behind in achieving the 2030 Agenda, and in this context promote the meaningful participation of migrants in policy discussions on issues affecting them, including in the COVID-19 response and recovery;

(b) Accelerate efforts, at all levels, to integrate public health considerations into migration policies and incorporating the health needs of migrants in national and local healthcare services, policies and plans, in ways which are transparent, equitable, non-discriminatory, people-centred, gender-responsive, child-sensitive and disability-responsive, and which leave no one behind;

(c) Promote the meaningful contribution of migrants to policy development, delivery and reviews, and recommit to fostering inclusive and cohesive societies, by strengthening the provision of information, support and services, which contribute to migrants' integration;

(d) Eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, systemic racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization, hate speech, hate crimes targeting migrants and diasporas as well as negative stereotyping and misleading narratives that generate negative perceptions of migration and migrants, including by reviewing, developing and implementing relevant legislation, policies and practices and promoting evidence-based public discourse, inter alia in partnership with local authorities, migrants, diaspora communities and the media, bearing in mind the role of migrants as agents of sustainable development and as rights holders, and protect

freedom of expression in accordance with international law, recognizing that an open and free debate contributes to a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of migration;

(e) Respect, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, including those of women and children, regardless of their migration status, and address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognize the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and ensure that their legislation and migration policies and practices are non-discriminatory and consistent with their applicable international human rights obligations, in order to avoid approaches that might create or aggravate situations of vulnerability for migrants;

(f) Develop national gender-responsive and child-sensitive migration policies and legislation in line with relevant obligations under international law to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all migrant women and children, in particular girls, regardless of their migration status, stressing in this regard the importance of ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the formulation and implementation of migration policies, while recognizing their independence, agency and leadership;

(g) Respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all migrant children, regardless of their migration status, including unaccompanied or separated migrant children, ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all actions concerning children in legislation, policies and practices, including those related to integration, return and family reunification, as well as consider, through appropriate mechanisms, progress and challenges in working to end the practice of child detention in the context of international migration;

(h) Enhance international cooperation, especially by actions that accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, with the aim of eliminating the adverse drivers and structural factors that hinder people from building and maintaining sustainable livelihoods and fulfilling their personal aspirations, and so compel them to leave their country of origin;

(i) Strengthen their efforts to enhance and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration, including in response to demographic and labour market realities, and for migrants in vulnerable situations, as well as those affected by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, including by working coherently across all relevant multilateral forums, conclude labour mobility agreements, optimize education opportunities, facilitate access to procedures for family reunification through appropriate measures that promote the realization of the right to family life and the best interests of the child, and regularize migrants in an irregular situation, in line with national laws, and providing migrants with access to information pertaining to their rights and obligations during all stages of migration, including information on fair and ethical recruitment, skills, qualifications, entry and exit requirements, living and working conditions, wages and benefits, and access to justice and services, among others;

(j) Strengthen their efforts to take legislative or other measures to prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons, including forced labour, in the context of international migration, including by intensifying bilateral, regional and international cooperation to investigate, prosecute and penalize trafficking in persons, as well as to ensure the effective identification, protection of and assistance to migrants who have become victims of trafficking in persons, not conditional upon cooperation with the authorities against suspected traffickers, including by providing access to gender-responsive and child-sensitive measures for their physical, psychological and social recovery and reintegration, facilitate access to justice, and avoid the criminalization of migrants who are victims of trafficking in persons for trafficking-related offences;

(k) Intensify joint efforts, including through international cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants, in full respect for human rights, by protecting the lives and human rights of migrants, ensuring safe and effective access to justice for migrant victims of crime and ensuring that migrants do not become liable to criminal prosecution for the fact of having been the object of smuggling, notwithstanding potential prosecution for other violations of national law, as well as by combating the criminal activity and ending the impunity of smuggling networks, which put the lives of migrants at risk, and by enhancing pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration;

(l) Strengthen their efforts to cooperate for safe and dignified return and to guarantee due process, individual assessment and effective remedy, including by upholding the prohibition of collective expulsion in accordance with obligations under international human rights law, and to ensure that their nationals are duly received and readmitted, in

full respect for the human right to return to one's own country and the obligation of States to readmit their own nationals, and accelerate their efforts in order that returning migrants are assisted in their sustainable reintegration process through effective partnerships;

(m) Enhance cooperation to address violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and harassment against women migrant workers in line with obligations under international law and relevant labour standards, and to eliminate situations of vulnerability for women migrant workers by promoting decent work, such as minimum wage policies, by facilitating safe and effective access to justice, and by protecting and supporting victims and survivors of all forms of violence, including harassment;

(n) Accelerate efforts to ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation and that nationals have non-discriminatory access to proof of nationality and other relevant documents, including by strengthening identification procedures and documentation systems, including through digitalization efforts, as well as consular capacities and cooperation, including through technical assistance and bilateral or regional agreements;

(o) Continue their efforts to facilitate the mutual recognition of formally and informally acquired skills and competencies acquired by migrants, including by issuing documents to this effect as appropriate, support the skilling and reskilling of migrants and returning migrants, promote decent work opportunities, enhance international cooperation to allow for the recovery of earned wages, benefits and entitlements of returning migrants, and promote the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants by providing them with equal access to social protection and services;

(p) Redouble efforts to reduce the average transaction cost of migrant remittances, from 6.3 per cent of the amount transferred during the second quarter of 2022 to less than 3 per cent by 2030, including by adopting digital solutions for faster, safer and cheaper remittances, promoting digital and financial inclusion and accelerating access to transaction accounts for migrants;

(q) Leverage digital solutions to improve access to information and relevant documentation, including proof of legal identity, and to enhance diaspora engagement and entrepreneurship;

16. *Encourages* Member States to integrate migration as a cross-cutting issue in national development plans, development cooperation and other relevant frameworks, and through the voluntary elaboration of ambitious and inclusive national implementation plans, in line with a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and to expand international cooperation and partnerships to implement the vision of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, including through financial and technical assistance to developing countries, especially to African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries;

17. *Also encourages* Member States to give due attention to migration when preparing their voluntary national reviews in the context of the high-level political forum on sustainable development by, inter alia, including relevant data and indicators from the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and requests the United Nations system entities to develop guidance for Member States in that regard;

18. *Encourages* the international community to increase the support provided to developing countries in the planning and conduct of their censuses, as well as in the collection of data from other sources, including administrative records, household surveys and specialized surveys, including migration data, with a view to strengthening the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, while underscoring the need to scale up financial support, equipment and infrastructure and technical assistance so as to strengthen the capacities of national statistical offices and fill data gaps;

19. *Reiterates its commitment* to preventing and combating trafficking in persons, identifying and protecting victims of trafficking, preventing and combating migrant smuggling, as well as the activities of transnational and national organized crime entities, and protecting migrants from exploitation and other abuses, stresses the need to establish or upgrade, as appropriate, national and regional anti-human trafficking policies and to reinforce cooperation on prevention, the prosecution of traffickers and the protection of victims of trafficking, and encourages Member States to ratify, accede to and implement relevant international instruments on preventing and combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its eighty-first session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Globalization and interdependence”, the sub-item entitled “International migration and development”.

RESOLUTION 79/218

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/440/Add.1, para. 8)⁴³⁶

79/218. Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,⁴³⁷ and the Doha Political Declaration, adopted during the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Doha from 5 to 9 March 2023,⁴³⁸ in which the Heads of State and Government and representatives of States strongly committed to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action throughout the coming decade, including its six priority areas,

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

Reaffirming also that the Doha Programme of Action is grounded in six key focus areas for action and in the commitments and targets contained therein:

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

⁴³⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Tuvalu, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [ES-10/23](#) of 10 May 2024).

⁴³⁷ Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

⁴³⁸ *Report of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, New York, 17 March 2022, and Doha, 5–9 March 2023* (A/CONF.219/2023/3), chap. I, resolution 2.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Affirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴³⁹ and international human rights treaties, and emphasizing the importance of fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁴⁰ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁴⁴¹ the Paris Agreement,⁴⁴² the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁴⁴³ and the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),⁴⁴⁴

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, and welcoming the convening of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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 COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, the adverse impact of climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, pollution and other environmental degradation aspects, rising geopolitical tensions and conflicts with widespread effects on people, planet, prosperity and peace affect the situation of food security, energy security, extreme poverty and inequality, global trade and market stability, which put the very viability of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 at great risk,

Recalling its resolution [78/233](#) of 22 December 2023,

Welcoming the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in St. John's from 27 to 30 May 2024, the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity,⁴⁴⁵

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled the “Pact of the Future” and its annexes was adopted,

Looking forward to the convening of the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and to the adoption of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,

Looking forward also to the Second World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Qatar, from 4 to 6 November 2025,

⁴³⁹ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁴⁴⁰ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁴⁴¹ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁴⁴² Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁴⁴³ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁴⁴⁴ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁴⁴⁵ Resolution [78/317](#), annex.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution [2024/18](#) of 23 July 2024 on the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022–2031,

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

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020 on global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020 on international cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19 and [76/175](#) of 16 December 2021 on ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

Reaffirming its resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as well as its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and emphasizing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

Recognizing the special challenges facing all developing countries in pursuing sustainable development, in particular least developed countries,

Taking note of the *Least Developed Countries Report 2024* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the positive role and contributions of migrant worker remittances in least developed countries, and noting with appreciation that remittances to least developed countries continue to grow and reached 5 per cent of gross domestic product in 2023, further recognizing that remittance costs remain far above the Sustainable Development Goal target of 3 per cent of the amount transferred, in line with target 10.c of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, with the world average remittance transfer cost at 6.3 per cent, highlighting that promoting faster, safer, cheaper remittances and reducing to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances, including by adopting digital solutions and promoting digital and financial inclusion and accelerating access to transaction accounts for migrants, will have positive impacts on the millions of people who depend heavily on them,

Noting the importance of the work of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries in helping the least developed countries in assessing their technology gaps, capacity-building needs and identifying key areas for support; promoting networking among researchers, research institutions and centres of excellence, helping such countries to access and utilize critical technologies on mutually agreed terms, drawing together bilateral initiatives and support by multilateral institutions and the private sector, and implementing projects contributing to the use of science, technology and innovation for economic development in the least developed countries; and recalling with appreciation the contributions that Bangladesh, Guinea, India, Italy, Norway and Türkiye have made, as well as the pledges made by the Sudan,

Welcoming the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 26 February to 2 March 2024, and the adoption of its ministerial declaration, and recalling the fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Barbados from 3 to 7 October 2021, at which the Bridgetown Covenant⁴⁴⁶ was adopted,

Looking forward to the convening of the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, to be held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025,

Looking forward also to the convening of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, and to be held in the United Arab Emirates from 2 to 4 December 2026,

Taking note of the 2024 Ministerial Declaration of the Least Developed Countries,

⁴⁴⁶ [TD/541/Add.2](#).

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Welcoming the convening of the high-level meeting on sea level rise by the President of the General Assembly and the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance on 26 September 2024 and the adoption of the political declaration on antimicrobial resistance,⁴⁴⁷

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,⁴⁴⁸ on multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries,⁴⁴⁹ on an international investment support centre for the least developed countries,⁴⁵⁰ on implementation, effectiveness and added value of smooth transition measures and graduation support,⁴⁵¹ on food insecurity in the least developed countries: modalities, terms of reference, governance and support structures for the Food Stockholding Mechanism for the Least Developed Countries⁴⁵² and on the work of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries;⁴⁵³

2. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to take action to implement the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, including by developing an ambitious national implementation strategy regarding the Programme of Action and integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders;

3. *Also calls upon* the least developed countries, in cooperation with their development partners, to broaden their existing country-level review mechanisms and report dissemination, including those for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, nationally determined contributions, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and the existing consultative mechanisms, to cover the review of the Doha Programme of Action and extend them to all least developed countries;

4. *Calls upon* development partners and all other relevant actors to implement the Doha Programme of Action by integrating it into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

5. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes and other multilateral organizations, including the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions, as well as the World Trade Organization, to contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action and to integrate it into their programmes of work, as appropriate and in accordance with their relevant mandates, and invites those organizations to participate fully in reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

6. *Welcomes* the work of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group for Least Developed Countries, led by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, notes the steps taken by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the High-level Committee on Programmes in supporting the coordination and follow-up of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action on a system-wide basis, and reiterates its invitation to the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to include the implementation of the Programme of Action in the agenda of the Board;

7. *Recalls* the strong commitment of the Heads of State and Government and representatives of States to advancing the concrete deliverables of the Doha Programme of Action with respect to exploring the feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding or alternative means, such as cash transfers, taking into account possible economic implications and risks, an online university or other equivalent platforms, an international investment support centre, a sustainable graduation support facility, and comprehensive multi-hazard

⁴⁴⁷ Resolution 79/2, annex.

⁴⁴⁸ [A/79/75-E/2024/8](#).

⁴⁴⁹ [A/79/288](#).

⁴⁵⁰ [A/79/505](#).

⁴⁵¹ [A/79/504](#).

⁴⁵² [A/79/540](#).

⁴⁵³ [A/79/239](#).

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crisis mitigation and resilience-building measures for least developed countries, and requests the Secretary-General to further elaborate on these deliverables and calls upon the development partners and other stakeholders to fully support the processes;

8. *Decides* to include the Doha Programme of Action as part of its review of the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, including the review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

9. *Notes with concern* the estimates that by 2030 much of the world's poor will live in the least developed countries, which indicate that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is not on track, stresses the need for enhanced global support for the least developed countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as ensuring that no one is left behind, and further recognizes the importance of enhancing good governance at all levels by strengthening democratic processes, institutions and the rule of law, increasing efficiency, coherence, transparency and participation, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, reducing inequalities, protecting and promoting human rights, reducing corruption and strengthening the capacity of Governments of the least developed countries to play an effective role in their economic and social development;

10. *Expresses deep concern* at the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the least developed countries, takes note of the statement dated 28 April 2020 of the Group of Least Developed Countries on COVID-19⁴⁵⁴ and commits to supporting its implementation, as appropriate, and invites development partners, international organizations and other stakeholders to support the least developed countries in their recovery efforts and continued implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, further highlighting the need for greater collaboration and partnerships at all levels to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the fulfilment of the least developed country-specific targets, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda;

11. *Expresses its concern* that the world is in the midst of a highly challenging environment in which global sustainable development prospects continue to diverge; stresses that, at the midpoint of the implementation timeline, the Sustainable Development Goals are facing big challenges, with only about 12 per cent on track and the rest either off track or regressed below the 2015 baseline and that, under current trends, 575 million people will still be living in extreme poverty in 2030; and expresses further concern that the increased pressure on food, energy and finance, elevated inflation, rising global interest rates, tightened financial conditions, high indebtedness, disruptions in supply chains, and geopolitical tensions and conflicts, together with the adverse impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss and digital divides, have exacerbated challenges for many countries in addition to those associated with COVID-19 recovery, increasing hunger, and all forms of malnutrition and poverty and inequality; and analysis of the most recent data reveals that the least developed countries are not on track to meet the targets of the Doha Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit), held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023,⁴⁵⁵ and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

13. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's efforts to address the SDG financing gap through an SDG stimulus; and reiterates the commitment to advance the Secretary-General's proposal, in a timely manner through discussions at the United Nations as well as other relevant forums and institutions, to tackle the high cost of debt and rising risks of debt distress, to enhance support to developing countries and to massively scale up affordable long-term financing for development and expand contingency financing to countries in need;

14. *Looks forward* to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Spain from 30 June to 3 July 2025, and calls for support to enable least developed countries to fully and effectively participate in the Conference and for addressing the specific challenges and needs of least developed countries to ensure that no one is left behind;

15. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced global support to overcome the structural challenges, as well as recent devastating impacts of the COVID-19

⁴⁵⁴ See [A/74/843](#), annex.

⁴⁵⁵ Resolution [78/1](#), annex.

pandemic, conflicts and climate change and the deteriorating situation of food security, lack of access to finance and energy, and increased poverty, that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard calls upon the international community to prioritize and strengthen support from all sources to facilitate sustained recovery and rebuilding and the coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up to and monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in the least developed countries;

16. *Recognizes* that many developing countries, especially the least developed countries, are faced with significantly higher borrowing costs to finance the recovery from COVID-19, leading to a greater finance divide that can undermine the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Also recognizes* that domestic public and private resources, including at the subnational level, supplemented by international assistance and foreign direct investment, as appropriate, will be critical for the realization of sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; and that the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda acknowledge the centrality of domestic resources mobilization, underscored by the principle of national ownership;

18. *Welcomes* the commitment of development partners to ensuring the fulfilment of their respective official development assistance commitments to the least developed countries, ensuring the alignment of aid with the least developed countries' national priorities and increasing the alignment of aid with the least developed countries' national systems and procedures, also welcomes the decision by the European Union by which it reaffirms its collective commitment to achieving the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda and to reach 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda, encourages official development assistance providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, is encouraged by those that are allocating at least 50 per cent of their official development assistance to the least developed countries, and calls upon the development partners to continue their development assistance to the least developed countries in their efforts to overcome ongoing crises;

19. *Commends* the surpassing of 100 billion United States dollars of special drawing rights and welcomes the global ambition to voluntarily channel 100 billion dollars of special drawing rights to developing and least developing countries, calls upon Member States with strong external positions to consider the voluntary channelling of special drawing rights to countries in need, particularly to the least developed countries, in a timely manner, including through the International Monetary Fund Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust, welcomes the operationalization of the International Monetary Fund Resilience and Sustainability Trust as a new mechanism to voluntarily channel special drawing rights to provide affordable long-term financing to the least developed countries and other vulnerable countries, with due consideration to national legal frameworks, and also welcomes the ongoing exploration of viable options to voluntarily channel special drawing rights through multilateral development banks; and calls for an urgent voluntary rechannelling of special drawing rights to countries most in need, including through multilateral development banks, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of special drawing rights; and exploring ways for future allocations of special drawing rights to benefit those countries most in need;

20. *Notes* that the global macroeconomic outlook remains highly uncertain, and is particularly bleak for many developing countries, including a large number of least developed countries, faced with growing debt service burdens and tight fiscal constraints, and that such a finance divide will, if left unaddressed, translate into a lasting sustainable development divide; and calls for improved international debt mechanisms to support debt review, debt payment suspensions, and debt restructuring, as appropriate, with an expansion of support and eligibility to vulnerable countries in need;

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

22. *Stresses* the urgency of enhancing ambition for climate action in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement in relation to climate mitigation, adaptation and the provision of the means of implementation, especially finance to developing countries; urges the implementation of the decisions adopted at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt; recalls its commitment to take concrete steps toward the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage, including the fund, by the twenty-eighth session; commits

to continuing work to accelerate action to address climate change; and in this regard takes note of the first global stocktake of the Paris Agreement that took place at the twenty-eighth session, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates;

23. *Notes with concern* that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country parties and recognizes the importance of the adequacy and predictability of adaptation finance, welcomes that the parties⁴⁵⁶ urged developed country parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, also recognizes that many least developed countries face challenges in gaining direct access to international public finance owing to a lack of technical capacity, supports the provision of assistance to least developed countries in preparing bankable projects and creating enabling environments, and encourages further efforts to enhance access to finance;

24. *Also notes with concern* that 486 million people in the least developed countries were without any access to electricity in 2022, which was almost two thirds of the total global population living without access to electricity, calls for urgent international action to address the inequalities in access to sustainable energy that are faced by the least developed countries, and encourages the doubling of international public finance and the mobilization of resources from all sources to meet the urgent need for investment in power generation and transmission;

25. *Underlines* the need for reinforcing the existing comprehensive multi-hazard early warning system and comprehensive multi-hazard crises mitigation and resilience-building measures, including comprehensive disaster risk financing strategies for the least developed countries aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 as a key instrument to build resilience against and mitigate the impacts of various shocks, and the commitment to making the best use of existing initiatives, providing support for capacity-building for adaptation planning and implementation, and technical assistance to develop operational national risk information systems to support policymaking, including in the insurance sector, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries, as well as the comprehensive technical report entitled “Status of multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries” prepared by the Office of the High Representative in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Meteorological Organization;

26. *Welcomes* the progress made under the Secretary-General’s Early Warnings for All initiative, and invites the initiative to expand its coverage to include all least developed countries, which have acute needs and are the furthest behind;

27. *Calls upon* Member States, the broader United Nations system, civil society organizations and development partners across the public and private sectors to consider the recommendations contained in report [A/79/288](#), aimed at accelerating action to address gaps and deliver people-centred and country led, end-to-end multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, within existing reporting obligations, a comprehensive technical report, within existing resources, on the status of multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session with a view to assessing progress made;

29. *Welcomes* the adoption of resolution [78/322](#) of 13 August 2024 on the multidimensional vulnerability index, calls for ensuring that the least developed countries are considered in the composition of the Independent Expert Advisory Panel, as appropriate, and recognizes the potential to further improve the index, inter alia, by considering additional indicators to be included in future iterations of the index as well as indicators for potential refinement or approval to effectively capture the vulnerabilities of all developing countries, including least developed countries;

30. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South and triangular cooperation, which is a complement to but not a substitute for North-South cooperation;

31. *Underlines* the importance of promoting an enabling business environment conducive to growth and development, the absence of corruption, a transparent and rules-based regulatory framework, simplifying business

⁴⁵⁶ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and/or Paris Agreement.

regulations and processes, reducing and streamlining administrative formalities, creating efficient national support mechanisms for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, improving supply chains, facilitating access to markets, reinforcing cooperation, building capacities to implement effective competition policies, and adopting open, transparent and clear regulatory frameworks for business and investment, with protection for property rights and land rights as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances and consistent with international legal frameworks;

32. *Urges* the least developed countries and their development partners to make use of existing initiatives and programmes, such as the relevant ministerial decisions of the World Trade Organization on duty-free and quota-free market access for the least developed countries and on preferential rules of origin for those countries, as well as aid-for-trade, reiterates its commitment to increasing aid-for-trade support, in particular for the least developed countries, striving to allocate an increasing proportion of aid-for-trade to the least developed countries, in accordance with development cooperation effectiveness principles, welcomes additional cooperation among developing countries to that end, and encourages the least developed countries to mainstream trade in their national development plans;

33. *Recognizes* that the least developed countries face significant infrastructure gaps, including in the areas of transport, energy, water, sanitation and information and communications technology, and reaffirms the need to promote quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and to enhance infrastructure connectivity with concrete actions and predictable financing, thereby maximizing synergies in infrastructure planning and development;

34. *Welcomes* the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, held on 18 and 19 May 2023, to assess progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identify good practices, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework and its seven global targets by 2030, and affirms its commitment to scale up efforts towards the full and timely implementation of the Sendai Framework, including its guiding principles and four priorities for action;

35. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries are especially vulnerable to and disproportionately affected by the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation and other disasters, and recognizes the high importance of building resilience in the least developed countries through stepped-up capacity-building and finance for adaptation to climate change;

36. *Recalls* the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and reaffirms that disaster-prone developing countries need particular attention in view of their high vulnerability and exposure to adverse climate change impacts, recognizes that the development and implementation of risk-informed plans, policies, programmes and investments are essential for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, also recognizes that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased vulnerability to wider, growing risks, notes with serious concern the stark warnings contained in the recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and notes that the Sendai Framework provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and also to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner, further recognizes the health aspects of the Sendai Framework, and stresses the need for resilient health systems;

37. *Recognizes* the need for dealing with severe food insecurity and malnutrition in least developed countries, and calls upon Member States and other relevant stakeholders to keep food and agriculture supply chains functioning; and calls upon the international financial institutions to find urgent, affordable and timely solutions to support developing countries, in particular those highly indebted, in responding to the food security crisis and achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2, through, but not limited to, facilitating, as appropriate, access to debt relief and concessional finance, and looks forward to the Nutrition for Growth Summit to be convened by the Government of France in 2025;

38. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on food insecurity in the least developed countries: modalities, terms of reference, governance and support structures for the Food Stockholding Mechanism for the Least Developed Countries, and its recommendations, outlining the modalities, terms of reference, governance and support structures for a system of food stockholding in respect of the least developed countries, and calls for consultations with relevant United Nations entities, including Rome-based agencies, Member States, regional and international organizations and other stakeholders on the preparation of the feasibility study on options for the operationalization of the Food Stockholding Mechanism;

39. *Recognizes* that particular efforts are needed to ensure that all young people, including girls, enjoy equal access to lifelong learning opportunities and equal access to inclusive and quality education at all levels, inclusive of early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary education, as well as technical and vocational training, notes with concern, in this regard, the lack of progress in closing gender gaps in access to, retention in and completion of secondary education, particularly for girls, recognizes the need to continue to provide and encourage, as appropriate, institutes of higher education to allocate places and scholarships for students and trainees from the least developed countries, in particular in the fields of science, technology, business management and economics, and to strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the global, regional and national levels, and also recognizes that the least developed countries have the most to gain from sustainable development and utilizing the full skills and talents of their people, including women and girls;

40. *Looks forward* to the conclusion of the feasibility studies, as mandated in the Doha Programme of Action, to explore the possibility of establishing an online university or other equivalent platforms to support online graduate and postgraduate university-level science, technology, engineering and mathematics education in the least developed countries and recently graduated countries with a view to, inter alia, providing policy support to promote distance education and open learning for graduate and postgraduate studies in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, ensuring gender balance at all levels while guaranteeing special access for the poorest and people in vulnerable situations, creating a virtual network of educational institutions within and beyond the least developed countries, assisting in course design and curriculum development, and leading to scale and sustainability of the education system, taking into account all pre-existing initiatives developed by the relevant partners in a comprehensive manner, and in this regard looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General outlining, inter alia, the mapping of existing initiatives, possible new modalities, resource requirements, accreditation and sustainable funding sources to be submitted to the General Assembly at its eightieth session for its consideration;

41. *Recognizes* the need to support least developed countries in building capacity and a framework to scale up the development, deployment and sustainable utilization of emerging technologies for the Sustainable Development Goals, including strengthening of digital literacy and skills, as part of efforts to bridge digital and knowledge divides, as a prerequisite for inclusive participation in the digital economy, and to provide necessary financial and technical support to least developed countries to establish and strengthen national and regional science institutes to increase their capacity for research and development in science, technology and innovations and promote the adaptation and application of modern technologies for domestic uses;

42. *Supports* the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries as a focal point for the least developed countries to strengthen their science, technology and innovation capacity towards building sustainable productive capacities and promoting structural economic transformation, also supports the Technology Bank in strengthening the science, technology and innovation capacity of least developed countries for structural transformation and productive capacity development, invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial and in-kind resources to the Technology Bank in order to enhance its capacity and effectiveness and to fulfil its mandate, and decides to strengthen collaboration among Governments, the private sector and academia to advance science, technology and innovation research and development, build inclusive digital economies and bridge the digital divide, including by facilitating technology transfer on mutually agreed terms; encourages least developed countries to engage with development partners through the Technology Bank, including by utilizing the technology needs assessments; and also decides to include the topic “Report on the work of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries” under the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries” at its eightieth session, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report for its consideration;

43. *Reaffirms* the commitment to implementing the decision contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries, reiterates the decision⁴⁵⁷ to provide financial and technical support for project preparation and contract negotiation, advisory support for investment-related dispute resolution, access to information on investment facilities, improving enabling environments, and risk insurance and guarantees such as through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, stresses the importance of foreign direct investment as a key source of economic development and external finance, with a complementary and catalytic role vis-à-vis domestic resource mobilization and investment and development

⁴⁵⁷ Resolution 69/313, annex, para. 46.

finance, and notes with concern that foreign direct investment to the least developed countries remains below 2.5 per cent of global foreign direct investment flows, despite the fact that least developed countries are home to about 15 per cent of the global population, takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on an international investment support centre for the least developed countries, urges further progress on the elaboration of such a centre, as requested in paragraph 261 of the Doha Programme of Action, and looks forward to the submission of a report by the Secretary-General on the international investment support centre for its consideration at its eightieth session;

44. *Recognizes* that increasing participation, supporting the empowerment of women, youth and civil society and strengthening collective action will contribute to the eradication of poverty and the achievement of sustainable development, further reaffirms that achieving gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of the human rights of all people is essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, and reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies in the least developed countries;

45. *Congratulates* those countries that have met the criteria for graduation from least developed country status, notes with appreciation that 5 countries have graduated since 2011, 1 will graduate in December 2024, another 4 have been designated to graduate by 2027 and 10 others have met the graduation criteria at least once, invites those countries to start the preparations for their graduation by formulating a smooth transition strategy, and requests all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, led by the Office of the High Representative, to extend the necessary support in this regard in a coordinated manner, through the full operationalization of the Sustainable Graduation Support Facility (iGRAD), while calling upon Member States to support this initiative with voluntary contributions;

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

47. *Underlines* the importance of integrating support for graduating and graduated countries into the relevant work programmes of the entities of the United Nations development system in the light of the increasing number of graduating countries and their need for continued support from the United Nations development system;

48. *Recognizes* that the preparatory period before graduation is crucial for graduating countries to prepare their national smooth transition strategy, and invites bilateral, regional and multilateral development partners to support the development, preparation and implementation of countries' smooth transition strategies, including by extending least developed country-specific international support measures and appropriate incentives in accordance with the Doha Programme of Action;

49. *Recommits* to take action to strengthen international, national and local data systems efforts to collect high-quality, timely, relevant, disaggregated and reliable data on Sustainable Development Goals progress and to intensify efforts to strengthen data and statistical capacities in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

50. *Recognizes* that the activities relating to the least developed countries carried out within the Secretariat need to be further coordinated and consolidated in order to ensure the effective monitoring and follow-up of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, led by the Office of the High Representative, and to provide well-coordinated support to realizing, inter alia, the target of enabling 15 additional least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2031;

51. *Also recognizes* that, over the years, the responsibilities of the Office of the High Representative have increased considerably in their scope and complexity and that, in addition to its original mandate, the requirement to undertake research and analytical work, monitor sectoral policy developments at the level of intergovernmental

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processes, follow up on actions taken at the national level, further strengthen the network of national focal points of least developed countries, develop operational guidelines for United Nations entities support to countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and support the graduating and graduated countries have increased;

52. *Recommends* that the United Nations development system organizations develop internal guidelines on how to translate the stated priorities for least developed countries into their budget allocations or their capacity-development projects, and invites the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund, other international financial and development institutions to provide tailored programmes to support the least developed countries; further invites international organizations to consider how the Doha Programme of Action may inform their efforts; and also requests the United Nations development system to further expand the use of the least developed country category in programming and budgeting;

53. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute in a timely manner to the trust fund in support of activities undertaken by the Office of the High Representative to support the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action and the participation of the representatives from the least developed countries in the high-level political forum on sustainable development of the Economic and Social Council as well as in other relevant forums, and in this regard expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the trust fund;

54. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of the State of Qatar for hosting the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and for providing all the necessary support to the Conference and its follow-up processes;

55. *Expresses its appreciation* to all development partners for the support provided to the least developed countries and for the continued commitment of support to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, including its deliverables;

56. *Recalls* paragraph 309 of the Doha Programme of Action, in which the General Assembly was invited to consider conducting a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Programme of Action in 2026, welcomes the generous offer of the Government of Qatar to host the comprehensive high-level midterm review, and decides to elaborate on the modalities of the comprehensive high-level midterm review at its eightieth session;

57. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Office of the High Representative, to take the measures necessary to intensify their public information efforts and other appropriate initiatives to enhance public awareness on the outcome of the Conference, including by highlighting its programme of action, objectives, key deliverables and significance;

58. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and the Doha Programme of Action, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Groups of countries in special situations”, the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries”;

59. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a progress report, within existing resources, on the implementation, effectiveness and added value of smooth transition measures covering both graduating and recently graduated countries, including new and dedicated support measures to graduated countries in moving forward on their development path and initiatives taken by the United Nations system to support countries during their graduation from the least developed country category, under the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries” of the item entitled “Groups of countries in special situations”.

RESOLUTION 79/219

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/440/Add.2, para. 8)⁴⁵⁸

79/219. Follow-up to the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration,⁴⁵⁹ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024⁴⁶⁰ and the Political Declaration of the High-level Midterm Review on the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,⁴⁶¹

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Vienna Programme of Action of addressing the special development needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries arising from their landlockedness, remoteness and geographical constraints in a more coherent manner and thus contributing to an enhanced rate of sustainable and inclusive growth, which can contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty,

Recalling its resolutions 71/239 of 21 December 2016, 72/232 of 20 December 2017, 73/243 of 20 December 2018, 74/233 of 19 December 2019 and 75/228 of 21 December 2020,

Recalling also its resolution 76/217 of 17 December 2021, in which the General Assembly decided to convene the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries in 2024, its resolutions 77/246 of 30 December 2022 and 78/163 of 19 December 2023, which outlined modalities for the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, and its resolutions 77/329 of 25 August 2023 and 78/315 of 10 July 2024 on further modalities of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries,

Recalling further the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries held from 5 to 8 February 2024 and on 3 June 2024 and taking note with appreciation of its outcomes, and taking note of the outcomes of the three regional review meetings of the landlocked developing countries, with one meeting in Africa, held in Gaborone on 29 and 30 May 2023, one meeting in Latin America, held in Asunción on 27 and 28 July 2023, and one meeting in Europe and Asia, held in Bangkok on 22 and 23 August 2023,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Looking forward to the convening of the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the adoption of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,

⁴⁵⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024) and Uzbekistan.

⁴⁵⁹ Resolution 69/137, annex I.

⁴⁶⁰ Ibid., annex II.

⁴⁶¹ Resolution 74/15.

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Recognizing the importance of national-level implementation of the new Programme of Action and its mainstreaming into national development plans and strategies,

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,

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 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,

Looking forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference for Financing for Development, to be held in Seville, Spain, from 30 June to 3 July 2025,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement⁴⁶² and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁶³ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Reaffirming the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,⁴⁶⁴ which represents a new generation of renewed and strengthened commitments between the least developed countries and their development partners, including the private sector, civil society and governments at all levels, cognizant that many landlocked developing countries belong to the least developed country category,

Reaffirming also the recognition of the special needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries in the 2030 Agenda and in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries;⁴⁶⁵

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁶⁶ to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

3. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023,⁴⁶⁷ and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

⁴⁶² Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁴⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴⁶⁴ Resolution 76/258, annex.

⁴⁶⁵ A/79/237.

⁴⁶⁶ Resolution 70/1.

⁴⁶⁷ Resolution 78/1, annex.

4. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and invites international organizations and relevant regional and subregional organizations, to integrate the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034 into their programmes of work, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, and to support landlocked and transit developing countries in their implementation of the Programme of Action in a well-coordinated and coherent manner;

5. *Underlines* that the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should be provided with adequate resources to fulfil its mandate for the timely and effective follow-up, monitoring and implementation of the new Programme of Action and to extend effective support to the landlocked developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to address the allocation of adequate resources for the Office in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2026;

6. *Requests* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute in a timely manner to the trust fund in support of activities undertaken by the Office of the High Representative to support the implementation of, follow-up to and monitoring of the new Programme of Action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Groups of countries in special situations”, the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries”.

RESOLUTION 79/220

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/441, para. 11)⁴⁶⁸

79/220. Promotion of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 69/233 of 19 December 2014, 71/240 of 21 December 2016, 73/245 of 20 December 2018, 75/229 of 21 December 2020 and 77/178 of 14 December 2022 on the promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection and its resolutions 65/173 of 20 December 2010 and 67/223 of 21 December 2012 on the promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection, as well as its resolution 78/145 of 19 December 2023 on sustainable and resilient tourism and sustainable development in Central America and the Dominican Republic and its resolution 74/214 of 19 December 2019 on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central Asia,

Recalling also its resolutions 78/260 of 26 February 2024, entitled “International Year of Sustainable and Resilient Tourism, 2027”, and 70/200 of 22 December 2015 and 75/223 of 21 December 2020, entitled “Global Code of Ethics for Tourism”,

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

⁴⁶⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zambia.

development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement⁴⁶⁹ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁷⁰ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴⁷¹ adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the latter of which, inter alia, highlighted the need to promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the tourism industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver,

Recalling also the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁴⁷²

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁴⁷³

Reaffirming also its resolutions [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016 and [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and its general guidelines and principles, as well as its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to better position United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda,

Recalling the proclamation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystems Restoration 2021–2030⁴⁷⁴ and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030),⁴⁷⁵

Stressing that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

Recognizing that sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, is a cross-cutting activity that can contribute to the three dimensions of sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including by fostering economic growth, alleviating poverty, creating full and productive employment and decent work for all, accelerating the change to more sustainable consumption and production patterns and promoting the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, promoting local culture, improving the quality of life and the economic empowerment of women and young people, Indigenous Peoples and local communities and promoting rural development and better living conditions for rural populations, including smallholder and family farmers,

Welcoming the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

⁴⁶⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁴⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴⁷¹ Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

⁴⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁴⁷³ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁴⁷⁴ See resolution [73/284](#).

⁴⁷⁵ See resolution [72/73](#).

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Recognizing that sustainable consumption and production in tourism is aimed at increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by improving resource use and reducing ecosystem degradation and pollution along the entire tourism value chain, and that a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating along the value chain, from tourism service providers, to adjacent communities, to tourists, can ensure the sustainability of the sector,

Recalling the adoption of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012,⁴⁷⁶ recalling also the extension of its mandate until 31 December 2030, pursuant to resolution 76/202 of 17 December 2021, and the launching of the sustainable tourism programme of the Framework, and encouraging further implementation through capacity-building projects and initiatives to support sustainable tourism,

Reaffirming the first African Charter for Sustainable and Responsible Tourism at the meeting of African ministers of tourism held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 10 November 2016 on the sidelines of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which outlines the way forward for the application of the principles of sustainability and accountability in the tourism sector in Africa,

Taking note of the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism and its role in accelerating climate action and advancing the tourism sector towards a sustained, sustainable and resilient economic growth pathway,

Taking note also of the role of the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative in addressing plastic pollution in the context of the tourism sector,

Welcoming the holding of the high-level thematic debate on sustainable tourism convened by the President of the General Assembly in April 2024, as an important milestone to work towards a concerted approach on tourism resilience at the highest level and maximizing its contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Acknowledging that tourism was among the economic sectors hardest hit by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, stressing that the challenges require comprehensive solutions and international collaboration which contribute to strengthening the policies and financial support needed to sustain the livelihoods dependent on the sector, reduce inequalities, eradicate poverty and safeguard the benefits of tourism, including coastal tourism, in order to promote a more sustainable tourism model based on social inclusion and the conservation and protection of the environment while prioritizing safety and public health and addressing the impacts of COVID-19 on sustainable development, and acknowledging also that tourism is among the economic sectors hardest hit by conflicts and geopolitical tensions,

Reiterating that rebuilding tourism after the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic remains an opportunity for transformation, with a focus on leveraging its impact on destinations, fostering community-based models and building more sustainable, resilient and inclusive communities and businesses by harnessing innovation and public-private partnerships to foster investments in sustainable travel and infrastructure, targeted training and human resources development,

Welcoming the report on World Tourism Day 2023, entitled “Investing in people, planet and prosperity”, launched in Riyadh on 27 September 2023, which charts the work of the World Tourism Organization in uniting the sector in the face of crisis, leading tourism’s response and laying the foundations for a more inclusive and resilient future, with updates on work in every global region as well as in key areas, including gender equality, sustainability and climate action, education and upscaling skills, tourism governance and investments and fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, and recalling the first Global Youth Tourism Summit, held from 27 June to 3 July 2022 in Sorrento, Italy, to promote the engagement of young people in the development of sustainable tourism,

Taking note of the efforts made by Member States to promote sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection, as reflected in their national tourism policies and strategies, and stressing the importance of the sector’s becoming more sustainable, resilient, digital and accessible, including through supporting small and medium-sized enterprises with digital skills training, promoting private-public partnerships, strengthening digital infrastructure and connectivity, expanding access to digital payment for underserved service providers and promoting digital tourism and cultural ecosystems,

⁴⁷⁶ A/CONF.216/5, annex.

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Reaffirming the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,⁴⁷⁷ the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity⁴⁷⁸ and the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,

Looking forward to the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Costa Rica and France, to be held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025, the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Seville, Spain, from 30 June to 3 July 2025, and the Second World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Qatar from 4 to 6 November 2025,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;⁴⁷⁹

2. *Recognizes* that sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, represents an important driver of sustainable, economic growth, social and cultural development, as well as decent job creation and entrepreneurship for all, the promotion of climate resilience, environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction in tourist activities and destinations, which can have a positive impact on livelihoods, income generation and education, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status, and thus can contribute to the fight against poverty and hunger, and that it can contribute directly to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁸⁰ and the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Also recognizes* the potential of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, in eradicating poverty by improving economic livelihoods in local communities, generating resources for community development programmes and projects and creating employment opportunities;

4. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society to place present and future generations' well-being at the centre of the recovery, enhancing collaboration between key relevant stakeholders along the tourism value chain, with recovery actions to be aligned with the needs of people, the planet and prosperity to accelerate the transformation to a sustainable, low-carbon and socially inclusive and accessible tourism path;

5. *Encourages* Member States, the international community and the private sector to support the creation of long-lasting synergies between public health and tourism, not only for the competitiveness of the tourism sector but also as a natural barrier for future pandemics;

6. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including international and regional organizations and the private sector, to scale up cooperation in ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation towards advancing sustainable and resilient tourism, as part of the effort to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of supportive fiscal measures for the protection and promotion of economic efficiency and employment in the sector in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis, encompassing investment and finance measures, strengthening governance and administrative capacity, supporting decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation for all, which create new momentum for economic growth and expand opportunities, including for women and young people, harnessing digital technology, innovation fostering training and building human capacity, for the successful recovery and resilience of the tourism sector;

8. *Encourages* cooperation between the investment and tourism sectors to advance solutions for unlocking finance, accelerating sustainable investments and contributing to sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions;

⁴⁷⁷ Resolution 76/258, annex.

⁴⁷⁸ Resolution 78/317, annex.

⁴⁷⁹ A/79/228.

⁴⁸⁰ Resolution 70/1.

9. *Emphasizes* the need to optimize the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits stemming from sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism activities, in all countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries;

10. *Also emphasizes* that sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, can contribute to sustainable development, in particular to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, and can improve the health and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women and young people, and can create significant opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the protection of natural areas by encouraging Indigenous Peoples and local communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect the natural and cultural heritage;

11. *Stresses* that the cultures, traditions and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in all their aspects, including women and young people, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted, as appropriate, in policy development for sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, and underlines the importance of promoting their participation in decision-making and all tourism operations that affect them and the need to ensure their free, prior and informed consent in the integration of their knowledge, heritage and values into sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

12. *Recalls* the invitation of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to Member States, international agencies and other relevant organizations to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector and in climate change plans and strategies, intertwining economic, social and cultural elements with climate change adaptation approaches and the preservation of relevant ecosystem services, and emphasizes the need for support and investments at all levels to enhance efforts for the implementation of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;⁴⁸¹

13. *Underlines*, in this regard, the importance of establishing, at the national level, where necessary, appropriate policies, guidelines, institutions and regulations, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, for promoting and supporting sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, as well as cultural and rural tourism and agritourism, and minimizing any potential negative impact;

14. *Invites* Member States to enhance institutional coherence policy that supports funding mechanisms and initiatives for poverty eradication programmes and projects, including initiatives from community-based organizations and micro- and small private sector entities;

15. *Encourages* Member States to use sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, as well as cultural and rural tourism, as a tool to foster sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and financial inclusion and enable the formalization of the informal sector, the promotion of domestic resource mobilization and environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger, including the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources and the promotion of investment and entrepreneurship in sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, in accordance with their national development policies and legislation, which may include promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and their resilience and formalization, promoting cooperatives and facilitating access to financing through inclusive financial services, including microcredit initiatives for the poor, women and young people, Indigenous Peoples, older persons, persons with disabilities and local communities in all areas, including rural areas;

16. *Encourages* the development of tourism infrastructure and the promotion of tourism diversification, including through public-private partnerships, as a way to improve livelihoods, foster job creation for local communities, the preservation of their way of life, culture and heritage and the promotion of the three dimensions of sustainable development, while simultaneously inviting Member States to take measures to protect the environment and the sociocultural heritage of a destination;

17. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies to support the coordination of regional and/or international sustainable tourism development frameworks, as appropriate, in order to assist countries in promoting sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection;

⁴⁸¹ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

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18. *Underlines* the importance of ensuring responsible resource management, addressing the negative impacts of unbalanced tourism, respecting environmental and sociocultural capacities and conducting an environmental impact assessment that does not present additional cost commitments, in accordance with national legislation, for the development of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism opportunities;

19. *Stresses* the need to ensure the integration of sustainable consumption and production patterns in the tourism sector, including by identifying and adopting tourism-planning approaches aimed at improving efficiency in the use of resources;

20. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to make use of the “Tourism for SDGs platform” launched during the 2018 high-level political forum on sustainable development as a partnership tool aimed at advancing the sustainable development of tourism and its contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals;

21. *Underlines* the need to foster resilient tourism development to deal with shocks, taking into account the vulnerability of the tourism sector to emergencies, as well as the importance of social protection for tourism workers, and invites Member States to develop national strategies for rehabilitation after shocks, including through private-public cooperation and the diversification of activities and products;

22. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures, in the context of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism initiatives, to ensure the full empowerment of women, including the equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

23. *Also emphasizes* the need for effective measures, in the context of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism initiatives, to help to ensure the equal participation of young people and women, persons with disabilities and older persons at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas and to promote the effective economic empowerment, including through international cooperation, of women, young people, persons with disabilities and older persons in sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism activities, mainly through decent job and income creation;

24. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations system, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, to promote sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, as an instrument that can contribute to achieving those Goals, in particular when it comes to eradicating extreme poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

25. *Acknowledges* the opportunities that the new digital transformation of the tourism sector offers, and calls upon Member States and relevant stakeholders to foster smart solutions that integrate knowledge from traditional and non-traditional data sources, supporting related capacity-building activities and ensuring the long-term participation of local communities and the overall strengthening of a more holistic, evidence-driven approach to sustainable development in tourism;

26. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations system to provide support to tourism stakeholders at all levels in their efforts to acquire and utilize the expertise needed for the digital transformation of their businesses and destinations and to support efforts to enhance the available data with georeferenced, spatial components for the generation of more precise and timely information for tourism;

27. *Acknowledges* the statistical framework for measuring the sustainability of tourism, developed by the World Tourism Organization and adopted at the twenty-fifth session of its General Assembly, in October 2023, and endorsed by the Statistical Commission in March 2024,⁴⁸² as the first sector-specific model to go beyond gross domestic product metrics, assessing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of tourism while providing principles, definitions and indicators for evaluations at the national and subnational levels, enabling the generation of reliable, comparable data that are critical to realizing the sector’s full potential;

28. *Recognizes* the importance of investment in education and training, focusing on issues specific to tourism, in order to enhance competitiveness, and encourages regional and international institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, taking into account the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits of such activities;

⁴⁸² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 4 (E/2024/24)*, chap. I, sect. C, decision 55/115.

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29. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, in particular the World Tourism Organization, United Nations bodies and other organizations, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, and to assist, as appropriate, in strengthening legislative or policy frameworks for sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, including those for environmental protection and the conservation of natural and cultural heritage;

30. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, other organizations and multilateral financial institutions to provide technical assistance to Governments, upon request and as appropriate, in identifying needs as well as opportunities to enhance the contribution of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, to poverty eradication, including by ensuring wider community benefits and promoting tourism, including ecotourism activities, as a viable and sustainable economic development option;

31. *Encourages* the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations, within existing mandates and resources, the public and private sectors and other relevant stakeholders to develop awareness-raising materials that target local development, the empowerment of women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth entrepreneurship and innovation, and the protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions in order to ensure the sustainability of the tourism sector and its contribution to a country's development objectives;

32. *Invites* relevant stakeholders to provide, upon request and as appropriate, technical assistance to assist in building the capacity, including for marketing and product positioning, of local communities, social and solidarity economy organizations and enterprises, including cooperatives and micro-, small and medium-sized businesses involved in sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism activities;

33. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, as a means to achieve economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve living standards in developing countries, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have the potential to promote sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism;

34. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders to consider joining the framework of the International Network of Sustainable Tourism Observatories of the World Tourism Organization as a way to promote socially, economically and environmentally sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, and to support better informed sustainable tourism policies around the world, mainly through the identification and dissemination of best practices and enhanced awareness of and capacity-building for sustainability among tourism stakeholders;

35. *Calls for* support and engagement from Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, notably the World Tourism Organization, financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, to ensure inclusive processes in order to promote sustainable tourism as an enabler of sustainable development for local communities and to cater to the needs of populations and businesses, notably to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, for which tourism represents the main source of income, so as to diversify their skills, customer base and revenue streams, including through sufficient investments in skills development and training programmes, access to science and technology, promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, to strengthen approaches that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, all of which have the potential to drive innovation in tourism towards sustainability and, besides mitigating its climate and environmental impacts, can result in sustainable management of scarce natural resources and fragile ecosystems, and calls upon all stakeholders to take into account that the resilience of tourism will depend on the sector's ability to balance the needs of people and the planet for prosperity;

36. *Acknowledges* that addressing challenges, such as the strengthening of health and hygiene measures to boost the safety and confidence of travellers and enhancing safe cross-border travel, continues to be relevant, and calls for strengthening public awareness about the important role of sustainable and resilient tourism for a country's sustainable development and the need to build more resilient and inclusive communities and businesses;

37. *Encourages* the holding of further high-level thematic events on tourism, to be convened in 2025 by the President of the General Assembly in cooperation with the World Tourism Organization, as a regular platform of consultation on tourism in the United Nations system, to build on the work already begun, with a view to advancing towards a concerted approach on tourism at the highest level and maximizing its contribution to the sustainability agenda;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its eighty-first session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a

report on the implementation of the present resolution, including action-oriented and practical recommendations on ways and means to promote and strengthen sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, as a tool for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, taking into account relevant reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field.

RESOLUTION 79/221

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/441/Add.1, para. 8)⁴⁸³

79/221. Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 72/233 of 20 December 2017, 73/246 of 20 December 2018, 74/234 of 19 December 2019, 75/230 of 21 December 2020, 76/218 of 17 December 2021, 77/179 of 14 December 2022, 78/164 of 19 December 2023 and all other resolutions related to the eradication of poverty,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement,⁴⁸⁴ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁸⁵ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁴⁸⁶ welcoming the convening of the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) held in Nairobi, from 5 to 9 June 2023, and welcoming also the convening of the twelfth session of the World Urban Forum, in Cairo, from 4 to 8 November 2024,

⁴⁸³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

⁴⁸⁴ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁴⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴⁸⁶ Resolution 71/256, annex.

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development⁴⁸⁷ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁴⁸⁸ and looking forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain, from 30 June to 3 July 2025,

Welcoming the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2024 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up,

Recalling the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,⁴⁸⁹ welcoming the adoption of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity,⁴⁹⁰ and looking forward to the adoption of the outcome document of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Reaffirming its resolution 75/233 of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and its general guidelines and principles, as well as its resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2020/23 of 22 July 2020, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to better position the United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴⁹¹ as well as the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴⁹² and recognizing the links between disaster resilience and poverty eradication and in this regard the need for a broader and more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an overarching objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, of which the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an integral part, as well as an ethical, social, political, environmental and economic imperative for all humankind and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly in Africa, in the least developed countries, in landlocked developing countries, in small island developing States and in some middle-income countries, as well as countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, and underlining the importance of addressing the multidimensional nature of development and poverty and accelerating sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, including full, productive employment and decent work for all, with a view to reducing inequalities within and among countries,

Noting with concern the insufficient progress made in reducing the non-income dimensions of poverty, and noting with concern also that, after steadily declining for more than a decade, global hunger is once again on the rise, affecting as many as between 713 million and 757 million people in 2023, which represents an increase of 152 million since the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and that conflicts, drought, flooding, adverse impacts of climate change, food loss and waste and the COVID-19 pandemic, among other factors, have exacerbated the food insecurity situation in many parts of the world, with those in vulnerable situations, including women, girls, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, older persons, persons with disabilities, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, being specially affected,

⁴⁸⁷ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴⁸⁸ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁴⁸⁹ Resolution 76/258, annex.

⁴⁹⁰ Resolution 78/317, annex.

⁴⁹¹ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁴⁹² Resolution 77/289, annex.

Recognizing that trade and development can contribute to the eradication of poverty and that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development therefore has an important role to play in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Recognizing also that the feminization of poverty persists and that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an indispensable requirement for women's economic empowerment and sustainable development, and acknowledging the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty,

Concerned that the global economy is still facing difficult macroeconomic conditions and that, in recent years, poverty reduction has continued to stagnate in developing countries, owing to, inter alia, the global economic slowdown, conflicts and the vulnerability of States to climate change and disasters, noting the heightened international policy uncertainty with regard to trade and weaker global growth and that per capita gross domestic product growth in many regions is significantly below the rates needed to eradicate poverty, and reiterating that those left behind are becoming increasingly harder to reach, especially those living in rural areas and in vulnerable situations,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Noting with concern that the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical tensions and conflicts continue to pose a serious challenge to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of ending poverty by 2030, making the implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) and the world's pledge to leave no one behind and to endeavour to reach those furthest behind first especially challenging, with approximately 692 million people estimated to live in extreme poverty in 2024,

Noting with great concern that most people living in extreme poverty are children, who are more than twice as likely as adults to experience extreme poverty, despite accounting for less than one third of the total population,

Underlining that the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027), on the theme "Accelerating global actions for a world without poverty", is important for maintaining the momentum generated by the implementation of the Second Decade towards poverty eradication and ensuring that markets work better for people living in poverty,

Reaffirming that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, that its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development, that increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification, biodiversity loss and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and that the survival of many societies and of the biological support systems of the planet is at risk, which further threatens food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and thus requires urgent action to maintain, preserve and sustain the development gains achieved in the past decades,

Urging all countries that have not yet done so to ratify and accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁴⁹³ encouraging parties to review its implementation, committing to making the Convention an effective instrument to deter, detect, prevent and counter corruption and bribery, prosecute those involved in corrupt activities and recover and return stolen assets to their country of origin, as appropriate, encouraging the international community to develop good practices on asset return, expressing support for the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations and the World Bank and other international initiatives that support the recovery of stolen assets, urging that

⁴⁹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

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regional conventions against corruption be updated and ratified, and striving to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows,

Committed to working to strengthen regulatory frameworks at all levels to further increase the transparency and accountability of financial institutions and the corporate sector, as well as public administrations, and to strengthening international cooperation and national institutions to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism,

Recognizing the importance of supporting countries in accelerating their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and to promote the empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including women, children and youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons,

Reaffirming the political declarations of the high-level meetings on health convened under the auspices of the General Assembly during the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions⁴⁹⁴ as efforts to highlight the importance of health on the high-level political agenda, recognizing that respecting the human right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and building equitable national health systems are essential to achieve universal health coverage, to build prevention, preparedness and response to pandemics, as well as other health emergencies, and to ending epidemics such as tuberculosis, thus contributing to the eradication of poverty,

Underlining the primary responsibility of Member States to promote universal health coverage that comprises universal and equitable access to quality health services and ensures affordable and quality service delivery, especially through primary healthcare and social protection mechanisms, with the support of enhanced international cooperation and with a view to providing access to health services for all, including those who are in vulnerable situations, and underlining also that women and children are particularly affected by disasters and outbreaks,

Welcoming the launch of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty and highlighting the importance of joining global efforts to address the common challenges of food security, nutrition and social development,

Recognizing the centrality of mobilizing financial and non-financial resources for development at the national and international levels and the effective use of those resources, as well as the importance of policy coherence and a coordinated approach that involves participation at all levels by all actors to promote an enabling environment for sustainable development, and of reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the 2030 Agenda, which builds upon the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals,

Underscoring that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels, including well-functioning, efficient and transparent tax systems, and acknowledging the important role that multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with the private sector, can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development,

Reaffirming that official development assistance remains an important source of financing for development in developing countries,

Emphasizing the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty and supporting sustained economic growth and thus in contributing to achieving sustainable development in developing countries,

Taking note of the work done under the inter-agency, system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication coordinating the efforts of the United Nations system in its advisory and programmatic support to Member States, involving more than 21 agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, and encouraging the alignment of that work with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Underlining the priority and urgency given by Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

⁴⁹⁴ Resolution 78/3, annex, resolution 78/4, annex, resolution 78/5, annex, and resolution 79/2, annex.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁹⁵ reviewing recent progress made in implementing the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027), assessing the progress made, gaps and challenges in eradicating poverty and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, outlining a summary of work by the United Nations system to implement the inter-agency, system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication and presenting recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly;

2. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening national statistical capacity and monitoring systems to ensure access to data that are of high quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, harnessing partnerships, fostering the global exchange of ideas and experiences and showcasing innovative and efficient initiatives and strategies to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities within and among countries and promote decent work for all;

3. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Third Decade is to maintain the momentum generated by the implementation of the Second Decade and to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁹⁶ and its Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 1, and their objective of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first, as well as other internationally agreed development goals;

4. *Also reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and that the role of national policies and development strategies for the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication cannot be overemphasized, and recognizes that increased effective national efforts should be complemented by concrete, effective and supportive international programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

5. *Notes with concern* that the world as a whole is not on track to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030, and stresses the resolve to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere as well as the efforts to reduce, at least by half, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its forms and dimensions, according to national definitions;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* that, while there has been progress in reducing poverty, such progress remains uneven, with 1.1 billion people in 110 developing countries still living in multidimensional poverty, this number continues to be significant and unacceptably high, the levels of inequality in income, wealth and opportunities remain high or are increasing within and between many countries, and the non-income dimensions of poverty and deprivation, such as access to inclusive and equitable quality education or basic health services, and relative poverty remain major concerns;

7. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),⁴⁹⁷ held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

8. *Recognizes* that, despite its devastating impacts, the COVID-19 pandemic offers an opportunity to put forward policies for an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery, including by promoting, inter alia, investment in agriculture, food security and nutrition, decent jobs, including sustainable job opportunities, universal health coverage, quality education and social protection systems to eradicate poverty, protect people in vulnerable situations, reduce inequalities and keep micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises afloat, with the support of multi-stakeholder partnerships, and in this context takes note of the convening of the high-level event on jobs and social protection for poverty eradication by the Secretary-General, the Transforming Education Summit held in September 2022 and its pre-Summit held in Paris, the United Nations Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment, held in Rome, and the Tokyo Compact on Global Nutrition for Growth of the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit;

9. *Calls upon* the international community, including Member States and the organizations of the United Nations development system, including the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, in accordance with their mandates, to continue to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations

⁴⁹⁵ A/79/246.

⁴⁹⁶ Resolution 70/1.

⁴⁹⁷ Resolution 78/1, annex.

development agenda and to urgently take comprehensive and targeted measures to address the root causes and challenges of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, hunger and all forms of malnutrition, in the light of their negative impacts on sustainable development, through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels, in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, and calls upon donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners in a position to do so to support the effective national efforts of developing countries in this regard through predictable financial resources and technical assistance on bilateral and multilateral bases;

10. *Also calls upon* the international community, including Member States, to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty, and, in view of the negative impact of all forms of inequality, including gender inequality and inequality within and between countries, on poverty, emphasizes the importance of structural transformation that leads to inclusive and sustainable industrialization for employment creation and poverty reduction, investing in sustainable agriculture and developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all, enhancing interconnectivity and achieving access to energy, and improving access to financial services, as well as promoting decent work in the rural economy, improving access to quality education, promoting quality healthcare services, including through the acceleration of the transition towards equitable access to universal health coverage, providing affordable and secure housing for people in vulnerable situations, advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, recognizing, valuing, reducing and redistributing women's disproportionate share of unpaid work, expanding social protection coverage, climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating inequality within and between countries and social exclusion, especially of the furthest behind;

11. *Recognizes* that poverty reduction also requires increasing productive capacity sustainably, and in this regard recalls the 2030 Agenda, and recognizes the contribution that economic growth and structural transformation through, inter alia, increased productivity and a healthy and well-educated workforce, can make in reducing poverty in developing countries, and in this regard recognizes the importance of strengthening cooperation, including by considering increasing the allocation of the necessary means of implementation, such as financing, technology transfers on mutually agreed terms and capacity-building, so as to, inter alia, accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrialization and digital transformation and expand the production of vaccines, medical equipment and agricultural and industrial goods and strengthen the services sector, with a view to achieving greater economic diversification and technological development and innovation, while promoting inclusive labour markets, as well as decent job creation and prosperity, and generating fiscal resources for the implementation and promotion of inclusive economic public policies to combat inequalities and eradicate poverty, in particular extreme poverty, to leave no one behind;

12. *Also recognizes* the urgent need to address poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, which will lead to rich payoffs across the Sustainable Development Goals, and encourages the international community to enhance international cooperation and to devote resources to developing rural and urban areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries and to supporting smallholder farmers, including women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries;

13. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, including organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to share good practices relating to programmes and policies that address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty and promote the active participation of those living in extreme poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda;

14. *Welcomes* the contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, in this regard recalls the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, and its outcome document,⁴⁹⁸ reaffirms that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to achieving the overarching goal of eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and

⁴⁹⁸ Resolution 73/291, annex.

commits to strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of the outcome of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty of promoting and supporting the integration of decent work and poverty eradication into national and international policies, strategies and programmes, with a particular focus on those who risk being left behind, by, inter alia, implementing measures to formalize employment, consider introducing or strengthening minimum wages, guarantee respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining rights, combat all forms of discrimination in employment and end child and forced labour, including in agriculture and rural areas;

16. *Notes with concern* the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, with 191 million people unemployed, globally in 2024, recognizes that decent work for all remains one of the best routes out of poverty, and in this regard invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to continue to assist Member States, in particular developing countries, in adopting policies consistent with the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session, and takes note with appreciation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, launched by the Secretary-General jointly with the International Labour Organization;

17. *Recognizes* that access to inclusive and equitable quality education has far-reaching impacts on poverty and intergenerational poverty traps, and stresses the need to increase the investment in human capital in order to strengthen the wage-based comparative advantage of workers and enable people, including those in vulnerable situations to realize their potential and to facilitate the structural transformation of developing economies by investing in affordable, universal health coverage; universal social protection; universally accessible quality education and training, including digital skills training; and decent job creation, especially for young people, women and persons with disabilities;

18. *Notes with concern* that, since the pandemic struck, more than 1.6 billion children and young people were affected by closures of educational institutions, with 249 million children and young people between the ages of 6 and 18 worldwide projected to be out of school in 2023, with a disproportionate impact on girls and women, the poorest and those in vulnerable situations, in this regard recognizes that substantial and efficiently spent investments are needed to improve the quality of learning and access to education and in order to enable millions of people to acquire skills for decent work, and takes note with appreciation of the report of the International Commission on Financing Global Education Opportunity and the recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;

19. *Encourages* the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, the poor and people in vulnerable situations, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, as established by the 2030 Agenda, which builds upon the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and addresses their unfinished business, improving tax systems and access to financial services, including affordable microfinance and credit, removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, encouraging the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, emphasizing the important role of national efforts aimed at bringing workers from the informal to the formal economy, guided, as appropriate, by the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204), of the International Labour Organization, complemented by national efforts on effective social policies, including social protection floors, and in this regard takes note of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), of the International Labour Organization;

20. *Recognizes* that industrial development and productive capacities are crucial for structural transformation and sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and in this regard encourages the international community to help developing countries to boost industrial development, digital transformation and innovation, foster the productive capacities, and to support developing countries with adequate financial resources, respect national policy space for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments and effective international support measures, particularly in the areas of technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and debt management;

21. *Commits* to the promotion of a universal, rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, as well as meaningful trade

liberalization, and underscores that the multilateral trading system should contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, providing policy space for national development objectives, poverty eradication and sustainable development, consistent with relevant international rules and countries' commitments, and promote export-led growth in the developing countries through, inter alia, preferential trade access for developing countries, targeted special and differential treatment that responds to the development needs of individual countries, in particular least developed countries, and the elimination of trade barriers that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization agreements;

22. *Encourages* the international community to strengthen cooperation on food and energy security, noting that more international aid and cooperation in the distribution of food to countries in need may be required to avoid repeating the flaws in the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, and emphasizes the urgent need to rectify any trade distorting measures that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules in world agricultural markets and to contribute to the facilitation of market access for products from developing countries, and the efforts to avoid a food crisis by ensuring that consumers have access to affordable healthy diets, in particular in low-income and emerging market economies;

23. *Reaffirms* that, while social protection has proved to be effective in reducing poverty and inequality, including non-contributory social protection programmes and cash transfers, coverage remains extremely low in countries with the highest poverty rates, also reaffirms that investments and innovation in the social sector, in particular in education and health, contribute to the alleviation of poverty and reduction of inequalities and enhance human resource development, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring that social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, are consistent with national development strategies, well designed, efficiently operated, responsive to shocks and sustainable in the long term;

24. *Stresses* the importance of taking comprehensive and targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and of achieving substantial coverage of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, and encourages Member States to continue to develop and implement social protection floors based on national priorities, paying particular attention to women, children, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent and persons with disabilities;

25. *Reaffirms* its commitment to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to fostering liveability and a vibrant urban economy and to taking steps to ensure that local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies;

26. *Acknowledges* that good governance at the national and international levels and sustainable, inclusive, sustained and equitable economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work for all, and social integration, rising productivity and a favourable environment, including public and private investment, inter alia, public-private partnerships in a wide range of areas and entrepreneurship, are necessary to eradicate poverty, to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, and to realize a rise in living standards, and that corporate social responsibility initiatives play an important role in maximizing the impact of public and private investment;

27. *Stresses* the importance of using multidimensional indicators and developing transparent measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product in order to effectively reflect the reality of the populations of all developing countries, eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and reduce inequality everywhere, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda, and encourages the United Nations system to continue to support developing countries in capacity development in such areas as building national statistical systems, data collection, data analysis and disaggregation, policy formulation and the mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals into national development plans and strategies;

28. *Recognizes* that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of the natural resources of the planet, and stresses the importance of conserving and sustainably using oceans and seas, freshwater resources, forests, mountains and drylands and protecting biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife, as well as promoting sustainable tourism, tackling water scarcity and water pollution, strengthening cooperation on desertification, dust storms, degraded land and soil and drought, promoting resilience and disaster risk reduction, addressing decisively

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation and implementing the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns;⁴⁹⁹

29. *Also recognizes* that sustainable, inclusive, sustained and equitable economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and stresses that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment and by ensuring greater coherence among macroeconomic and social policies at all levels;

30. *Stresses* the importance of policies and actions that are not just gender-responsive but that actively seek to advance the goal of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as to address longer-term structural issues, including structural constraints faced by women as economic agents, and to remove any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy, by, inter alia, undertaking legislation and administrative reforms, as appropriate, to give women equal rights with men in sociopolitical and economic decision-making and access to economic resources and to promote the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities, including through paid maternity and parental leave and the recognition, evaluation, reduction and redistribution of the disproportionate work burden of women engaged in unpaid work, including domestic and care work, encourages the private sector, in accordance with national legislation, to contribute to advancing gender equality by striving to ensure women's full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and equal opportunities, as well as by protecting them against discrimination and abuse in the workplace, and underlines that, globally, gross domestic product could increase significantly if every country achieved gender equality and increased the participation of women in the formal labour force;

31. *Emphasizes* the reference in the 2030 Agenda to the need to ensure the significant mobilization of financial and non-financial resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, as well as regional, subregional and interregional cooperation, in order to provide predictable means for all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions;

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

33. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action⁵⁰⁰ and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the implementation of their fundamental principles, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

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

35. *Emphasizes* that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources;

36. *Reaffirms* that the reform of the international financial architecture is an important step towards building greater trust in the multilateral system, commends ongoing reform efforts, calls for even more urgent and ambitious

⁴⁹⁹ A/CONF.216/5, annex.

⁵⁰⁰ A/63/539, annex.

action to ensure that the international financial architecture becomes more efficient, more equitable, fit for the world of today and responsive to the challenges faced by developing countries in closing the Sustainable Development Goals financing gap, and stresses that the reform of the international financial architecture should place the 2030 Agenda at its centre, with an unwavering commitment to investing in the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions;

37. *Recognizes* that private business activity, entrepreneurship, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation and that private international capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment, along with a stable international financial system, are vital complements to national development efforts, also recognizes that more can be done to create competitive business and investment climates in support of sustainable development that are well placed to attract private sector investment and participation, and encourages an increase in the volume, quality, in particular its alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, diversification and long-term nature of foreign direct investment to all developing countries;

38. *Notes* that an important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private, and through appropriately designed risk-sharing instruments, including co-investments, public-private partnerships and guarantees, and also notes that it can support improved tax collection, help to strengthen domestic enabling environments and build essential public services and can also be used to unlock additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development;

39. *Stresses* the importance of mobilizing greater domestic support towards the fulfilment of official development assistance commitments, including by raising public awareness, providing disaggregated data on aid effectiveness and demonstrating tangible results, encourages partner countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to achieve development goals and targets, also encourages the publication of forward-looking plans that increase the clarity, predictability and transparency of future development cooperation, in accordance with national budget allocation processes, and urges countries to track and report resource allocations for advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

40. *Calls upon* the international community to ensure that official development assistance and support for fiscal capacity are targeted and scaled up for developing countries, and to increase investment in digital, care, quality of decent jobs, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including in digitalization, data collection and trade routes, in order to eradicate extreme poverty and make sustained progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

41. *Welcomes* that, according to data from 2023, official development assistance increased by 1.8 per cent in real terms from 2022 and that net bilateral official development assistance flows (country-to-country) to the least developed countries increased in real terms by 3 per cent in 2023 compared with 2022, but expresses concern that official development assistance was, on average, 0.37 per cent of the aggregate donor gross national income, below the commitment of 0.7 per cent, reiterates that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial and that, for many least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, official development assistance remains the largest source of external financing, and therefore emphasizes the importance of the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the national target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries to scale up and fulfil their official development assistance commitments;

42. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to strengthen United Nations funding for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, through voluntary contributions to existing poverty-related system-wide funds;

43. *Welcomes* the ongoing work by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Third Decade, acknowledges the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, in this regard emphasizes the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development in accelerating poverty eradication and effectively implementing the Third Decade, and that the organizations of the United Nations development system must be driven by national priorities, including through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, with the development of national capacities and development strategies in developing countries continuing to be a core area of focus, and operate in an integrated, coordinated and coherent manner, through development programmes and projects that address poverty eradication as their underlying objective, within their respective mandates, in order to ensure that gains are irreversible,

making full use of the interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations development system, and encourages the use of diverse strategies;

44. *Calls upon* the international community to give priority to addressing the impacts of natural disasters, climate change, conflicts and major outbreaks of disease, which are severely hampering efforts to achieve poverty eradication and reduce inequality, in particular in developing countries;

45. *Also calls upon* the international community to accelerate actions to end hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, and to ensure the realization of the right to adequate food for all, including through access to sufficient, safe and nutritious foods all year round, the promotion of sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems, as well as safe, nutritious and healthy diets;

46. *Recognizes* the importance of addressing the diverse needs of 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 many middle-income countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, and therefore requests the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that these diverse and specific development needs are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies, with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries;

47. *Welcomes* the thirty-second commemoration, on 17 October 2024, of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, invites all States, organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations concerned and interested national organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to consider organizing activities for the thirty-third commemoration, in 2025, of the International Day, in order to raise public awareness of efforts to promote the eradication of poverty and extreme poverty in all countries, and in this regard recognizes the useful role that the observance of the International Day continues to play in raising public awareness and mobilizing all stakeholders in the fight against poverty and promoting the active participation of those living in extreme poverty in the design and implementation of programmes and policies that affect them, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the Third Decade, including the progress made, gaps, as well as challenges faced in the eradication of poverty, in particular in developing countries and comprehensive action-oriented recommendations to accelerate progress towards eradication of poverty;

49. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)”, unless otherwise agreed.

RESOLUTION 79/222

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/441/Add.2, para. 7)⁵⁰¹

79/222. Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006, 63/231 of 19 December 2008, 65/175 of 20 December 2010, 67/225 of 21 December 2012, 69/235 of 19 December 2014, 71/242 of 21 December 2016, 73/247 of 20 December 2018, 75/231 of 21 December 2020 and 77/180 of 14 December 2022,

⁵⁰¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Austria, Germany, Portugal, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

Recalling also the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda recognized, inter alia, the critical importance of industrial development for developing countries, as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition,

Welcoming the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit, held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023,⁵⁰² and urging timely action to ensure its full implementation,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Recalling the necessity of a strong United Nations development system and an effective collaboration between the United Nations and the international financial institutions to achieve the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming its resolution [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016 and its resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and its general guidelines and principles, as well as its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018, and welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to better position the United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming also the Paris Agreement⁵⁰³ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵⁰⁴ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reaffirming further the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito in October 2016,⁵⁰⁵

Taking note of the outcome documents of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi in 2016⁵⁰⁶ and the fifteenth session, held in Bridgetown in October 2021,⁵⁰⁷

Recalling its resolution [70/293](#) of 25 July 2016 on the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016–2025), in which it underlined the need for the African continent to take urgent action to advance inclusive and sustainable industrialization as a key element of furthering economic diversification and value addition, building

⁵⁰² Resolution [78/1](#), annex.

⁵⁰³ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21

⁵⁰⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁵⁰⁵ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁵⁰⁶ [TD/519](#), [TD/519/Add.1](#), [TD/519/Add.2](#) and [TD/519/Add.2/Corr.1](#).

⁵⁰⁷ [TD/541](#), [TD/541/Add.1](#) and [TD/541/Add.2](#).

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resilient and sustainable infrastructure, creating jobs, fostering innovation and thus reducing poverty and contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063,

Recalling also its resolution [72/233](#) of 20 December 2017, in which it proclaimed the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) and emphasized the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty,

Recalling further the eighteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held in Abu Dhabi in November 2019, and the Abu Dhabi Declaration,⁵⁰⁸ and the fifteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held in Lima in December 2013, and the Lima Declaration: towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development,⁵⁰⁹ in which the General Conference notably reaffirmed the unique mandate of the Organization and laid the foundation for its upcoming work to support member States in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

Noting the ongoing efforts to implement the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, adopted in March 2022 at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,⁵¹⁰ the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, adopted in May 2024 at the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States,⁵¹¹ and the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, and recognizing that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in achieving sustainable development and the need, among other things, for improved coordination and better and focused support by the United Nations development system,

Taking note of the Strategic Framework for Partnering with Middle-Income Countries⁵¹² adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in its resolution GC.18/Res.9 of 7 November 2019,⁵¹³ entitled “Inclusive and sustainable industrial development in middle-income countries”,

Taking note also of the Small Island Developing States Strategy 2019–2025 of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, acknowledged by the General Conference of the Organization in its resolution GC.18/Res.3 of 7 November 2019,⁵¹⁴

Taking note further of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization strategy for post-conflict/-crisis situations,⁵¹⁵ which was taken note of by the Industrial Development Board of the Organization in its decision IDB.48/Dec.8 of 25 November 2020,⁵¹⁶

Taking note of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization Strategy for Africa, acknowledged by the General Conference of the Organization in its resolution GC.20/Res.1 of 1 December 2023,⁵¹⁷

Taking note also of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization Operational Strategy for the Least Developed Countries 2022–2031, welcomed by the General Conference of the Organization in its resolution GC.20/Res.3 of 1 December 2023,⁵¹⁸

Noting that inclusive and sustainable industrial development can effectively contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, integrating, in a balanced manner, the three dimensions of sustainable development,

⁵⁰⁸ See [GC.18/INF/4](#), resolution GC.18/Res.1.

⁵⁰⁹ See [GC.15/INF/4](#), resolution GC.15/Res.1.

⁵¹⁰ Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

⁵¹¹ Resolution [78/317](#), annex.

⁵¹² See [GC.18/3](#), decision IDB.47/Dec.7.

⁵¹³ See [GC.18/INF/4](#).

⁵¹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵¹⁵ [IDB.48/16/Rev.1](#)

⁵¹⁶ See [GC.19/2](#).

⁵¹⁷ See [GC.20/INF/4](#).

⁵¹⁸ *Ibid.*

Recognizing that multi-stakeholder partnerships and the resources, knowledge and ingenuity of the private sector, civil society, the scientific community, academia, philanthropy and foundations, parliaments, local authorities, volunteers and other stakeholders will be important in order to mobilize and share on mutually agreed terms knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources and complement the efforts of Governments,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

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

Acknowledging the industrial development reports prepared by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which the Organization examines the new era of industrial policy,⁵¹⁹ the future of industrialization in a post-pandemic world,⁵²⁰ industrializing in the digital age⁵²¹ and other topics to improve the contribution of industry to sustainable production and consumption, social inclusion, gender equality, decent work, productivity growth, technology and innovation, and resource efficiency, including but not limited to energy efficiency,

Reiterating that each country has the right and the primary responsibility to define its development strategies in accordance with its national priorities and in line with the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, noting the past withdrawals from the membership of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as the importance of member States in arrears fulfilling their obligations, and the potential impact on the Organization's capacity to deliver, and in this regard inviting all countries to align their support and development efforts towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing the importance for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of continuing to reach out to all States Members of the United Nations and of encouraging them to consider joining the Organization, in the spirit of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development and with a view to strengthening the means of implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 9 and other relevant and interlinked goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing also the importance of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in addressing the root causes of poverty by providing solutions, inter alia, for job creation, economic competitiveness and productive capability, through strengthening its efforts in promoting inclusive and sustainable development,

Noting with concern that global crises have slowed manufacturing growth in all least developed countries, setting back progress towards the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that the impact of these crises

⁵¹⁹ United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Industrial Development Report 2024: Turning Challenges into Sustainable Solutions – The New Era of Industrial Policy* (Vienna, 2024).

⁵²⁰ United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Industrial Development Report 2022: The Future of Industrialization in a Post-Pandemic World* (Vienna, 2021).

⁵²¹ United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Industrial Development Report 2020: Industrializing in the Digital Age* (Vienna, 2019).

on labour markets has also been particularly pronounced in middle-income developing countries, affecting their ability to leverage participation in production value chains as a source of employment and growth,

Emphasizing the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and supporting sustained economic growth, and thus in contributing to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, including the most vulnerable countries, and in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, while recognizing the significant challenges facing middle-income countries, and emphasizing further that countries in situations of conflict also need special attention,

Recognizing the diversity of ways to achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development and, in this connection, that each country has the primary responsibility for its own development and the right to determine its own development paths and appropriate strategies, in line with relevant international rules and commitments, taking into account different national capacities, needs and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging that building resilient, quality and sustainable infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, fostering innovation and achieving the interlinked targets of the other Sustainable Development Goals will be critical,

Stressing the importance of international industrial cooperation in promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, the creation of decent jobs, including for young people, inclusive economic growth, pollution control, knowledge networking, resource efficiency, access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, gender equality and the empowerment of all women, and opportunities for all members of society to participate in economic activities and to address major challenges and issues such as poverty, climate change, shifting demographics and growing inequalities,

Stressing also that the creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development,

Underscoring the importance of using science, technology and innovation, and entrepreneurship to build and maintain resilient industrial infrastructure and achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

Recalling the establishment, by its resolution 69/313, of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, and the launch, by its resolution 70/1, of the Mechanism, and looking forward to further collaboration between Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations system entities and other stakeholders to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

Recognizing the potential benefits for countries to transform their economies to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, by engaging with partners to integrate or implement concepts such as circular economy and Industry 4.0 for more sustainable industrial activity and manufacturing systems, according to national plans and priorities,

Recognizing also the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, and recognizing further in this regard that an enabling national environment is vital for mobilizing national resources, increasing productivity, fostering long-term and quality investment, encouraging the private sector and making effective use of international investment and assistance, and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community,

Emphasizing the important role of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in industrial development, as well as public-private partnerships and entrepreneurship and innovation, in meeting the challenges of sustainable development, and in this regard underlining the responsibility of private actors to create new business practices and models by applying innovative market-based solutions to social and environmental problems that are inclusive, environmentally friendly, respect human rights, provide equal opportunities for all women, youth, persons with disabilities and older persons and integrate frontier technologies that characterize the new industrial revolution and

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offer opportunities for society, but also raise concerns, such as the future of work and widening inequalities within and between nations, and therefore the need for international coordination, knowledge-sharing and targeted support,

Highlighting the fact that ensuring inclusive and sustainable industrial development requires consistent industrial policies and institutional frameworks that are duly supported by the necessary investment in industrial infrastructure, clean technology, climate change action, innovation, environmental technologies and skills development,

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 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,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;⁵²²

2. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption, on 2 December 2013, of the Lima Declaration: towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development, and the adoption, on 5 November 2019, of the Abu Dhabi Declaration, and looks forward to the outcomes of the twenty-first session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to be held in Saudi Arabia in November 2025;

3. *Reaffirms* the indivisible and inclusive nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵²³ while acknowledging that achieving inclusive and sustainable industrialization is integral to the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

4. *Recognizes* the unique mandate of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within the United Nations system, to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development and the important contribution to be made by that Organization, in partnership with other relevant private and public entities and stakeholders, including new multilateral development finance institutions and funds, to strengthening existing partnerships and networks at the global, regional and subregional levels, including South-South and triangular cooperation, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, in supporting the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, including all relevant Goals and targets;

5. *Also recognizes* the contribution of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, international trade and economic institutions and all other relevant entities in supporting the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrial development, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness and to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in promoting and strengthening efforts towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

6. *Further recognizes* that inclusive and sustainable industrial development can play a crucial role in the realization of other major development objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, since through inclusive and sustainable industrial development policies and practices, countries can achieve self-sustaining economic and social development in an environmentally sustainable framework;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote, within its mandate of inclusive and sustainable industrial development, shared prosperity from industry, economic competitiveness and environmentally sustainable industry through its four core functions, which include technical cooperation; policy advice, research and statistics; normative functions and standards and quality-related activities; and partnership-building for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of industrial development cooperation and acknowledges the response of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in addressing the immediate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, through the provision of essential goods, facilitating access to critical supplies, including for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and in supporting innovation and digital transformation to harness the full potential of new technologies, diversifying production, building manufacturing capacity and adapting infrastructure, moving

⁵²² See [A/79/158](#).

⁵²³ Resolution [70/1](#).

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towards sustainable consumption and production patterns in line with the 2030 Agenda, towards building back better and towards an inclusive, resilient and sustainable recovery;

9. *Reiterates* the policies, actions and objectives outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁵²⁴ to invest in promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development to effectively address major challenges such as growth and jobs, resources and energy efficiency, pollution and climate change, knowledge-sharing, innovation and social inclusion;

10. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of national and international resources and an enabling national and international environment are key drivers for sustainable development;

11. *Underlines* the potential benefits, for developing countries, of stepping up their efforts to finance their own development by improving domestic resource mobilization and promoting financing, spurred by a robust and vibrant industrial sector, in order to achieve a long-term impact through local, national and regional ownership;

12. *Emphasizes* that each country must take the primary responsibility for its own industrial development, that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and that the role of national policies, resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and also emphasizes that it is crucial to maintain capacity for effective industrial policy design and implementation, consistent with international obligations, and thereby take into account the regional strategies and policies agreed upon, as appropriate;

13. *Encourages* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to scale efforts to promote the creative economy and to develop cultural and creative industries which supports the acceleration of socioeconomic development and promotes inclusion, economic diversification and innovation towards sustainable development;

14. *Recalls* the launch in 2016 of the Global Infrastructure Forum, led by the multilateral development banks, also recalls the forums held in Bali, Indonesia, on 13 October 2018, and in London, from 6 to 8 October 2020, and looks forward to relevant cooperation to advance the linkages among infrastructure development, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation;

15. *Recalls with appreciation* the Group of 20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries, launched by the leaders of the Group of 20 at its Summit held in Hangzhou, China, in September 2016,⁵²⁵ which aims at strengthening the inclusive growth and development potential of Africa and the least developed countries through voluntary policy options, and looks forward to its implementation while urging the Group of 20 to continue to engage with other States Members of the United Nations in its work and to ensure that any Group of 20 initiatives complement and strengthen the United Nations system;

16. *Reaffirms* that women play a critical role in development, contribute to structural transformation, and are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty and inequalities, that women's full, effective and equal participation in all levels of and during the entire decision-making process and in the economy is vital in order to achieve sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity and that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals, including in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of further increasing cooperation to create synergies between inclusive and sustainable industrial development-relevant Sustainable Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goal 5, mainstreaming a gender perspective in industrial development cooperation and entrepreneurship, strengthening the empowerment of all women and girls, inter alia, through the exchange of best practices, mainstreaming gender in budget planning, gender lens investing, dedicated educational training and capacity-building programmes, increasing women's employment in decent jobs and market opportunities, and greater legal protection in the workplace to support women's economic leadership and mentorship, access to finance, technical assistance to women across value chains, especially in developing countries, the internationalization of women-owned and women-led small and medium-sized enterprises and the advancement of women's digital skills to scale up their contribution to inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

⁵²⁴ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁵²⁵ See A/71/380, annex.

18. *Stresses* the importance of inclusive and sustainable industrialization and access to technical and vocational training for creating decent jobs and livelihoods for youth, especially in developing countries;

19. *Emphasizes* that national efforts should be supported by development partners, as appropriate, and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries that aim to broaden their competitive export base by strengthening their capacities, facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies and enhancing the participation and integration of enterprises from developing countries, including micro- and small-scale industrial enterprises, into global value chains and markets, which can help to promote economic growth and development, while taking into account support for local and regional industrial development and value chains, as appropriate;

20. *Also emphasizes* the need for the international community and the private sector, as appropriate, to contribute to creating an enabling environment for sustainable industrial development;

21. *Stresses* that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance, and that processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally on mutually agreed terms, as well as capacity-building, are also critical;

22. *Recognizes* the importance of the role of the private sector, as well as the role of public-private partnerships, in meeting the challenges of sustainable development, and in this regard underlines the importance of strengthening existing and forging new partnerships and networks at the global, regional and subregional levels, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, and the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders towards achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

23. *Stresses* that a dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector is one of the many factors that can lead to narrowing income inequalities and to the development of social protection systems, as well as to reducing inequality within and among countries;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to organize global dialogues and promote multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to actively pursue its important role in the achievement of inclusive and sustainable industrial development and to advance the linkages with infrastructure development and innovation for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals;

25. *Notes* the continuing cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the entities of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, funds and programmes;

26. *Underscores* the continuing work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a global forum to disseminate knowledge and provide advice on industrial policies and strategies, successful industrialization experiences and best practices, as well as upcoming trends and challenges, as exemplified by the Multilateral Industrial Policy Forum, Global Manufacturing and Industrialization Summits, the International Vienna Energy and Climate Forums, and the Green Industry Conferences;

27. *Welcomes* the convening of the Multilateral Industrial Policy Forum 2024, organized by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held in Riyadh on 23 and 24 October 2024;

28. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting industrial innovation and mainstreaming science and technology into national productive systems;

29. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthened international cooperation to close all digital divides and expand inclusion in and the benefits of the digital economy for all, noting the close linkages between digital transformation, industrial development and economic growth, and the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in providing technical assistance to developing countries;

30. *Encourages* regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as a platform for international industrial cooperation aiming to promote investments and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, to disseminate inclusive and equitable policies and practices, as well as to foster opportunities for high quality and decent work, including for youth and women;

31. *Welcomes* the alignment by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of its medium-term programme framework with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycle, especially as set out in resolution [72/279](#);

32. *Notes with appreciation* the support provided by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate, to its member States, particularly the least developed countries, in their efforts to end hunger, foster sustainable supply chains and speed up climate action;

33. *Notes* the Programmes for Country Partnership of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a promising model to foster inclusive and sustainable industrial development for its member States, and looks forward to its continued expansion to achieve greater geographic coverage with due consideration to the specific needs of different countries, as stipulated in the Lima Declaration;

34. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, in participating in productive activities through, inter alia, the development of sustainable agro-industry and agribusiness that improves food security, eradicates hunger, creates jobs and is economically viable, and in this regard encourages new donors to support the unique work of the Organization in these regions;

35. *Encourages* supporting sustainable industrial production and trade based on principles of local development, local content, the economic development and wellbeing, health and safety of workers, the meeting of international product and process standards as well as vocational skills and entrepreneurship training, particularly for the integration of women and youth into the development process and to respond to local skills requirements;

36. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to support developing countries, upon request and in line with their development priorities, in achieving enhanced levels of inclusive and sustainable industrial development by assisting them in building sustainable productive and trade capacities, including through support for policies in the context of job creation and poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty;

37. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to support developing countries, upon request and in line with their development priorities, in building institutional capacities for promoting environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through programmes on resource-efficient and cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, and through continued cooperation with United Nations organizations and other organizations in order to support the achievement of multilateral environmental agreements and promote global goals on access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, including on the expansion of clean technologies, including renewable energy and energy efficiency in industry, and to promote technologies including green hydrogen;

38. *Encourages* the promotion of South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and the transfer, diffusion and adoption of technology on mutually agreed terms in building their engagement in international trade through the development of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises;

39. *Recognizes* that industrial safety gaps can cause significant damage to people, economies and the environment, and encourages setting and enforcing standards, developing governmental and corporate prevention strategies, providing training, outreach, education and technical assistance to address industrial hazards and avoid occupational accidents and work-related illnesses, while ensuring high productivity and efficiency of enterprises;

40. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate and resources, and in accordance with resolution GC.18/Res.7 of 7 November 2019, adopted by the General Conference at its eighteenth session,⁵²⁶ to advance and accelerate the technical meetings and consultations for experts from member States on circular economy, with a view to facilitating exchanges on best practices and emerging innovations;

41. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue strengthening its role in assisting developing countries to create and disseminate knowledge by, inter alia, making use of its global

⁵²⁶ See [GC.18/INF/4](#).

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network of investment and technology promotion offices, resource-efficient and cleaner production centres, centres for South-South industrial cooperation and international technology centres;

42. *Reiterates* the importance of promoting the creation and development of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy for achieving industrial development, economic dynamism, poverty and hunger eradication and job creation, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development, and in this regard recalls International Labour Organization recommendation No. 189 concerning job creation in small and medium-sized enterprises;

43. *Acknowledges* the importance of reporting on corporate sustainability, encourages companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and encourages industry, interested Governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practices and to facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences gained from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building;

44. *Also acknowledges* the importance of expanding the industrial policy space available to developing countries for inclusive and sustainable recovery and for continued progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

45. *Welcomes* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁵²⁷ notably the Common African Agro-Parks Programme, implemented within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, the Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, the mapping of regional and continental value chains for implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa, encourages the Organization to expedite the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016–2025) together with the African Union Commission, the African Union Development Agency, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the Economic Commission for Africa through partnerships built with the private and public sectors, donors and United Nations and international specialized agencies, and calls for a fourth Decade;

46. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the World Bank and the regional development banks to support industrial development through financial programmes, and encourages the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to work closely with regional development banks on the implementation of their regional strategies, including with the African Development Bank on the implementation of their industrialization strategy for Africa;

47. *Stresses* the importance of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate, to also support the efforts of middle-income countries to achieve a robust industrial transformation, including through the deployment of new technologies, the application of sustainable patterns promoting skills development, including in the use of the digital economy for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve sustainable development using, inter alia, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization Strategic Framework for Partnering with Middle-Income Countries, and also stresses the need to increase the access of developing countries to the means of implementation, including capacity-building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and financial support;

48. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to support, within its mandate, the periodic review of Sustainable Development Goal 9, on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation, during the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

49. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to contribute to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields through technological solutions provided by inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

⁵²⁷ [A/57/304](#), annex.

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50. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate, to contribute to and support the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity and the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, particularly those targets and priorities related to industrialization and the building of resilient economies;

51. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to contribute actively within its mandate to the discussions during the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Spain from 30 June to 3 July 2025, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which recognized, inter alia, the critical importance of industrial development for developing countries as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition;

52. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to contribute within its mandate to the Second World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Qatar from 4 to 6 November 2025, given the strong linkages between inclusive and sustainable industrialization and the three pillars of social development;

53. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, the sub-item entitled “Industrial development cooperation”.

RESOLUTION 79/223

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/441/Add.3, para. 19)⁵²⁸

79/223. Women in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/104 of 20 December 1995, 52/195 of 18 December 1997, 54/210 of 22 December 1999, 56/188 of 21 December 2001, 58/206 of 23 December 2003, 59/248 of 22 December 2004, 60/210 of 22 December 2005, 62/206 of 19 December 2007, 64/217 of 21 December 2009, 66/216 of 22 December 2011, 68/227 of 20 December 2013, 69/236 of 19 December 2014, 70/219 of 22 December 2015, 72/234 of 20 December 2017, 74/235 of 19 December 2019 and 77/181 of 14 December 2022 and all its other resolutions on women in development, and the resolutions and agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as the declarations adopted at its forty-ninth,⁵²⁹ fifty-fourth,⁵³⁰ fifty-ninth⁵³¹ and sixty-fourth sessions,⁵³²

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

⁵²⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

⁵²⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and E/2005/27/Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

⁵³⁰ *Ibid.*, 2010, *Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2010/27 and E/2010/27/Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

⁵³¹ *Ibid.*, 2015, *Supplement No. 7* (E/2015/27), chap. I, sect. C.

⁵³² *Ibid.*, 2020, *Supplement No. 7* (E/2020/27), chap. I, sect. A.

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,

Welcoming and reaffirming the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including through the Sustainable Development Goal on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, and recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full, equal and effective participation and leadership of women in decision-making and policymaking is necessary and will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda,

Deeply concerned that the world is not on track to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as agreed in the 2030 Agenda,

Recalling the commitment of completing the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals, including those related to maternal health and maternal mortality,

Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, by which it endorsed 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,

Reaffirming also the recognition in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and women's full and equal participation and leadership in the economy are vital to the achievement of sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity, and the commitment to enable women's equal access to decision-making processes and leadership,

Reaffirming further the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,⁵³³ the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",⁵³⁴ while noting with appreciation the adoption of the political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and looking forward to the upcoming thirtieth anniversary in 2025, and acknowledging the progress made since then, and the international commitments made at relevant United Nations summits and conferences in the area of gender equality and the empowerment of women, including in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁵³⁵ and the key actions for its further implementation,⁵³⁶

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution 79/1 entitled "The Pact for the Future" and its annexes were adopted,

Reaffirming the importance of supporting Agenda 2063, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, as well as its 10-year plan of action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive social and economic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, its continental programme, embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development⁵³⁷ and regional initiatives, which promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Reaffirming also the Paris Agreement⁵³⁸ and its early entry into force, encouraging parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵³⁹ that have not yet

⁵³³ *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.

⁵³⁴ Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁵³⁵ *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.

⁵³⁶ Resolution S-21/2, annex.

⁵³⁷ A/57/304, annex.

⁵³⁸ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁵³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Noting the importance of ensuring the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, and recognizing that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women is vital for achieving long-term climate goals,

Reaffirming the political declaration of the 2023 high-level meeting on universal health coverage,⁵⁴⁰ which recognizes that universal health coverage is fundamental to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, and looking forward to the high-level meeting on universal health coverage to be held in 2027 in New York, which aims to undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the declaration to identify gaps and solutions to accelerate progress towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030 and which also presents an opportunity to reinvigorate political momentum and build commitment in this regard,

Recalling its resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, which reaffirmed that promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, in accordance with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of relevant United Nations conferences and resolutions of the General Assembly, including through investing in the development of all women and girls and promoting their economic, social and political empowerment and full, equal and meaningful participation and equal access to leadership and representation at all levels, and promotion of equal access to and control over economic and productive resources, decent work, social protection, inclusive and equitable quality education, health and technology, addressing barriers to their empowerment and their realization and enjoyment of their human rights, including the need to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, is of fundamental importance and has a multiplier effect for achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Noting the importance of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular its funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, in facilitating the advancement and empowerment of women in development, in line with resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reiterating the importance and value of the mandate of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), welcoming the leadership of UN-Women in providing a strong voice for women and girls at all levels, and reaffirming its important role in leading, coordinating and promoting accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women,

Strongly condemning the persistence and pervasiveness of violence against women and girls, stressing the need to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces, both online and offline, including sexual and gender-based violence, and encouraging Member States to respond to all forms of violence against women and girls through multisectoral and coordinated approaches and to end impunity and to adopt specific preventive measures to protect women, youth and children from any form of abuse, including sexual abuse, harassment, exploitation, trafficking and violence,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

⁵⁴⁰ Resolution [78/4](#).

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, with the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy has faced unprecedented challenges and uncertainties, even after a decade of crisis, indebtedness, fiscal austerity and deepening inequalities in the wake of the great recession, and that the economic, social and health ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic leave women and girls in particular further behind, increasing gender inequality and violence against women and children, recognizing also that COVID-19-induced poverty has deepened as a result of waves of virus resurgence, lack of global vaccination, soaring debt levels, rising food prices, massive losses of job and livelihoods – especially among women in the informal sector – and weakened social protection systems that have left the poorest behind, and noting with concern that the pandemic has adversely impacted progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and that it threatens to undermine progress towards the fulfilment of their human rights,

Underlining that, globally, the gross domestic product growth rate could increase significantly if every country achieved gender equality and the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the workforce, and recognizing that the economic and social losses owing to a lack of progress in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls are significant,

Reaffirming the provisions concerning the pursuit of full and productive employment and access to decent work and social protection for all in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,⁵⁴¹ reiterating the need for mainstreaming a gender perspective into the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies and programmes, and calling upon States to adopt forward-looking macroeconomic policies that promote sustainable development and lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, increase productive employment opportunities and promote agricultural and industrial development,

Recognizing that the economic empowerment, inclusion and development of Indigenous women, including through the establishment of Indigenous-owned businesses, can enable them to improve their social, cultural, civil and political engagement, achieve greater economic independence and build more sustainable and resilient communities, and notes the contribution of Indigenous Peoples to the economy,

Recognizing also that men and women workers should have equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education, skills training, lifelong learning opportunities, healthcare services, including mental health and psychological support, social protection systems, fundamental rights at work, social and legal protections, including occupational safety and health, and decent work opportunities, as well as, inter alia, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and equal opportunities for employment, leadership positions and decision-making at all levels,

Recognizing further that, in general, women and girls undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work compared with men and boys and that women spend less time in paid work, and that this unequal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work contributes to greater time burdens on women and substantially limits their participation in the social, political and economic spheres, and acknowledging the need to implement concrete measures to recognize, reduce and equitably redistribute the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work done by women, including through sustained investment in the care economy, promoting a work-life balance, the promotion of the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men and by prioritizing, inter alia, social protection policies and resilient infrastructure development, as well as rewarding and representing paid care workers, including through improved wages and working conditions,

Recognizing the role and contribution of all women in sustainable development and inclusive economic growth, including through micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and equal access to financing, and the importance of skills development training for women and girls, including digital skills, and recognizing further that all women and girls play a vital role as agents of change for development,

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

⁵⁴¹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

leadership towards bridging the gender digital divide, including by promoting the equal participation of women and girls in the digital age,

Noting with concern that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by disasters, the unprecedented biodiversity loss and land degradation, desertification, deforestation, the adverse impact of climate change and other environmental issues that have a differentiated impact on women and girls, owing to gender inequality and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, emphasizing the need to address disaster risk reduction and strengthen resilience with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, recognizing the need to better understand the effects of disasters on women and girls and to reduce their vulnerability by increasing their access to information and facilitating more effective protection, assistance and evacuation measures, and that they should therefore be meaningfully engaged, as appropriate, in efforts to address such matters, and recognizing that empowering all women, including women with disabilities, to publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key to sustainable development,

Reaffirming that, in nutrition and other related policies, special attention should be paid to the empowerment of women and girls, thereby contributing to women's full and equal access to social protection and resources, including income, agricultural inputs, land, water, finance, education, training, science and technology and healthcare services, thus promoting food security and nutrition, as well as health,

Recognizing that the feminization of poverty persists and limits women's access to land, property, resources, labour markets, social protection systems and public services and that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an indispensable requirement for women's economic empowerment, sustainable development and social justice, and recognizing also the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing also, in this context, the importance of respect for all human rights, including the right to development, and of a national and international environment that promotes, for women and girls, inter alia, justice, gender equality, equity, civil and political participation and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and fundamental freedoms in order to achieve gender equality and the advancement and empowerment of women and girls,

Recognizing further the challenges and obstacles to changing discriminatory attitudes, negative social norms and gender stereotypes, which perpetuate multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls and stereotypical roles of men and women, and stressing that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of international standards and norms to eliminate gender inequality,

Recognizing that poverty eradication and the achievement and preservation of peace are mutually reinforcing, and recognizing also that peace is inextricably linked to gender equality and the empowerment of women and to development,

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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁴² and of the report of the Secretary-General on the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,⁵⁴³

2. *Reaffirms* that the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, that the achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities, including its right to development, that all women and girls must enjoy equal access to high-quality education, economic resources and political participation, as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership positions and decision-making at all levels, that it will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the

⁵⁴² A/79/210.

⁵⁴³ A/79/111.

empowerment of women and girls at the global, regional and national levels, that all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys, and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁴⁴ is crucial;

3. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to promoting social inclusion in domestic policies and to promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory laws, social infrastructure and policies for sustainable development, as well as to enabling women's full, equal and effective participation in the economy and their equal access to decision-making processes and leadership at all levels and in all sectors, supporting and investing in providing skills development, training, certification, financing and investment opportunities for women;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to link policies on economic, social and environmental development to ensure that all people, in particular women and children living in poverty and in vulnerable situations, benefit from inclusive economic growth and development, and also emphasizes the need to work towards the full and timely implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵⁴⁵ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development⁵⁴⁶ and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵⁴⁷ and looking forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Seville, Spain;

5. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and further reaffirms the commitment to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination, including when it occurs through or is amplified by digital technologies;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the creation by Governments, international organizations, including the United Nations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other stakeholders of a favourable and conducive national and international environment in all areas of life for the effective integration of women and girls in development, supporting and investing in women's employment and enterprises in sectors adversely affected, especially by the COVID-19 pandemic, and disseminating a gender analysis of legislation, policies and programmes related to macroeconomic stability, recovery measures, structural reform, taxation, investments, including foreign direct investment, and all relevant sectors of the economy;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of the full engagement of all men and boys as strategic partners, allies, agents and beneficiaries of change for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and commits to taking measures to fully engage men and boys in efforts to achieve the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, the declarations adopted by the Commission of the Status of Women on the occasions of the tenth,⁵⁴⁸ fifteenth,⁵⁴⁹ twentieth⁵⁵⁰ and twenty-fifth⁵⁵¹ anniversaries of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the 2030 Agenda;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, and all sectors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, as well

⁵⁴⁴ Resolution 70/1.

⁵⁴⁵ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁵⁴⁶ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁵⁴⁷ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵⁴⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and E/2005/27/Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

⁵⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 2010, Supplement No. 7 and corrigendum (E/2010/27 and E/2010/27/Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

⁵⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 2015, Supplement No. 7 (E/2015/27), chap. I, sect. C.

⁵⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 2020, Supplement No. 7 (E/2020/27), chap. I, sect. A.

as all women and men, to fulfil their respective commitments to intensify their contributions to the implementation and follow-up of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the outcomes of their reviews;

9. *Recognizes* the mutually reinforcing links between gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and poverty eradication, as well as the need to promote, design and implement, where appropriate, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, participatory, comprehensive, gender-sensitive poverty eradication strategies that address social, structural and macroeconomic issues and invest in approaches that address barriers and root causes of gender inequality, in order to ensure an adequate standard of living for women and girls throughout the life cycle, including through social protection systems;

10. *Reaffirms* that universal access to social protection plays a central role in reducing inequality, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and promoting opportunities for women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as in the elimination of violence, and reiterates that all women and girls have the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their families, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance;

11. *Urges* States to scale up efforts to accelerate the transition of women from informal employment to formal employment, including access to decent work, improved wages, social protection and quality and affordable childcare;

12. *Calls for* closing the gender gap in access to financial and productive resources, including assets, information and services in agriculture, noting with concern that the gender gap persists with respect to many assets, inputs and services, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to empower all women and girls, in particular rural women, to address their own food and nutritional needs and those of their families, to promote adequate standards of living for them, as well as decent work, and to guarantee their personal health, well-being and security, full access to land and natural resources and access to affordable, low-cost, long-term loans and to local, regional and global markets, taking into account that the prevalence of food insecurity puts the health and lives of women and children at risk;

13. *Recognizes* the critical role and contribution of rural women in agricultural development, including smallholders and women farmers, and Indigenous women and women in local communities, and their traditional knowledge in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty, in this regard stresses the importance of reviewing agricultural policies and strategies to ensure that the critical role of women in food security and nutrition is recognized and addressed as an integral part of both short- and long-term responses to food insecurity, malnutrition, excessive price volatility and food crises in developing countries, and reaffirms the need to protect the rights of all Indigenous women and girls by addressing the discrimination and barriers they face, including eliminating and preventing all forms of violence and poverty, and ensuring their access to healthcare, public services, the Internet and digital services, quality and inclusive education, and decent economic resources for Indigenous women, and promoting their full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in the economy and in decision-making processes;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to end hunger and famine and achieve food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition, and in this regard also reaffirms the inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security, further reaffirms the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action⁵⁵² and reaffirms the commitment to devote resources to developing rural and coastal areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries and supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

15. *Stresses* the need to take action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including in the world of work, through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks, given that violence and discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, against women and girls in private and public spaces, both online and offline, are a major impediment to the achievement of the empowerment of women and girls and their social and economic development that no country has managed to eliminate, and encourages the adoption of specific preventive measures to protect women and girls,

⁵⁵² World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annexes I and II.

youth and children from violence, abuse and neglect, sexual abuse, exploitation, harassment, trafficking in persons and harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and calls for their full access to justice, effective legal remedies, and healthcare and psychosocial services, including protection, rehabilitation and reintegration, taking into account the need to address negative social norms, structural barriers and gender stereotypes that affect women in the world of work and to develop measures to promote the re-entry of victims and survivors of violence into the labour market;

16. *Recognizes* that investment in health contributes to reducing inequality and increasing sustainable and inclusive economic growth and to social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and the realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for women and girls;

17. *Also recognizes* that realizing the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, through, inter alia, equitable and universal access to affordable and quality healthcare services and preventive healthcare information, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health, is critical to women's economic advancement and empowerment, that a lack of economic empowerment and independence increases women's vulnerability to a range of negative consequences, including violence and the risk of contracting HIV and AIDS, and that the neglect of women's full enjoyment of human rights severely limits their opportunities in public and private life, including the opportunities for receiving an education and for achieving economic and political empowerment;

18. *Expresses deep concern* that, globally, women and girls are still the most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, that they bear a disproportionate share of the caregiving burden and that they are more vulnerable to violence, stigmatization, discrimination, poverty and marginalization from their families and communities as a result of HIV/AIDS, notes that progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls has been unacceptably slow and that the ability of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV continues to be compromised by physiological factors, gender inequalities, including unequal power relations in society between women and men and boys and girls, and unequal legal, economic and social status, insufficient access to healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive health, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence in the public and private spheres, including trafficking in persons, sexual violence, exploitation and harmful practices, and calls upon Governments and the international community to urgently scale up responses towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030;

19. *Also expresses deep concern* that the burden of non-communicable diseases continues to rise disproportionately in developing countries, and encourages Governments and all sectors of society to mainstream a gender perspective into the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, which is crucial to understanding and addressing the health risks and needs of women and men of all ages, giving particular attention to the impact of non-communicable diseases on women in all settings, based on data appropriately disaggregated by sex and age;

20. *Recognizes* the disproportionate impacts of neglected tropical diseases on women and girls, recalls States' commitment to end the epidemic of neglected tropical diseases as one of the targets of the 2030 Agenda, and emphasizes the need to strengthen efforts to address it, as part of universal health coverage;

21. *Expresses deep concern* that maternal health remains one area constrained by some of the largest health inequities in the world, and over the uneven progress in improving newborn, child and maternal health, in this context calls upon States to implement their commitments to prevent and reduce newborn, child and maternal mortality and morbidity, and in this regard takes note with appreciation of commitments in support of the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030), as well as national, regional and international initiatives contributing to the reduction in the number of maternal deaths and deaths of the newborn and children under 5 years of age;

22. *Encourages* Governments, with the support of their development partners, to invest in appropriate infrastructure and other projects, including the provision of water and sanitation for all, to rural areas, coastal areas and urban slums, in order to increase health and well-being, relieve the workload of women and girls and release their time and energy for other productive activities, including entrepreneurship;

23. *Expresses deep concern* that the lack of adequate sanitation facilities and related challenges, such as water scarcity and unsafe water, disproportionately affect women and girls, including their labour force and school

participation rates, with women walking long distances or waiting hours in queues to obtain water, which restricts their time for other activities, such as education and leisure, or for earning a livelihood, and increase their vulnerability to violence, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of efforts to achieve sanitation for all and to end open defecation, through efforts to ensure access to sanitation and hygiene facilities, including menstrual health and hygiene management;

24. *Urges* all Governments to eliminate discrimination against women and girls in the field of education, to promote and respect their right to education, ensure their safe and equal access to and encourage their participation in education, throughout their life cycle and at all levels, especially for those who have been left furthest behind, promote healthy and stimulating learning environments, and address gender disparities, including by investing in public education systems and infrastructure, eliminating discriminatory laws and practices, providing universal access to inclusive, equal and quality education, including free and compulsory primary and secondary education, promoting lifelong learning and training opportunities for all, eliminating illiteracy of women and girls, promoting financial and digital literacy, reducing sectoral and occupational segregation and promoting women in non-traditional employment and sectors, and to address negative social norms and gender stereotypes in education systems, including in curricula and teaching methodologies, that devalue women's and girls' education and prevent them from having access to, completing and continuing their education;

25. *Urges* Governments to ensure that women and girls have equal access to career development, training, scholarships and fellowships, adopting positive actions to build women's and girls' leadership skills and influence and supporting women and girls in diversifying their educational and occupational choices in emerging fields, such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics and information and communications technology, and acquiring digital skills, to strive to ensure the completion of early childhood, primary and secondary education and expand vocational and technical education for all women and girls, and acquire the knowledge and skills that can strengthen their resilience and adaptive capacities throughout their life cycle in order to attain high-quality jobs in the sustainable economy, especially in the digital era, and to foster, as appropriate, intercultural and multilingual education for all;

26. *Encourages* Governments to adopt and pursue national financial inclusion strategies and gender-responsive strategies to end the structural barriers to women's equal access to economic and financial resources and to expand peer learning, experience-sharing and capacity-building among countries and regions in this respect;

27. *Recognizes* the need to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment, and women's economic empowerment in particular, and decent work for all, and to ensure that labour market regulations and social provisions create a level playing field for women, for example by enacting and enforcing minimum wage legislation, social protection systems and measures, eliminating discriminatory wage practices, achieving equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value, and promoting measures such as public works programmes, in order to enable women to cope with new and recurrent crises and long-term unemployment and provide for recruitment, retention and promotion policies targeting women;

28. *Reaffirms* its commitment to diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to fostering liveability and a vibrant urban economy and to taking steps to ensure that local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies;

29. *Recognizes* that unremunerated work, including unpaid care and domestic work, plays an essential role in improving well-being in the household and in the functioning of the economy as a whole, and urges Member States to promote shared responsibility within the household and to adopt and implement legislation and policies, as appropriate, that are designed to promote the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities and that recognize, value, assess, reduce and redistribute women's disproportionate share of unpaid domestic and care work, including through sustained investments in the care economy, increased flexibility in working arrangements, such as part-time work, and the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers, to provide support through the development of infrastructure and technology and the provision of public services, including accessible, affordable and quality social services, childcare and care facilities for children and other dependants, and to ensure that both women and men have access to inclusive, gender-responsive social protection systems, and maternity or paternity, parental and other forms of leave and allowances and are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits;

30. *Encourages* Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other stakeholders to promote and protect the rights of women workers, to take action to remove structural and legal barriers

to, as well as eliminate stereotypical attitudes towards, gender equality at work and implement labour market policies to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, to implement measures to achieve equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value as well as to encourage women's full participation in the formal economy, in particular in economic decision-making and resource allocation, and to take measures to increase women's access to productive resources and assets, including digital technology, land, property and financial services, including microfinance, as appropriate;

31. *Encourages* the United Nations system and donor countries to support States in increasing their investments in gender-responsive policies and programmes, such as providing financial services and products to women's groups, including women's enterprise funds, in order to promote entrepreneurship, full employment and decent work for women, and in delivering social protection and social services;

32. *Urges* Governments to develop, adequately resource and implement active labour market policies to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including the full participation of women and men in rural, coastal and urban areas, as well as policies that encourage the full and equal participation of women and men, including persons with disabilities, in the formal labour market, to enact or strengthen and enforce laws and regulatory frameworks that ensure equality and prohibit discrimination against women, in particular in the world of work, including their participation in and access to labour markets, inter alia, laws and frameworks that prohibit discrimination based on pregnancy, motherhood, marital status or age, as well as other multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, to take appropriate measures to ensure that women, throughout the life cycle, have equal opportunities for decent work in the public and private sectors, while recognizing that temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women should not be considered discrimination, to address the root causes of gender inequality, gender stereotypes and unequal power relations between men and women and to provide, as appropriate, effective means of redress and access to justice in cases of non-compliance and accountability for violations and abuses of human rights;

33. *Urges* the United Nations system and other international organizations, upon the request of States, to support and promote innovative programme responses to ensure women's access to decent work, to recognize, reduce and redistribute the unequal burden of unpaid care and domestic work, to promote gender-responsive social protection initiatives and measures for women and girls and to support and encourage the scaling up of existing good practice programmes and initiatives, including to assess and address the impact of information and communications technology, digitalization and digital markets on the labour market;

34. *Calls upon* the international community to close the gender digital divide, ensure the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of all women in the information society, and women's access to information and communications technologies for development, including women's and girls' access to new technologies, and develop specialized financing instruments to strengthen the contribution of women, including women living in poverty, to economic growth and their continued participation in the digital economy, while reaffirming the commitment to address any potential negative impacts of digital technologies on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

35. *Reaffirms* the commitment to women's equal rights and opportunities in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation, to the removal of all barriers that prevent women from being full participants and leaders in the economy, and to the resolve to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology, encourages the private sector to contribute to advancing gender equality by striving to ensure women's full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value and equal opportunities, as well as protecting them against discrimination, sexual harassment and abuse in the workplace, including by supporting the women's empowerment principles established by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages increased investment in women-owned companies or businesses;

36. *Encourages* Member States to pursue, by effective means, policies of preventing and eliminating sexual harassment in the workplace, including in digital contexts, with an emphasis on effective legal, preventive and protective measures, including raising awareness regarding the rights of women who are victims or at risk of sexual harassment in the workplace;

37. *Urges* Governments to take measures to facilitate women's access to land and property rights by providing training designed to make the judicial, legislative and administrative system gender-responsive, to provide legal aid for women seeking to claim their rights, to support the efforts of women's groups and networks and to carry out awareness campaigns in order to draw attention to the need for women's equal rights to land and property;

38. *Stresses* the importance of mobilizing and allocating resources to develop and implement policies and programmes, to support women's entrepreneurship and to support opportunities for new women entrepreneurs, which will lead to business expansion for existing women-owned microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, and encourages Governments 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, administration and information and communications technologies, 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, especially by financial institutions;

39. *Encourages* the international community, including Governments, and all relevant stakeholders, including the entities of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, other intergovernmental bodies, regional and national development banks, domestic financial institutions, credit unions, multi-stakeholder partnerships and relevant non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to further develop financial literacy and financial education programmes for women and girls 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 and financial products, in particular women farmers and those working in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises;

40. *Encourages* all Governments to work towards full and equal access to formal financial services, financial resources and financial products for all women, to adopt or review their financial inclusion strategies, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and to consider including financial inclusion as a policy objective in financial regulation, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, encourages commercial banking systems to serve all, including those who currently face barriers to accessing financial services and information, and to support microfinance institutions, development banks, agricultural banks, mobile network operators, agent networks, cooperatives, postal banks and savings banks, as appropriate, also encourages the use of innovative tools, including mobile banking, payment platforms and digitalized payments, and the expansion of peer learning and experience-sharing among countries, regions and regional organizations, commits itself to strengthening capacity development for developing countries, including through the United Nations development system, and encourages mutual cooperation and collaboration between financial inclusion initiatives;

41. *Urges* Governments and all relevant stakeholders to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women with regard to their access to all types of financial services and products, including bank loans, bank accounts, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, regardless of their economic and social status, to support women's access to legal assistance and to encourage entities in the financial sector to mainstream gender perspectives in their policies and programmes, recognizes the role of microfinance, including microcredit, in the eradication of poverty, the empowerment of women and the generation of employment, notes in this regard the importance of sound national financial systems, encourages the strengthening of existing and emerging microcredit institutions and their capacities, including through the support of international financial institutions, and urges Governments to ensure that microfinance programmes focus on the development of savings products that are safe, convenient and accessible to women and that support women's efforts to retain control over their savings;

42. *Recognizes* that women and girls account for almost half of all international migrants at the global level and the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls by, inter alia, incorporating a gender perspective into policies and strengthening national laws, institutions and programmes to prevent and combat gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and discrimination against women and girls, providing gender-responsive programmes and instruments that enhance the financial inclusion of migrants and their families in order to end structural barriers to women's equal access to economic resources, and calls upon Governments to strengthen efforts to protect the rights of, and ensure decent work conditions for, domestic workers, including migrant women and girls, in relation to, inter alia, working hours, working conditions and wages, and to promote access to healthcare services and other social and economic benefits;

43. *Also recognizes* that the positive contributions of migrant women and girls, in particular women migrant workers, have the potential to foster inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, further underlines the value and dignity of migrant women's labour in all sectors, including the labour of

domestic and care workers, and concerned that many migrant women, particularly those who are engaged in informal employment, are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation;

44. *Further recognizes* the special needs of all women and girls living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and humanitarian crises, and that the forced displacement of people threatens to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades and has particular negative impacts on women and girls that need to be comprehensively assessed and addressed;

45. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations system to ensure systematic attention to, recognition of and support for the crucial role of women at all levels and at all stages in the prevention and resolution of conflict, in mediation and peacebuilding efforts and in the rebuilding of post-conflict societies, inter alia, by promoting women's capacity, leadership, full, equal and meaningful participation and engagement in political and economic decision-making and by preventing, combating and eliminating sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, and, in this regard, to promote and facilitate an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes;

46. *Encourages* Governments and all sectors of society, in a manner consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁵⁵³ to address all barriers preventing the full, equal and meaningful participation of women with disabilities in decision-making, employment and the design, management, resourcing and implementation of policies and programmes, including for eliminating discrimination on the basis of disability with respect to poverty eradication, strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective, promoting access to inclusive and accessible labour markets and work environments with safe, secure and healthy working conditions, productive employment and decent work on an equal basis, including remote work opportunities, rehabilitation and independent living support services, ensuring access to health, disability-inclusive quality education for women and girls, distance learning and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction policies, and providing access to assistive technologies that enable them to maximize their independence and realize their full potential, while ensuring that their priorities and rights are fully incorporated into policies and programmes developed in consultation with persons with disabilities and relevant national mechanisms and organizations of persons with disabilities, and notes the need to strengthen efforts to promote, protect and ensure the rights and address the needs of women and girls with disabilities;

47. *Urges* States to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources to ensure the full and equal participation of women in all levels of decision-making on environmental issues, stresses the need to address the challenges for women and girls posed by climate change, and emphasizes the importance of gender mainstreaming in developing and implementing disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery strategies, taking into account the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;⁵⁵⁴

48. *Stresses* the importance of improving and systematizing the collection, analysis and dissemination of high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, and of developing gender-sensitive indicators that are specific and relevant with respect to supporting policymaking and national systems for monitoring and reporting on progress and impact, and in this regard encourages developed countries and relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide support and assistance to developing countries, upon their request, with respect to establishing, developing and strengthening their databases and information systems;

49. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, upon the request of Governments, to collect, analyse and disseminate high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age and disability and statistics and to assess the impact of associated policy measures on women's:

(a) Employment, entrepreneurship and access to decent work and social protection;

(b) Unpaid care and domestic work through regular time-use surveys and the establishment of satellite accounts to assess the contribution of such work to national income;

⁵⁵³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁵⁵⁴ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

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(c) Informal employment, including agricultural work, disaggregated by sex, income, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographical location;

50. *Urges* all Member States to undertake a gender analysis of national labour laws and standards and to establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines for employment practices, including for transnational corporations, with particular attention to export-processing zones, building, in this regard, on multilateral instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁵⁵⁵ and conventions of the International Labour Organization;

51. *Urges* Member States to fully integrate gender equality strategies into national sustainable development frameworks so as to promote accelerated action and greater policy coherence, recognizing that achieving gender equality will require both targeted gender-responsive action and the systemic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all policies and programmes;

52. *Encourages* States to allocate adequate financial and human resources to national women's machineries, as well as to, and within, line ministries, establishing and/or strengthening dedicated units for gender equality and the empowerment of women, providing capacity development for technical staff and developing tools and guidelines, and calls upon the United Nations system, particularly UN-Women and United Nations country teams, to support national efforts in this regard;

53. *Encourages* Member States to continue to increase, as appropriate, the participation of civil society, including women's and youth organizations, in government decision-making processes in national policy areas, including sustainable development;

54. *Encourages* States, the United Nations system and donor countries to strengthen and implement gender-responsive planning and budgeting processes and to develop and strengthen methodologies and tools for this purpose, as well as for the monitoring and evaluation of investments for gender equality results, as appropriate, and encourages donors to mainstream a gender perspective into their practices, including joint coordination and accountability mechanisms;

55. *Stresses* that there is a need for all donors to maintain and deliver on their existing respective bilateral and multilateral official development assistance commitments and targets and that the full implementation of those commitments will substantially boost resources available to push forward the international development agenda, and urges countries to track and report resource allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

56. *Urges* the donor community, Member States, international organizations, including the United Nations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other stakeholders to strengthen the focus and impact of development assistance targeting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls through gender mainstreaming and the funding of targeted activities and enhanced dialogue between donors and partners, and also to strengthen the capacity of Governments, as appropriate, and the mechanisms needed to measure effectively the resources allocated to incorporating gender perspectives in all areas of development assistance;

57. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen the capacity of Governments to incorporate a gender perspective into policies and decision-making, and encourages all Governments, international organizations, including the organizations of the United Nations system, and other relevant stakeholders to assist and support the efforts of developing countries in integrating a gender perspective into all aspects of policymaking, including through the provision of technical assistance and financial resources;

58. *Encourages* the international community, in particular the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society to continue to provide the financial resources necessary to assist Governments in their efforts to meet the development targets, particularly for women and girls, and benchmarks agreed upon at the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the International Conference on Population and Development, the Millennium Summit, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, at which the outcome document entitled

⁵⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

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“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was adopted, and other relevant United Nations conferences and summits;

59. *Urges* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to accelerate their efforts and to provide adequate resources to increase the voice and full, equal and effective participation and leadership of women in all decision-making bodies at the highest levels of government and in the governance structures of international organizations, including by eliminating gender stereotyping in appointments and promotions, to build women’s capacity as agents of change and to empower them to participate actively and effectively in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national sustainable development, poverty eradication and environmental policies, strategies and programmes;

60. *Urges* multilateral donors and invites international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, and regional development banks to review and implement policies that support national efforts to ensure that a higher proportion of resources reaches women and girls, in particular in rural and remote areas;

61. *Recognizes* the ongoing intergovernmental efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women, and urges the United Nations system to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments to all categories of staff, including the Professional and higher categories, within the United Nations system at the Headquarters, regional and country levels, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation and in line with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, with due regard to the representation of women from developing countries, convinced of the need to guarantee equal opportunities for women and men in gaining access to senior decision-making positions, including to the post of Secretary-General, and in this regard notes the Secretary-General’s system-wide strategy on gender parity and the United Nations System-wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan;

62. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system, within their organizational mandates, to mainstream a gender perspective and to pursue gender equality in their country programmes, planning instruments, investment frameworks and sector-wide programmes and to articulate specific country-level goals and targets in this domain in accordance with national development strategies, welcomes the work of UN-Women with United Nations country teams in assisting programme countries, at their request, in the integration of a gender perspective into national development policies and strategies, including sustainable development policies and strategies, in accordance with their national priorities, and stresses its important role in leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system so as to ensure that the commitment to gender equality and gender mainstreaming translates into effective action throughout the world;

63. *Calls upon* all entities of the United Nations development system to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, in accordance with resolution [75/233](#);

64. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commits to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

65. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, the sub-item entitled “Women in development”, and also requests the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* for the consideration of the Assembly at its eighty-fourth session.

RESOLUTION 79/224

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/441/Add.4, para. 8)⁵⁵⁶

79/224. Human resources development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/196 of 18 December 1997, 54/211 of 22 December 1999, 56/189 of 21 December 2001, 58/207 of 23 December 2003, 60/211 of 22 December 2005, 62/207 of 19 December 2007, 64/218 of 21 December 2009, 66/217 of 22 December 2011, 68/228 of 20 December 2013, 70/220 of 22 December 2015, 72/235 of 20 December 2017, 74/236 of 19 December 2019 and 77/182 of 14 December 2022,

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,

Welcoming the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),⁵⁵⁷ held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urging timely action to ensure its full implementation,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

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,

Reaffirming also its resolution 73/342 of 16 September 2019, in which it welcomed the adoption by the International Labour Conference, at its 108th session, of the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work,⁵⁵⁸ and encouraged its implementation,

Taking note of the political declarations of the high-level meetings on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, on universal health coverage, on the fight against tuberculosis and on antimicrobial resistance, convened under the auspices of the General Assembly during its seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions, as efforts to highlight the importance of health on the high-level political agenda,

Taking note also of the World Health Organization Working for Health 2022–2030 Action Plan, to optimize, build and strengthen the health and care workforce through the key and cross-cutting priority areas, of planning and financing, education and employment and protection and performance,

Stressing that human resources development lies at the heart of sustainable development in its three dimensions and that health and education are at the core of human resources development,

⁵⁵⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

⁵⁵⁷ Resolution 78/1, annex.

⁵⁵⁸ A/73/918, annex.

Stressing also that human resources development is vital to the efforts to achieve the internationally agreed sustainable development goals, and to expand opportunities for people, in particular, for people in vulnerable situations,

Welcoming the considerable efforts made over the years, yet recognizing that many countries continue to face significant challenges in developing a sufficient pool of human resources capable of meeting national economic and social needs and that the formulation and implementation of effective human resources strategies often require resources and capacities not always available in developing countries, and recognizing also the need for new ways to address human resources development,

Stressing that the lingering economic and social effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, conflicts and the effects of climate change have resulted in increased challenges on the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, decent work for all, universal health coverage, access to inclusive and equitable quality education, food security and nutrition, energy access and cost of living, which have had deep impacts on people's well-being, their ambitions and their aspirations, that a renewed and concerted effort to reinvest in and rebuild human capacities continues to be essential in order to recuperate the ground lost in human development and that developing countries are disproportionately affected by these challenges,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Noting the changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on the world of work, which varied greatly across geography and economic sectors, and that, despite the return to in-person activities, the technologies that reached peak prominence during the COVID-19 pandemic have largely remained integrated in our work and education systems, making digital literacy skills indispensable, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances,

Noting also the crucial contribution and the use of information and communications technologies, which enabled continuity in commerce and employment through the pandemic and also served to demonstrate the relationships between digital, social and economic inclusion and exclusion, and in this regard noting further the importance of digital literacy skills and the role of equitable, inclusive, affordable, quality and reliable access to digital connectivity in boosting employability, enabling individuals to lift themselves out of poverty and away from disadvantages,

Stressing that technological changes and breakthroughs are expanding at a rapid pace and having an impact on the world of work and that, in this regard, the development of human resources needs to keep pace and be supported by proactive strategies, investments and normative frameworks to address emerging issues relating to the future of work, education and training,

Recognizing that rapid innovations in digital technologies are increasingly affecting all spheres of human life and resources, including and beyond education, work and health, and that, if managed wisely, those developments can be an important instrument in achieving progress on the 2030 Agenda and generating better livelihoods for all,

Noting that rapid technological change can lead to both highly skilled employment opportunities as well as disruptions in labour markets, which can have adverse distributional effects, including rising inequality among and within countries,

Noting also that technological advancements should be harnessed to improve conditions for human capital in support of the overarching goal of leaving no one behind, and that appropriate measures should be taken in this regard,

Recognizing that the lack of digital infrastructure, connectivity and skills, including lack of electricity, broadband Internet connection, availability, affordability and use of information and communications technologies, education,

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expertise and human capacity, remains a fundamental challenge in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, which can contribute to digital divides including different levels of readiness to make use of and benefit from safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence, stressing the need to bridge the digital divide within and between States and to leapfrog to frontier technologies,

Recognizing also that the commitments in the Global Digital Compact that are relevant to human resources development, particularly those related to digital literacy, skills and capacities, require enhancing cooperation and ensuring the provision of the means of implementation to developing countries, tailored to their needs and priorities, to support their implementation including scaling up international cooperation and financing for digital capacity development in developing countries,

Recognizing further that the benefits of human resources development are best realized in national and international environments that support full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people, persons with disabilities, older persons, people of African descent, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, people in vulnerable situations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and equality of opportunity and treatment, access to inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities and non-discrimination, and that maintain an enabling environment for job creation,

Recognizing the evidence of an uneven recovery and the adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic challenges that continue to diminish the ability of many countries, especially developing countries, to cope with and address human resources development challenges and to formulate and implement effective strategies for poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Acknowledging the important synergies between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community, recognizing also the role that migrants returning to their country of origin can play through the utilization of their skills, and stressing that the brain drain continues to be a severe problem in many developing and transitioning countries, undermining efforts in the area of human resources development,

Recognizing the emergence of new types of employment, and the need to extend social protection rights and benefits that are accessible and portable to workers whose conditions of employment are non-standard, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances,

Recognizing also the need to align science, technological knowledge and innovation systems with national development objectives, fully integrated with national human resources development, labour needs and strategies for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and supported by appropriate institutional and policy frameworks, which can lead to positive transformations in people's lives,

Noting that science, technological knowledge and innovation policies should take into account the specific features of the economy in developing countries, including the size of the traditional sector, Indigenous knowledge, the limited access to skilled labour and capital, weak infrastructure and inadequate institutional frameworks, in order to generate solutions that address the specific challenges of those countries and to foster synergies between modern science and technology, and Indigenous and local knowledge,

Reaffirming that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls are of fundamental importance for achieving sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations conferences, and that investing in the development of women and girls has a multiplier effect, in particular on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth, in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services, including health,

Recognizing that inclusive and equitable quality education is the key to promoting the development of human potential, equality and understanding among peoples, as well as to sustaining economic growth and eradicating poverty, and recognizing also that, to achieve those ends, it is essential that quality education be available to all, including Indigenous Peoples, young people, women and girls, rural inhabitants and persons with disabilities, and those in vulnerable situations,

Stressing that climate change is a significant development challenge and that improving educational and institutional capacities to tackle climate change is linked to human resources development efforts to ensure that

populations can lead healthy and prosperous lives, including investing in teacher training, full and productive employment and decent work for all and retention, and ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development,

Stressing also that Governments have the primary responsibility for defining and implementing appropriate policies for human resources development, and the need for continued support from the international community for the national efforts of developing countries,

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 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,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵⁵⁹
2. *Calls upon* the international community to place human resources development at the core of economic and social development and to develop short-, medium- and long-term strategies to effectively enhance human resources capacities, as educated, skilled, healthy, capable, productive and adaptable workforces are the foundation for achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development;
3. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to human resources development strategies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁵⁶⁰
4. *Stresses* the need for Member States to emphasize and integrate human resources development into national development strategies, including national development policies and strategies to eradicate poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to address structural and multidimensional challenges to enhancing national productive capacities and to ensure that human resources development implications are taken into account by all national development stakeholders;
5. *Emphasizes* the challenges for global health systems, including the deep and persisting disparities that became visible during the COVID-19 pandemic, which in particular impacts those in vulnerable situations who have faced obstacles in obtaining access to healthcare services;
6. *Looks forward* to the World Social Summit under the title “Second World Summit for Social Development” which will be held in Qatar from 4 to 6 November 2025;
7. *Stresses* that long-term resilience for human resources development requires the anchoring of efforts in all parts of societies and that policies must be expanded to include holistic and inclusive efforts in decision-making and implementation and in enabling agency to efficiently address unexpected challenges;
8. *Also stresses* that cross-border challenges to address human resources development require cross-border solutions and that human resources development is a question of global solidarity and global well-being, in which effective global cooperation depends on shared responsibility to act upon common challenges and adapt societies accordingly;
9. *Recognizes* that comprehensive approaches to human resources development that address poverty eradication and the creation of a skilled workforce are also critical in reducing unemployment and brain drain and in promoting greater social inclusion;
10. *Also recognizes* that the future of work, affected by progress in science and technology, requires adaptability and faster learning and relearning of new skills, which, in turn, require a shift towards early childhood education, work-based learning, lifelong learning and a comprehensive life-cycle approach to education and training, enabled, inter alia, through enhanced investment in teacher training and professional development and improved access to digital learning resources, especially in developing countries;
11. *Further recognizes* the need to promote technical expertise, skills and capacities for workers to mitigate the potential negative impacts of artificial intelligence on the labour market, and encourages Member States and relevant stakeholders to foster programmes aimed at digital training, capacity-building, innovation, promoting full

⁵⁵⁹ [A/79/257](#).

⁵⁶⁰ Resolution 70/1.

and productive employment and decent work for all, harnessing opportunities and enhancing access to the benefits of artificial intelligence systems, especially in developing countries;

12. *Encourages* States, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to take appropriate steps, in accordance with their plans and policies, to help individuals to make well-informed choices in education, training and careers, develop an integrated system of quality education and training that responds to constantly evolving needs, promote employer recognition and career development based on skills and foster a culture that supports and celebrates lifelong learning, in order to provide opportunities for all to develop their fullest potential throughout life, regardless of their starting points, thereby improving their chances of staying gainfully employed, and calls for more effective support for developing countries in this regard, including from the United Nations system;

13. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement comprehensive human resources development strategies premised on national development objectives that ensure a strong link between quality education, training and employment, help to maintain a productive and competitive workforce and are responsive to the needs of the economy;

14. *Stresses* that human resources development policies should focus on supporting education, full and productive employment and decent work for all and retention for the emergence of a sufficiently wide and flexible pool of skilled human resources, especially among women and youth, to support all sectors of the economy and be matched with present and future workforce needs, which requires well-sequenced investments in basic education, vocational training, on-the-job training and more advanced managerial, engineering and scientific education to increase the supply of technological knowledge that can be absorbed by national innovation systems;

15. *Emphasizes* the need to adopt cross-sectoral approaches and mechanisms to identify human resources development needs in the medium and long term for all sectors of the economy, to formulate and implement policies and programmes to address those needs and to acknowledge the role of the private sector in training, education and employment;

16. *Recognizes* that comprehensive and flexible science, technological knowledge and innovation strategies that encompass all sectors of the economy are critical to ensuring that skills are matched with labour market demand and are ready to adapt to and benefit from a constantly evolving technology landscape;

17. *Acknowledges* the need to promote and support inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning to ensure that all children, youth and adults are empowered with the relevant knowledge and skills to shape more resilient, inclusive and sustainable societies that are able to adapt to rapid technological change, and stresses the need to foster international cooperation to support developing countries in addressing their constraints in access to technologies and education;

18. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to increase investment in accessible, safe, inclusive and equitable quality education for all, including early childhood education, youth and adult literacy programmes or initiatives, skills enhancement and promote opportunities for lifelong learning, technical and vocational training, and digital literacy;

19. *Encourages* talent mobility and circulation, including through educational programmes, and support developing countries to retain talent and prevent a brain drain while providing suitable educational and working conditions and opportunities for the workforce;

20. *Emphasizes* that, when science, technological knowledge and innovation and human resources development approaches are mutually reinforcing, they can help to implement sustainable development in its three dimensions;

21. *Recognizes* the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome digital divides, and stresses that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵⁶¹ and looks forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain in 2025;

⁵⁶¹ Resolution 69/313, annex.

22. *Encourages* the international community to bridge the digital divide, within and among countries, to promote inclusive and sustainable development, which is an important precondition for closing the economic divide within and among countries, including through appropriate ecosystems for innovation and targeted support for enabling access for all to appropriate digital infrastructure;

23. *Calls for* proactively responding to the opportunities offered by and the adverse impacts of technological changes on the labour market, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, by adopting effective social protection systems, the recognition and credentialling of non-formal and informal learning, targeted support for disadvantaged groups and support for adaptation during transition periods;

24. *Stresses* that investment in human resources development should be an integral part of national development policies and strategies, and in this regard calls for the adoption of policies to facilitate investment focused on physical and social infrastructure, including education, in particular skills upgrading and vocational training in areas such as science and technology, including information and communications technology, as well as in capacity development, health and sustainable development;

25. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to continue to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, to adopt policies that strengthen existing safety nets and protect people in vulnerable situations and to take other appropriate actions, including boosting national economic performance, recognizes that social protection floors, defined according to national priorities and the individual circumstances of States, can provide systemic approaches to addressing poverty in all its forms and dimensions and vulnerability, and reducing inequalities can contribute significantly to successful human resources development strategies, acknowledges in this regard that many developing countries lack the necessary financial resources and capacity to implement such countercyclical measures, and in this regard recognizes the need for continued mobilization of additional domestic and international resources, as appropriate;

26. *Encourages* States to consider policies consistent with the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and their obligations under all relevant ratified conventions of the International Labour Organization, and recalls the importance of promoting decent work for all and of increasing quality jobs and through employment relationships based on effective social dialogue;

27. *Stresses* that human resources development strategies should include measures aimed at reducing unemployment and underemployment among young people and the long-term unemployed, who have been disproportionately affected by slow and uneven economic and jobs recovery and by labour-displacing technological changes, inequalities, and integrating underutilized human resources into the labour market through policies that promote skills development and productivity, facilitate adaptation during transition periods and reduce barriers to employment, including gender barriers, including by providing incentives, as appropriate, for recruiting, retaining and reskilling and upskilling, assisting in job-search, job-matching and vocational and on-the-job training, and by promoting, inter alia, youth entrepreneurship development;

28. *Recognizes* that an ageing workforce can have positive and negative implications for labour markets, and stresses the importance of lifelong learning to ensure the inclusion of older workers in the future of work;

29. *Emphasizes* the need for development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourages the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services;

30. *Stresses* the need for Member States to retain and further enhance national human resources by boosting job-rich growth and recovery and promoting decent work, including by adopting policies and incentives that enhance full and productive employment and decent work for all, labour productivity and stimulate private investment and entrepreneurship and strengthen the role of labour administration and institutions in order to foster job creation, address the gender wage gap, reduce occupational segregation and increase the participation of people living in poverty and those in vulnerable situations, including workers in the informal economy;

31. *Recognizes* the important role of information and communications technologies for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and calls upon all stakeholders in the information and communications technologies sector, including Governments and the United Nations system, to fully consider the health and socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as they strengthen their efforts to bridge the digital divides within and between developed and developing countries, with particular attention to the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as women and girls, and to ensuring affordable

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

and reliable connectivity, the promotion of digital access and digital inclusion, and the expansion of accessible and inclusive distance-learning solutions and digital health services;

32. *Emphasizes* the need to address the interlinkages among human resources development, poverty eradication, energy and food security, sustainable agriculture and rural development, and encourages countries to strengthen capacity in agriculture and rural development;

33. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate access to and apply environmentally sound technologies, and notes with appreciation the launch of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism established in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵⁶² based on a multi-stakeholder collaboration among States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders, in order to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

34. *Stresses* that sustainable development is dependent, inter alia, on healthy people, calls upon Governments to continue their efforts to strengthen national health systems, urges the further strengthening of international cooperation in the area of health, including mental health, inter alia, by enhancing efforts to achieve universal health coverage by 2030 and through the exchange of best practices in the areas of strengthening health systems, access to medicines, education, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and retention of a competent, skilled and motivated health workforce, transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and production of affordable, safe, effective and good-quality medicine, and in this regard also stresses that international cooperation and assistance, including funding, need to become more predictable and to be better aligned with national priorities and channelled to recipient countries in ways that strengthen national health systems;

35. *Calls upon* the international community, including the relevant entities of the United Nations system, to support the efforts of developing countries to address the adverse and lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases and to halt the spread of epidemic diseases as well as the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in all regions of the world, and their effects on human resources;

36. *Stresses* the consequences of the pandemic on job security across different sectors with impacts especially high for workers in informal employment, concentrated in low- and middle-income countries, and that 20.4 per cent of young people globally were not in education, employment or training in 2023;

37. *Encourages* Governments to facilitate investments in education, skills and decent job creation, and recognizes that these actions are not only essential to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals but will also generate benefits across the Goals, including the creation of decent jobs, the reduction of youth unemployment, the enhancement of women's economic empowerment and participation and inclusive growth;

38. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations entities to support national efforts to build institutional capacities to address long-term national human resources development needs in addition to providing training to individuals;

39. *Calls upon* the international community to assist developing countries in the implementation of national human resources development strategies, and encourages the international community, including the private sector and relevant civil society actors, to provide and mobilize financial resources, capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and to supply expertise from all sources, as available;

40. *Calls for* steps to integrate a gender perspective into human resources development, including through policies, strategies and targeted actions aimed at promoting women's capacities and access to productive activities, and in this regard emphasizes the need to ensure the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of such policies, strategies and actions;

41. *Stresses* the important contributions of the public and private sectors, respectively, in meeting national training and education needs to support the efficient functioning of enterprises and matching the needs of a rapidly changing economy, and encourages the integration of those contributions, including through the greater use of public-private partnerships and incentives;

⁵⁶² Ibid., para. 123.

42. *Calls for* actions at the national, regional and international levels that will give high priority to improving and expanding literacy, as well as science proficiency, including by providing affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university, and stresses the need to ensure that, by 2030, children everywhere, girls and boys alike, will be able to complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes;

43. *Encourages* Governments to consider appropriate measures at the national level, such as upgrading human skills, better aligning educational and training systems to labour market needs and strengthening labour institutions and regulations to respond to economic fluctuations;

44. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced, coherent and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, in particular by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration, and in this regard reiterates the need to consider innovative measures to maximize the benefits of migration while minimizing the negative effects on origin, transit and destination countries of the migration of both highly skilled and low-skilled workers from developing countries, taking into account the principle of national sovereignty;

45. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, and commits to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its eighty-first session, an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution in line with the 2030 Agenda, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, the sub-item entitled “Human resources development”.

RESOLUTION 79/225

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 129 to 52, with 1 abstention,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/441/Add.5, para. 8)⁵⁶³

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Türkiye

⁵⁶³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

79/225. Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [73/244](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/237](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/232](#) of 21 December 2020, [76/219](#) of 17 December 2021, [77/183](#) of 14 December 2022 and [78/165](#) of 19 December 2023, entitled “Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement⁵⁶⁴ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵⁶⁵ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁵⁶⁶

Bearing in mind that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in 2020 and the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda presented an opportunity to reaffirm collective commitment to multilateralism, international cooperation and to the United Nations, and reaffirming the urgent need to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions,

Recalling its declaration, in its resolution [47/196](#) of 22 December 1992, of 17 October as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty,

Recalling also its resolution [72/233](#) of 20 December 2017, in which it considered that the theme of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) should be “Accelerating global actions for a world without poverty”, and all other resolutions related to the eradication of poverty,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, which is disproportionately high in rural areas, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly in Africa, in the least developed countries, in landlocked developing countries, in small island developing States and in some middle-income countries, noting with concern that, as of 2024, approximately 692 million people still live in extreme poverty compounded by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the precarious recovery and the continued global crisis of food, finance and challenge of energy access, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, recovery and sustainable development, including full, productive employment and decent work for all, with a view to reducing inequalities within and among countries,

⁵⁶⁴ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁵⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁵⁶⁶ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

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 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 is an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Noting that the share of the rural poor in the total population of those living in poverty has remained disproportionately high, which highlights the setbacks and challenges in fighting rural poverty and the need for accelerated action towards the eradication of poverty, and recognizing that addressing rural poverty is fundamental for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 1 of the 2030 Agenda, as well as most of the other Goals, with 70 per cent of the targets requiring action in rural areas,

Emphasizing that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on sustainable development have increased the number of people living in poverty around the world and disrupted, inter alia, the normal functioning of open markets, global supply chain connectivity and the flow of essential goods, hindering the fight against poverty and adding urgency to the call to galvanize action and delivery for the eradication of poverty, in all its forms and dimensions, particularly in rural areas, where most of the extreme poor live, and in this regard welcoming the 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2024 Sustainable Development Goals Moments, placing an emphasis on poverty and inequality, on climate change and a healthy planet and on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Taking note of the efforts of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session to launch the Alliance for Poverty Eradication, which is timely and meaningful and continues to serve as a platform for the exchange of ideas, policies and best practices on poverty eradication, and stressing the importance of addressing poverty, including rural poverty issues, in these forums, as the rural poor might be less prepared to deal with the effects of and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and multiple crises and could have less access to adequate sanitation, food and nutrition, water, healthcare services, education, the Internet, information and communications technology, social protection, financial services and public infrastructure,

Commending the efforts and remarkable progress achieved by developing countries in eradicating rural poverty, while noting with concern that key gaps still remain, such as: a lack of adequate data; inadequate investment in agricultural and rural development; lower and inadequate human capital formation relevant for rural livelihoods; inadequate income sources, including scarce non-farm income-generating opportunities; a lack of productive capacity and agricultural transformation; persistent gender inequality; a lack of social protection; insufficient basic infrastructure and services; the lack of public policies that support those efforts, as well as the lack of or poor adaptive capacity and resilience to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and disasters; and a lack of effective rural institutions and of sufficient resources,

Recognizing the leading role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, together with other United Nations entities, including the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, in the global efforts to reduce poverty, including rural poverty, while addressing other interlinked challenges such as eliminating hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, and increasing the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises,

Noting with appreciation the aspirations, embedded in Agenda 2063 of the African Union, to lift huge sections of the population out of poverty, improve incomes and catalyse economic and social transformation, and recognizing the importance of the international community's involvement and cooperation with African countries to achieve such goals, especially in the rural areas of the African continent,

Noting that, while considerable progress has been made over the past decade across all areas of development, the pace of progress observed in recent years is insufficient and uneven to fully meet the Sustainable Development Goals and targets by 2030, especially in the area of rural poverty eradication, and that it is projected that there will still be almost 600 million people living in extreme poverty in 2030,

Recognizing that poverty is a serious impediment to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including those living in rural areas, and that the feminization of poverty persists, emphasizing

that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, acknowledging the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty, and stressing the importance of support for countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions,

Noting that, without targeted interventions tackling the structural causes of rural poverty, the objectives of the 2030 Agenda will remain unattainable,

Emphasizing that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda depends crucially on the transformation of rural areas, where most of the poor and hungry live, and that, in order to eradicate rural poverty, investment should be encouraged in those sectors that have a bigger impact, such as education and health, including school feeding programmes, social protection, agriculture and infrastructure, while noting the financing gap between resources dedicated to the education sector and the amount necessary to reach Sustainable Development Goal 4, and that at least several trillion United States dollars in substantial investments could be needed to meet the demand for food that is projected to increase by 50 per cent between 2012 and 2050, and that the investments that are needed for climate change mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage also remain underfunded,

Noting with great concern that extreme weather events, and slow-onset processes, such as increasing temperature, desertification and loss of biodiversity, disproportionately affect the poor and people in vulnerable situations, many of whom reside in rural areas in low- and middle-income countries and depend on agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods,

Recalling the proclamation of 2019–2028 as the United Nations Decade of Family Farming, to raise the profile of the role of family farming⁵⁶⁷ in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025) in the promotion of activities towards the eradication of rural poverty,

Recognizing the interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, and reiterating that the eradication of rural poverty and hunger is crucial for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda, and that rural development should be pursued through an integrated approach that encompasses economic, social and environmental dimensions, takes into account a gender perspective and consists of mutually reinforcing policies and programmes, and that should be balanced, targeted, situation-specific and locally owned, include local synergies and initiatives and be responsive to the needs of rural populations,

Recalling that more than three quarters of the extreme poor lived in rural areas in 2022 and worked in agriculture and that the extreme poverty rate in rural areas is three times higher than in urban areas, and recognizing that devoting resources to the development of rural areas and sustainable agriculture and supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, is key to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, by, inter alia, improving the welfare of farmers,

Taking into consideration the increasing number of young people who decide to leave rural areas for more urbanized ones and the challenges that this trend poses to the livelihood of rural families,

Expressing its concern that the extreme poor have limited access to productive resources, basic health, Internet and digital technologies, education and social protection services, basic infrastructure such as roads, water and electricity, and off-farm employment opportunities, and are susceptible to the impacts of natural hazards, especially weather-related hazards, including the El Niño phenomenon, and the adverse effects of climate change, and that rural women and girls fare far worse on most development indicators,

Emphasizing the importance of enhancing global support for national work on rural development policies and strategies, including on commodity production as well as increased public and private investments to upgrade productive capacity, and that tackling rural poverty requires integrated, cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and context-specific interventions, with a strong emphasis on sustainable food and agricultural systems for food security, and nutrition, economic growth, revitalization and development, and social protection in rural areas,

⁵⁶⁷ Resolution [72/239](#).

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁶⁸ and the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Reaffirms* that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, for all people everywhere, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, as well as an overarching objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁶⁹ of which the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁵⁷⁰ is an integral part, supporting and complementing it;
3. *Expresses its deep concern* that the progress in reducing poverty remains uneven, with 1.1 billion people still living in multidimensional poverty, 84 per cent of whom live in rural areas, and that this number continues to be significant and unacceptably high, whereas the levels of inequality in income, wealth and opportunities remain high or are increasing in a number of countries, and the non-income dimensions of poverty and deprivation, such as access to inclusive and equitable quality education or basic health services, and relative poverty remain major concerns, and stresses the importance of national and global efforts to create the conditions for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions, economic, social and environmental, sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all in society, taking into account different levels of national development capacities;
4. *Recognizes* the importance of promoting socioeconomic development in rural areas as an effective strategy and important means at the global level for the eradication of poverty, including extreme poverty, and therefore underlines the importance of shaping a rural poverty eradication pattern with the concerted efforts of the whole of society to promote socioeconomic development in rural areas and create sound policy frameworks at the local, national, regional and international levels based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication action;
5. *Emphasizes* that economic growth continues to leave rural dwellers behind, that rural areas host a disproportionate share of people living in multidimensional poverty and that comparable data from 110 countries reveal that Africa and South Asia account for the highest number of multidimensionally poor people, and recommends that countries promote dedicated and coordinated social, economic, agricultural and rural development in their national policies, including by adopting rural-focused poverty eradication strategies in alignment with the 2030 Agenda, social policies aimed at improving human capital in rural areas and ensuring access to adequate social protection coverage, agricultural policies aimed at boosting agricultural productivity, and rural development policies aimed at improving access to rural infrastructure and basic services of high quality and at boosting non-farm employment opportunities;
6. *Recognizes* the critical role and contribution of rural women, including smallholders and women farmers, fishers, Indigenous women and their traditional knowledge and women in local communities, in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and nutrition and eradicating rural poverty, and therefore highlights the importance of promoting their economic empowerment, their full access to land ownership and decent work and economic opportunities and their participation in decision-making;
7. *Stresses* the importance of establishing and implementing targeted policies and measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, by formulating rural development strategies with clear poverty eradication goals, strengthening national statistical capacity and monitoring systems, including innovative use of telephone surveys and high-resolution data facilitated by remote sensing, and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, and taking concrete actions to prevent the return to poverty, especially when recent years have witnessed a sharp setback in poverty reduction, with a view to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions, economic, social and environmental, and building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations;
8. *Encourages* all countries and other relevant stakeholders to promote inclusive economic transformation in rural areas that increases productivity and contributes to bridging the present rural-urban divide while ensuring productive employment and decent work, access to reliable and appropriate social protection systems, inclusive and

⁵⁶⁸ [A/79/248](#).

⁵⁶⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁵⁷⁰ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

equitable quality education and skills training, healthcare services, quality, resilient and sustainable infrastructure, roads and telecommunications, and financial inclusion and support, as well as preparedness planning for crises and early warning, reiterates that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the important role of digital connectivity and access and the potential of e-commerce and e-learning solutions for poverty eradication, and thus calls upon all stakeholders to strengthen digital, information and communications technology, science, technology and innovation cooperation on mutually agreed terms, especially in the area of e-commerce, financial technology (fintech), affordable and reliable Internet connectivity and digital infrastructure investment and construction to keep food and agriculture supply chains functioning and achieve momentum under the 2030 Agenda for an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery for global development, putting people at the centre of the response, protecting our planet and achieving prosperity, with no one left behind, in line with the 2030 Agenda;

9. *Recognizes* that eradicating poverty in rural areas cannot be separated from the sustainable transformation and strengthening of food systems, strengthening the resilience of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in the agrifood sector, building sustainable linkages between micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, larger-scale business partners and support institutions to help micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to increase their competitiveness through economies of scale, use of shared services such as industrial parks, and access to training, expertise and knowledge, and that ensuring fair markets that enable the participation of smallholder and family farmers in food systems, particularly in value chains where small-scale producers have a comparative advantage, will continue to be important, and in this regard takes note with appreciation of the United Nations Food Systems Summit, held in 2021, which recognized the transformative effects of sustainable food systems as a driver for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030;

10. *Underscores* that promoting a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization is essential for building sustainable, inclusive and resilient food systems, and thus stresses the importance of keeping trade channels and markets open, equitable, transparent, non-discriminatory and predictable for the movement of food, fertilizer and other agricultural inputs and outputs and access to energy, and emphasizes the urgent need to combat protectionism in all its forms and to correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules in world agricultural markets;

11. *Notes with great concern* that the poorest population spends a larger share of income on food, which means extreme food price volatility can have devastating impacts, and is a driver of increased poverty, particularly in rural areas;

12. *Calls upon* all countries to promote agricultural and rural development in their national policies and renew their efforts to promote innovative approaches, including agroecology, among other approaches, to enhance capacity for food production, distribution and storage, cooperate in the relevant areas of science, research, technology and innovation, as appropriate and consistent with national policies and frameworks, to strengthen sustainable agrifood systems that enhance food security and nutrition, including sustainable productivity growth, significantly reducing food loss and waste, and strengthen policies that support small-scale producers in engaging in agrifood system value chains;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of employment and education for pro-poor growth in rural areas, and encourages the United Nations system and development partners to assist countries, upon their request, in mainstreaming employment into investment policy and poverty reduction strategies, including those focused on rural area development, and fostering rapid agricultural productivity growth, especially in developing countries, by increasing investment in agricultural and related rural off-farm activities and strengthening capacity-building for agricultural producers;

14. *Also recognizes* the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development, which can diversify income opportunities as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, especially in rural areas, supporting inclusive, sustained and sustainable economic growth, and thus in contributing to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, and calls upon international industrial cooperation to advance inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation and help developing countries to improve industrial production capacity;

15. *Further recognizes* the need to design, implement and pursue gender-responsive economic and social policies aimed at, inter alia, eradicating poverty, including in rural areas, and combating the feminization of poverty, ensuring the full and equal participation of rural women in the development, implementation and follow-up of

development policies and programmes and poverty eradication strategies, supporting increased rural employment and decent work and the redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work as well as care systems, and promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women at all levels and sectors of the rural economy and in diverse on-farm and off-farm economic activities, including sustainable agricultural and fisheries production;

16. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations, the private sector and other partners to develop programmes to foster the creation of decent work in rural areas and increase the investment in agricultural and related off-farm activities, especially for young people, including through economic diversification in rural areas, development of value chain across all stages, the promotion of sustainable agrifood systems and a balanced territorial approach, along a continuum that includes intermediate settlements and cities nested amid agricultural zones, with varying levels of agglomeration, as a key to reducing rural poverty and persistent inequalities between urban, peri-urban and rural areas;

17. *Emphasizes* that, globally, 1.4 billion people, primarily in rural areas in developing countries, do not have access to formal financial products and services, and encourages further efforts of the international community to offer affordable ways to access finance, including through financial education and training on the effective use of financial instruments, for the financially excluded in rural areas;

18. *Also emphasizes* the need to increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient rural infrastructure, especially in roads, water, sanitation, electricity and Internet connectivity, and to provide an inclusive and sustainable digital transformation;

19. *Expresses its commitment* to raising public awareness to promote the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, in all countries, to mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of all stakeholders, especially the rural residents living in extreme poverty, to fight against poverty, to promoting their active participation in the design and implementation of programmes and policies that affect them, and to providing quality education for the rural poor, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals;

20. *Reiterates* the need for enhanced and expanded access on mutually agreed terms by developing countries to appropriate technologies that are pro-poor and raise productivity, and underlines the need for measures to increase investment in agriculture, including modern technologies, as well as in natural resources management and capacity-building of developing countries;

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

22. *Recognizes* the importance of addressing the diverse needs of 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 many middle-income countries, and therefore requests the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that these diverse and specific development needs are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies, with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries;

23. *Realizes* that bridging the digital divides will require strong commitment by all relevant stakeholders at the national and international levels, reiterates the importance of investing in infrastructure for greater access to affordable technological devices and services for rural populations, which includes leveraging technology-enabled financial services and financial technologies to promote financial inclusion, and encourages efforts by all relevant stakeholders, especially United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in the spirit of win-win cooperation, to assist developing countries in overcoming the digital divides and promoting the use of information and communications technologies to foster economic and social development, particularly in rural areas, with the aim of building a shared future for humankind;

24. *Recognizes* the devastating impact of diseases on societies, and calls for measures by relevant United Nations bodies, in accordance with their respective mandates, and other stakeholders to make good use of their

experience and advantages to further help developing countries with the aim of improving rural development planning, including poverty eradication and multisectoral development activities covering economic and social aspects, including a gender perspective;

25. *Reiterates* the urgent need to accelerate the pace of rural poverty eradication, and requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as other relevant international organizations, to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in order to identify the progress achieved, gaps and challenges faced in rural poverty eradication, especially in developing countries, and to list rural poverty eradication as a priority for an annual Sustainable Development Goals Moment to highlight inspiring action on the Goals, in the context of the general debate of the Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, the sub-item entitled “Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

RESOLUTION 79/226

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/442/Add.1, para. 12)⁵⁷¹

79/226. Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide strategic policy orientations and operational modalities for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations development system,

Expressing its resolve to use this review as the main instrument to provide guidance to the United Nations development system on its operational activities for development in order to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in a coherent and integrated manner and ensure effective delivery of support and services to programme countries in line with the mandates of the entities of the United Nations development system, and in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, and that efforts are strengthened and accelerated in this decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, building upon a United Nations development system that is more strategic, accountable, transparent, coherent, collaborative, efficient, effective and results-oriented,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

⁵⁷¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee.

Reaffirming further the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵⁷² and the Paris Agreement,⁵⁷³ the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁵⁷⁴ and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁵⁷⁵ and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁵⁷⁶ and encouraging all their parties to fully implement them, and those countries that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁵⁷⁷ and the New Urban Agenda,⁵⁷⁸ as well as all other outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives which have contributed to our understanding of, and our actions to overcome, the challenges to improving human life in different parts of the world,

Reaffirming that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and in this regard recognizing that there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the Goals and targets and that the interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the 2030 Agenda is realized,

Recognizing that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem functions and services, contribute significantly to climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction, food security and nutrition, and the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and acknowledging that tackling climate change, addressing biodiversity loss and promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through zero-waste initiatives, should contribute to accelerating the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing also that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development and that the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their respective mandates, through their support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, contributes to peacebuilding and sustaining peace when reducing people's needs, addressing risks for development programming and fostering resilience, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their national ownership, plans and priorities,

Reaffirming the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to food in the context of national food security, the rule of law, gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, the right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and the overall commitment to just, inclusive and democratic societies for development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁵⁷⁹ and the key actions for its further implementation,⁵⁸⁰ and acknowledging that the Programme of Action requires the adequate mobilization of resources for its implementation, particularly for developing countries, at the national and international levels,

⁵⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁵⁷³ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁵⁷⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁵⁷⁵ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

⁵⁷⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁵⁷⁷ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁵⁷⁸ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁵⁷⁹ *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.

⁵⁸⁰ Resolution [S-21/2](#), annex.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Reaffirming that promoting gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, in accordance with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁵⁸¹ and the outcomes of relevant United Nations conferences and resolutions of the General Assembly, including through investing in the development of all women and girls, promoting women's economic, social and political empowerment and full, equal and meaningful participation and equal access to leadership and representation at all levels, and promotion of equal access to and control over economic and productive resources, decent work, social protection, inclusive and equitable quality education, health and technology, addressing barriers to their empowerment and their realization and enjoyment of their human rights, including the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, is of fundamental importance and has a multiplier effect for achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Reaffirming also its resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 and its previous resolutions on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review,⁵⁸² triennial comprehensive policy review⁵⁸³ and other relevant resolutions⁵⁸⁴ on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and its resolutions [76/220](#) of 17 December 2021, [77/184](#) of 14 December 2022 and [78/166](#) of 19 December 2023 on operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as well as its resolution [76/4](#) of 28 October 2021 on the review of the functioning of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding arrangement,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions [2022/25](#) of 22 July 2022, [2023/31](#) of 26 July 2023 and [2024/19](#) of 23 July 2024, and previous resolutions⁵⁸⁵ and the role of the Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with the present resolution and relevant General Assembly resolutions,⁵⁸⁶

Recalling also its resolutions [75/290](#) B of 25 June 2021 and [78/285](#) of 7 June 2024, and previous resolutions,⁵⁸⁷ reaffirming the commitment to engage in systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in accordance with the principles contained therein, and asserting that the high-level political forum on sustainable development has a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes of the 2030 Agenda at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates,

Recognizing that relevant stakeholders, including international financial institutions, civil society and the private sector, can positively contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and encouraging their contribution in supporting national development efforts in accordance with national plans and priorities,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,⁵⁸⁸

Taking note also of the reports of the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group on the work of the Development Coordination Office, including on the operational, administrative and financing aspects of the activities of the Office,⁵⁸⁹

⁵⁸¹ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

⁵⁸² Resolutions [67/226](#) and [71/243](#).

⁵⁸³ Resolutions [44/211](#), [47/199](#), [50/120](#), [53/192](#), [56/201](#), [59/250](#) and [62/208](#).

⁵⁸⁴ Resolutions [52/12](#) B, [52/203](#), [64/289](#), [73/248](#), [74/238](#) and [74/297](#).

⁵⁸⁵ Economic and Social Council resolutions [2013/5](#), [2014/14](#), [2015/15](#), [2019/15](#) and [2020/23](#).

⁵⁸⁶ Resolutions [48/162](#), [50/227](#), [57/270](#) B, [61/16](#), [65/285](#), [68/1](#) and [72/305](#).

⁵⁸⁷ Resolutions [66/288](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#), [70/299](#) and [74/298](#).

⁵⁸⁸ [A/76/75-E/2021/57](#), [A/76/75/Add.1-E/2021/57/Add.1](#), [A/77/69-E/2022/47](#), [A/77/69/Add.1-E/2022/47/Add.1](#), [A/78/72-E/2023/59](#), [A/78/72/Add.1-E/2023/59/Add.1](#), [A/79/72-E/2024/12](#), [A/79/72/Add.1-E/2024/12/Add.1](#) and [A/79/72/Add.2-E/2024/12/Add.2](#).

⁵⁸⁹ [E/2021/55](#), [E/2022/54](#), [E/2023/62](#) and [E/2024/5](#).

Recognizing the essential role played by the United Nations in effectively bringing together a global response to control and contain the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and address the critical interlinkages between health, trade, finance and economic and social development, acknowledging that the disease negatively impacted endeavours aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and that the poorest and the most vulnerable were the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, and reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Looking forward to the establishment of an independent high-level expert group by the Secretary-General and, following the completion of its work, the initiation of a United Nations-led intergovernmental process on measures that complement and go beyond gross domestic product, in close consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission, acknowledging the potential for the development of measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product to improve the support provided by the United Nations development system to programme countries,

Welcoming the adoption of its resolution [78/322](#) of 13 August 2024 on the multidimensional vulnerability index,

Recalling the political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),⁵⁹⁰ which recommitted to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Looking forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in 2025 in Seville, Spain,

I General guidelines

1. *Reaffirms* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of programme countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities for development are carried out for the benefit of programme countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

2. *Underscores* that there is no “one size fits all” approach to development, and reiterates the call to the United Nations development system to continue to enhance its efforts, in a flexible, transparent, accountable, timely, coherent, coordinated and integrated manner, and to continue to pursue full alignment of operational activities for development at the country level with national development plans and strategies to strengthen national ownership and leadership at all stages of the operational activities of the United Nations development system in order for the entities to respond to national development needs and priorities in accordance with their mandates, while ensuring the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders at the national level;

3. *Recognizes* that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁵⁹¹

4. *Also recognizes* that the strength of the United Nations development system lies in its legitimacy, at the country level, as a neutral, objective, transparent and trusted partner for all countries;

5. *Stresses* that national Governments have the primary responsibility for their countries’ development and for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order to effectively integrate such assistance into their development processes;

⁵⁹⁰ Resolution [78/1](#), annex.

⁵⁹¹ Resolution [70/1](#).

6. *Recognizes* that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global and regional programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of all countries, supported by an enabling economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, tax, monetary and financial systems, and enhanced global economic governance, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership;

7. *Reaffirms* the need to continue to strengthen the United Nations development system to further enhance its coherence, efficiency, transparency and accountability, as well as its capacity to address effectively and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the full range of development challenges of our time, as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and that it must continue to adapt and respond, including to proactively work to build capacity, to evolving development challenges and opportunities for development cooperation so that no one is left behind;

8. *Welcomes* the progress achieved to date in implementing the United Nations development system reform, as initiated by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/279, including the realization of the main elements of the reform mandates, and underscores the importance of attaining outstanding reform goals with a view to the full and timely implementation of the reform mandates at all levels, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an update in 2028 within the annual report on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system on the progress of the United Nations development system reform;

9. *Reiterates its call* to the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, to continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their strategic planning and, where applicable, in their regional and country programme documents, their work and reporting at all levels, taking into account that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and overarching objective of the operational activities of the United Nations development system;

10. *Recognizes* that the individual entities of the United Nations development system have specific experience and expertise, derived from and in line with their mandates and strategic plans, and stresses in this regard that improvement of coordination, collaboration, efficiency and coherence at the country, regional and global levels should be undertaken in a manner that recognizes their respective mandates and roles with consideration for comparative advantages, and enhances the effective utilization of their resources and their unique expertise;

11. *Reiterates* the call to the United Nations development system to continue to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve internationally agreed development goals and their development objectives, and requests the system to address, within existing resources and mandates, the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, the need for special attention to countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and countries and peoples under foreign occupation, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁵⁹² and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

12. *Urges* the United Nations development system to continue to enhance its support for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,⁵⁹³ the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity⁵⁹⁴ and the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034, as well as the African Union Agenda 2063 and its second 10-year implementation plan, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁵⁹⁵ all of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to integrate and mainstream them fully into their operational activities for development;

⁵⁹² Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁵⁹³ Resolution 76/258, annex.

⁵⁹⁴ Resolution 78/317, annex.

⁵⁹⁵ A/57/304, annex.

13. *Emphasizes* that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and reiterates the calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, developed under the leadership of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP “scorecard”) in particular with regard to gender-responsive performance management and strategic planning, and to enhance the collection, availability and use of sex-disaggregated data, reporting and resource tracking, and drawing on available gender expertise in the system at all levels, including in UN-Women, to assist in mainstreaming gender equality in the preparation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, through a gender equality outcome, where appropriate and relevant in the country context and ensuring that gender equality expertise is available throughout the United Nations development system at all levels;

14. *Recognizes* that, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, people who are vulnerable must be empowered, further recognizes that those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants, and calls upon the United Nations development system to continue to have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind;

15. *Requests* the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates and where applicable, to consider using the multidimensional vulnerability index, including the vulnerability-resilience country profiles, in their relevant programmes of work and reporting, focusing on the countries interested in its use, as a complement to existing measures, in line with General Assembly resolution [78/322](#);

16. *Requests* the United Nations development system to support, as appropriate and within existing mandates, the independent high-level expert group on measures that complement and go beyond gross domestic product, to be established by the Secretary-General, and subsequently the United Nations-led intergovernmental process on measures that complement and go beyond gross domestic product;

17. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system entities as well as United Nations country teams, within their respective mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the United Nations system, including by mobilizing and budgeting resources, and implementing and providing measurable reporting on the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for country-level support and capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering and learning from persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, by selecting senior disability inclusion focal points from existing staff within the United Nations development system entities;

18. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations development system to explore and promote concrete new avenues for the full, effective, structured and sustainable participation of young people in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

19. *Recognizes* the positive role that sustainable development can play in mitigating drivers of conflicts, disaster risks, humanitarian crises and complex emergencies, and also recognizes that a comprehensive whole-of-system response, including greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace, is fundamental to most efficiently and effectively addressing needs and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals;

20. *Underscores* the importance of results-based management, within and across entities and at all levels of the United Nations development system, as an essential element of accountability that can, inter alia, contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and requests the United Nations development system and its individual entities to continue to strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, improving integrated results and resources frameworks, where appropriate, and enhancing a results-oriented culture in the entities of the United Nations development system;

21. *Notes* the importance of the contribution of the United Nations development system with the aim of supporting government efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, leaving no one behind, based on full

respect for human rights, including the right to development, and stresses in this regard that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated;

II

Contribution of United Nations operational activities for development

22. *Reiterates* the call to the United Nations development system to continue to support countries, upon their request, in the acceleration of the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially in the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, including by focusing on addressing the gaps and challenges, including those identified by voluntary national reviews, bearing in mind that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account the different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities, and in this regard urges the United Nations development system:

(a) To continue to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first, while taking into account the universal and inclusive nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(b) To ensure a coherent, balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including their interconnections and cross-cutting elements, in accordance with each entity's mandate and bearing in mind their comparative advantages, taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach in this regard;

23. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system entities, while respecting their respective roles and mandates, to update and build upon their unique contributions and added value to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the preparation of their strategic plans and similar planning documents, and in this regard requests each individual entity to elaborate on how it plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on actions, results, coherence, progress and impact in the field, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the guidance of and in close consultation with their respective governing bodies, taking into account, inter alia, lessons learned from their midterm reviews, the outcome of the present resolution, and the efforts of the United Nations development system to address the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries;

24. *Also calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to continue to provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and requests, in this regard, the United Nations country teams, under the leadership and coordination of the Resident Coordinators, to contribute their expertise, tools and platforms in line with their respective mandates and strategic plans and as agreed in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks⁵⁹⁶ in consultation and coordination with national Governments;

25. *Recognizes* that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, as set out in the 2030 Agenda, notes with concern the rise in global poverty, which disproportionately impacts women and girls, and requests the United Nations development system to strengthen actions to accelerate progress on eradicating poverty;

26. *Requests* the entities of the United Nations development system to enhance coordination to support the efforts on the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels, in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

⁵⁹⁶ Or equivalent planning framework.

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

27. *Requests* the United Nations development system to strengthen actions to accelerate progress on ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms, and to contribute in a coherent manner to achieving food security and building inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems;

28. *Also requests* the United Nations development system to strengthen actions to accelerate progress on Sustainable Development Goal 6 in programme countries, upon request, in line with national priorities, needs and plans, acknowledging that water and sanitation are critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty;

29. *Emphasizes* the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty and supporting sustained economic growth and thus contributing to sustainable development in developing countries, and invites the relevant entities of the United Nations development system to support efforts in this regard in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;

30. *Recognizes* that, in a demographically diverse world, population dynamics, including differences in the pace of population growth or decline, changing population age structures, urbanization and international migration, will continue to shape the world for present and future generations, and requests the United Nations development system to support Member States, upon their request and in line with national priorities, taking into account the needs of women and children, in their response to demographic trends and realities, such as rapid population growth, declining birth rates and ageing populations, as well as in addressing the interlinkages between population issues and development across all regions, including by helping to build capacity and strengthen statistical systems in programme countries;

31. *Requests* the United Nations development system to continue to support programme countries in developing and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and by 2030 to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable, and takes note with appreciation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions;

32. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to promote partnerships to achieve universal health coverage, which includes primary healthcare, ensure affordable and equitable access for developing countries to health products and technologies and promote other health measures necessary to deal with future health-related challenges and countermeasures needed to respond to pandemics and other health emergencies, including through financing, health systems strengthening, building capacity, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and know-how for local and regional manufacturing and production of medical countermeasures, including medicines, vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, health technologies and other health products in developing countries;

33. *Recognizes* the United Nations contribution to the promotion of all human rights for sustainable development, and calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments, upon their request and in consultation with them, in their efforts to respect and fulfil their human rights obligations and commitments under international law, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind;

34. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to support programme countries that are parties to the Paris Agreement in their implementation of the Agreement, as appropriate and in accordance with their national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, in particular their nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, as well as the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including all decisions adopted under the “UAE Consensus”;

35. *Also calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans, where appropriate, as well as in cooperation frameworks and their policy advice to programme countries, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, and continue to advance a system-wide approach, implement measures and report regularly to their respective governing bodies, through existing reporting and mandates, on their efforts to reduce their climate and environmental footprint, and ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways and addressing pollution, halting biodiversity loss and restoring, conserving, protecting and sustainably using the environment;

36. *Further calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system, at the request of national Governments and taking into account their respective mandates, to improve their support, including, where

appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to strengthening the mobilization of the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from all sources, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including through capacity-building, integrated policy advice and programmatic support, technical assistance, high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, normative support, support to national institutions, the leveraging of partnerships and the leveraging of science, technology and innovation, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs;

37. *Underscores* the importance of localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, and calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system, where appropriate at the request of national Governments, and in line with national development policies, plans and priorities, to improve their support to the building, developing and strengthening of national, subnational and local institutions and capacities, and to continue to also support locally driven development approaches and pathways in coordination with national Governments, including through tailored and integrated support and by incorporating appropriate capacity development and strengthening in programmes and projects;

38. *Emphasizes* the need for country-driven enhanced capacity-building for sustainable development, in this regard calls for the strengthening of cooperation in science, technology and innovation, including through promoting an open, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory environment as well as equity, collaboration and openness in the development and dissemination of research and innovation, so that scientists, innovators and policymakers everywhere can access and contribute to the latest science and evidence, as well as through North-South, South-South and triangular, regional and international cooperation, and reiterates the importance of human resources development, including training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge-sharing and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacities, including planning, management, monitoring and evaluation capacities, in a sustained manner;

39. *Encourages* the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, to support programme countries, upon request and in line with national priorities, needs and plans, to harness digital technologies to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to close all digital divides by, inter alia, promoting universal, affordable and meaningful connectivity, scaling up digital capacity development, supporting resilient, safe, inclusive and interoperable digital public infrastructure, promoting digital public goods and information integrity and harnessing artificial intelligence, for sustainable development, while considering relevant commitments in the Global Digital Compact and recognizing the need to scale up international cooperation and financing for digital capacity development and promoting digital readiness, particularly in developing countries;

40. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to encourage the safe development and deployment of new and existing technologies for the global good, sharing the benefits while managing the risks, and to ensure that the products and technologies developed are affordable, available and accessible to those most in need, including the most vulnerable;

41. *Also calls upon* the United Nations development system to strengthen its focus on supporting programme countries in a coherent and integrated manner in developing national capacities for research, development planning, collection and analysis of data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, sectoral data development plans, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, with an emphasis on addressing the gap in data collection and analysis and the effective integration of the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development, and in this regard recognizes that the resources of the United Nations development system, including the knowledge base and expertise of all resident and non-resident agencies, should be available for access by developing countries, and welcomes efforts of the United Nations development system to take a more coherent approach to supporting national data and statistical systems;

42. *Further calls upon* the United Nations development system to enhance its capacities in supporting programme countries to embed the needs and interests of future generations and long-term thinking in policymaking processes by fostering cooperation and facilitating greater use of anticipatory planning and foresight, based on science, data and statistics;

43. *Reaffirms* the central role of Governments in contributing to the work of the United Nations development system, while recognizing that authorities at the subnational level, such as local and regional authorities, where appropriate, development partners and relevant stakeholders, international financial institutions, civil society and the private sector can positively support national development efforts and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable

Development Goals, and requests the United Nations development system to continue supporting programme countries to leverage robust partnerships, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, with a view to achieving the scale and pace of progress needed to realize the Goals by 2030;

44. *Reiterates* that the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation, at the request and with the ownership and leadership of developing countries, through a system-wide approach, bearing in mind their respective mandates and comparative advantages, taking into account that South-South cooperation is a complement to, rather than a substitute for, North-South cooperation, in line with the Nairobi⁵⁹⁷ and Buenos Aires⁵⁹⁸ outcome documents of the High-level United Nations Conferences on South-South Cooperation, held in 2009 and 2019, respectively;

45. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system entities to further integrate, as appropriate, South-South and triangular cooperation into their strategic frameworks and planning instruments, and urges them to allocate sufficient financial resources dedicated to supporting and facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation;

46. *Also calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to leverage their comparative advantages, in full compliance with their respective mandates, to continue to enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through agency-specific actions and inter-agency collaboration at the country level, in order to foster greater self-reliance and resilience and promote development, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities, and in this regard:

(a) Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, coherent and complementary planning, learning and knowledge exchange, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over time, in compliance with international law, and in line with General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto and all subsequent General Assembly resolutions on the subject, including its resolution 78/119 of 8 December 2023, fully respecting humanitarian principles in the provision of humanitarian assistance, and in accordance with national plans and priorities, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development;

(b) Also re-emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself and that in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership, and stresses in this regard the need to improve inter-agency coordination and synergy, including through the comprehensive review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, with the aim to maximize the sustainable impacts, results and effectiveness of support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development;

(c) Requests the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct briefings with Member States on its work at least twice a year;

47. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system, including United Nations country teams under the leadership of Resident Coordinators, within their respective mandates, to assist programme countries, upon their request and in line with their national policies and priorities for development, in addressing the development needs of internally displaced persons and to find durable solutions for them;

48. *Recognizes* progress made in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the United Nations development system's integrated policy and operational support to Governments, and requests relevant entities of the United Nations development system, in consultation with host Governments and in line with national policies, priorities and needs, to elaborate on disaster risk reduction in the common country analysis and in United Nations planning and programming documents, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework,⁵⁹⁹ and to

⁵⁹⁷ Resolution 64/222, annex.

⁵⁹⁸ Resolution 73/291, annex.

⁵⁹⁹ Or equivalent planning framework.

understand disaster risk, strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, taking note of the ongoing efforts of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure, the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership, the Early Warnings for All initiative and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative, and encourages the United Nations development system to support programme countries in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, including multi-hazard early warning systems, taking note of the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁶⁰⁰ and the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development;

49. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to improve and ensure support and assistance to programme countries, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to ensure inclusive, safe and equitable quality education, promote lifelong learning opportunities for all for sustainable development, including early childhood education and remote learning, and achieve the related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing that education, including girls' education, is a main driver of development and contributes to the achievement of all internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the development of human potential, the eradication of poverty and the fostering of greater understanding among peoples;

50. *Encourages* United Nations development system entities, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments in taking action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against all women and girls, including through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks, and through multisectoral and coordinated approaches, and to support Governments, upon their request, to adopt specific measures to protect the poor, women, youth and children from all forms of violence and discrimination;

51. *Notes with appreciation* the support provided to the least developed countries by the entities of the United Nations development system in the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, and urges the entities of the development system to continue to mainstream the Programme of Action into their work;

52. *Recognizes* that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development, and in this regard calls upon the relevant entities of the United Nations development system to ensure the mainstreaming of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States and issues related to small island developing States in their work, including at the national, regional and global levels, and to continue to support small island developing States, upon their request, in addressing their particular economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities, as outlined in the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda, by strengthening technical assistance initiatives, policy guidance and programme development, in line with their respective mandates and in cooperation with relevant institutions, funds and facilities;

53. *Also recognizes* that Africa has special challenges and development needs, calls upon the United Nations system to strengthen the quality of its assistance, partnership and coordinated regional efforts in Africa and to align its support for the specific needs and priorities of the African region, with a special focus on, inter alia, improving data and statistics, enhancing economic transformation and diversification, harnessing the demographic dividend, strengthening quality education and health systems, leveraging new technologies for inclusive development, achieving universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, promoting investment in climate action, financing climate change mitigation and adaptation in Africa, and the implementation of the African Union-United Nations Framework on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in this regard invites the United Nations development system to support the second 10-year implementation plan (2024–2033) of the African Union Agenda 2063;

54. *Looks forward* to the convening of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the full implementation of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034, which is integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to accelerate sustainable development and resilience in landlocked developing countries, calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to actively engage in the implementation and reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnership with all relevant

⁶⁰⁰ Resolution 77/289, annex.

stakeholders, and to integrate the Programme of Action into their strategic plans and work, and further calls upon the United Nations development system to mainstream the new Programme of Action into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, developed under the coordination of the Resident Coordinators at the country level, in a coordinated and cohesive manner;

55. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to continue to develop and provide tailored support to middle-income countries in a manner that addresses their specific challenges while mindful of their diversity, and recognizes that a shift from a traditional model of direct support and service provision towards a greater emphasis on accurate and multidimensional assessment of each country's specific needs and support for the leveraging of partnerships and financing is needed, also calls upon the United Nations development system to advance the elaboration of a specific inter-agency, comprehensive, system-wide response plan for middle-income countries, taking note of the mapping exercise conducted by the Secretary-General and his recommendations, that is aimed at better addressing the multidimensional nature of sustainable development and facilitating sustainable development cooperation and coordinated and inclusive support to middle-income countries, and invites the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to consider filling leadership gaps on middle-income countries' issues within existing resources, such as through the appointment of a focal point on middle-income countries;

56. *Calls upon* the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to further strengthen its collaboration with international financial institutions, including multilateral development banks, to improve synergies at the regional and country levels, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through enhanced operational effectiveness and efficiency;

57. *Recognizes* that volunteerism can be a powerful and cross-cutting means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages the United Nations development system, in partnership with Member States, civil society and the private sector, to continue supporting such efforts and promoting the conducive environment for volunteerism and volunteers, in particular those from developing countries, to enhance the sustainability of development results;

III

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

58. *Recognizes* that the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for a more sustainable funding approach, and stresses the need for adequate quantity and quality of voluntary funding to continue to support the United Nations operational activities for development, as well as the need to improve funding practices to make voluntary funding more predictable, transparent, flexible, effective and efficient, less earmarked and better aligned with the national priorities and plans of programme countries, as reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework,⁶⁰¹ as well as with the strategic plans and mandates of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, in order to enable the United Nations development system to work at all levels in a coherent, coordinated, efficient and, where appropriate, integrated manner, reducing duplication and increasing impact;

59. *Stresses* that core resources are the bedrock of the United Nations operational activities for development, owing to their untied nature, and in this regard, expresses concern at the continuing and accelerated decline in the share of core contributions to the entities of the United Nations development system in recent years;

60. *Acknowledges* the efforts by developed countries to increase resources for development, including commitments by some developed countries to increase official development assistance, expresses concern that most countries still fall short of their respective official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the targets of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent to the least developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

61. *Recalls* the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and in this regard invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance to ensure its full and effective implementation, and urges the United Nations system and other relevant international and regional organizations to support, in a coordinated

⁶⁰¹ Or equivalent planning framework.

manner, the activities of the Technology Bank, while respecting the relevant provisions of the intellectual property rights-related agreements;

62. *Reiterates* the call for the enhancement of accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in the funding of the United Nations operational activities for development in order to incentivize contributions by donor countries and other contributors, and calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to continue to publish timely, harmonized and verifiable data on funding flows, including annual data disaggregated by the level of earmarking in line with the funding compact,⁶⁰² as well as to continue to enhance the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information available on providers of flexible global funding and the results they helped to achieve;

63. *Urges* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to ensure that funds targeted at and budgeted for development programmatic activities are not diverted to unnecessary overhead costs, to maximize funds available for development purposes;

64. *Encourages* the United Nations development system entities to ensure that their business models are structured in a manner that supports the accelerated, comprehensive and balanced implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

65. *Welcomes* the funding compact,⁶⁰³ noting its voluntary nature, and encourages all Member States and entities of the United Nations development system to contribute to its full and effective implementation and to continue the dialogue, inter alia, in the respective governing bodies as well as at the country level with host Governments and development partners to jointly make progress towards compliance with their funding compact commitments to help to achieve development results on the ground, taking note of the progress made thus far in the fulfilment of the first funding compact commitments by all parties;

66. *Requests* donor countries and encourages other contributors to maintain and substantially increase their core contributions to the United Nations development system, in particular its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner, in line with Member States' commitments under the funding compact, and encourages Member States to protect core contributions in case of financial constraints;

67. *Notes* that non-core resources represent an important contribution to the overall resource base of United Nations operational activities for development as a complement to, and not a substitute for, core resources, and that they should support and be aligned with programme priorities regulated by intergovernmental bodies and processes, and also notes that non-core resources pose their own challenges by potentially increasing transaction costs, fragmentation, unproductive competition and overlap among entities and/or providing disincentives for pursuing system-wide priorities, strategic positioning and coherence, and in this regard:

(a) *Urges* donor countries and encourages other contributors to make non-core contributions more flexible and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and strategic plans of United Nations development system entities as approved by their intergovernmental governing bodies, to preferably assign resources at the beginning of the annual planning period, preferably for multiple years, and to prioritize pooled, thematic and joint funding mechanisms at all levels, including the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund, and limit earmarking to activities in accordance with the national priorities and plans of programme countries;

(b) *Urges* the entities of the United Nations development system to continue to take active steps to strengthen their accountability to Member States and build their trust by, inter alia, strengthening transparency of results and clear reporting of funding needs and expenditures, giving clear visibility to outcomes and impact achieved through core and flexible funding, in particular with regard to entities' contributions to the United Nations system-wide results, including those achieved through joint programming, and deepening the achievement of efficiencies within and across entities to increase resources for programmes instead of administrative costs;

68. *Acknowledges* the progress achieved by the Development Coordination Office so far, and requests it to continue to strengthen the transparency of the resident coordinator system through clear reporting on the results and

⁶⁰² See [A/79/72/Add.2-E/2024/12/Add.2](#), annex, entitled "Typologies of funding modalities and levels of earmarking for sustainable development".

⁶⁰³ [A/79/72/Add.2-E/2024/12/Add.2](#).

impact of coordination and regular briefings to Member States on the implementation of the resident coordinator system to facilitate open dialogue on the system's performance, including at the country level, and increase efficiencies of the resident coordinator system;

69. *Urges* the entities of the United Nations development system to continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms, including by continuing the application of the gender equality marker, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds, as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and urges the entities of the United Nations development system to enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms;

70. *Also urges* the entities of the United Nations development system, through their governing bodies, to continue taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of the share of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources, including by, but not limited to:

(a) Exploring options on how to incentivize donor countries, other countries in a position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including by enhancing the quality of reporting and the demonstration of the links between expenditures and programme results;

(b) Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans, including administrative, management and programme support costs;

(c) Exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors;

71. *Reaffirms* the principle of full cost recovery, proportionally from core and non-core resources, thereby avoiding the use of core or regular resources to subsidize activities financed by non-core or extrabudgetary resources, and reiterates its request to the United Nations development system to analyse and explore in a collaborative manner options for harmonized cost-recovery policies, based on common cost classification and cost-recovery methodologies, and invites relevant governing bodies of United Nations development system entities that have not yet done so to review evidence-based proposals for updated and more harmonized cost-recovery policies, including cost classifications, from their respective entities, and urges relevant entities of the United Nations development system, Member States and other contributors to comply with agreed cost-recovery policies;

72. *Also reaffirms* that an important role of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, both public and private, as well as to assist countries in strengthening domestic enabling environments, building essential public services and unlocking additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development;

73. *Urges* the United Nations development system to mobilize multiple funding sources, further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to mobilize additional resources for sustainable development, and deepen partnerships with other relevant stakeholders, including with the private sector and international financial institutions, with a view to diversifying potential sources of quality funding, especially core funding, for operational activities for development, in alignment with the provisions of the present resolution and with the priorities and plans of the programme countries, and encourages in this regard the entities of the United Nations development system to share knowledge and best practices on ways to incentivize innovative funding, taking into account the experiences of other multilateral institutions, and to include this information in their regular financial reporting;

74. *Recognizes* the need to further support the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework by substantially increasing joint resource mobilization and distribution for joint programmes at the country level, including through incentives for joint resource mobilization and programming, and stresses the need for efforts leading towards an integrated funding approach at the country level, where applicable, while paying due respect to different organizational mandates and modalities;

75. *Expresses its serious concern* at the fact that the share of expenditure for operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the least developed countries is at just 50.7 per cent of total allocations, urges the United Nations development system to continue to prioritize allocations to least developed countries, while reaffirming that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced support to

overcome structural challenges that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and requests the United Nations development system to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of time and in a predictable manner;

76. *Emphasizes* that core funding provides United Nations entities the flexibility to allocate funds to priority areas in their strategic plans, including underfunded areas that were further exacerbated by the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, and in this regard stresses the urgent need to address the continued imbalance between core and non-core resources by meeting the funding compact commitment of 30 per cent core resources by 2027;

77. *Also emphasizes* that adequate, predictable and sustainable funding of the resident coordinator system is essential for a coherent, effective, efficient and accountable response to achieve results on the ground in accordance with national needs and priorities, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General⁶⁰⁴ in this regard;

78. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the online portal to reflect real-time contributions and expenditures related to the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, and notes the improvements made to the special purpose trust fund portal to better report contribution data by donor and United Nations entity in order to ensure further transparency, and in this regard continues to encourage all Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the special purpose trust fund;

79. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Secretary-General to improve visibility of the funding status of the entire United Nations development system in order to promote further transparency, and to continue providing relevant recommendations in this regard in his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

IV

Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development

80. *Continues to stress* that the governance architecture of the United Nations development system must be more efficient, transparent, accountable and responsive to Member States and able to enhance coordination, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the operational activities for development within and among all levels of the United Nations development system in order to enable system-wide strategic planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation to better support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

81. *Requests* the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to review the current reporting requirements for its members on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review and related reporting on United Nations development system reform, and to make a proposal for further streamlining of the reporting requirements to reduce the burden on United Nations Sustainable Development Group members and Member States, and to, where applicable and required, submit proposed streamlining options to the relevant governing bodies;

82. *Calls upon* United Nations Sustainable Development Group entities to further strengthen their internal oversight mechanisms, and encourages the governing bodies of the members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to strengthen the execution of their governance and oversight functions, building on best practices and in close collaboration with their respective entities and other governing bodies;

83. *Welcomes* a revitalized, strategic, flexible and results- and action-oriented United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, as the most important instrument for the planning and implementation of United Nations development activities in each country, in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the programme countries' policies, plans, priorities and needs, to be prepared and finalized in full consultation and agreement with national Governments, through the United Nations country team, under the leadership and coordination of the Resident Coordinators;

84. *Reaffirms* the central role and the importance of the active and full participation of national Governments in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, in order to enhance national ownership and achieve full alignment of operational activities

⁶⁰⁴ Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates relating to the proposed programme budget for 2024 under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, and section 29B, Department of Operational Support (A/78/753).

with national priorities, challenges, planning and programming, and in this sense continues to encourage national Governments to consult with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental organizations;

85. *Recognizes* the progress made by the reinvigorated resident coordinator system and the reconfigured United Nations country teams, requests all United Nations development system entities to strengthen their efforts to prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents, according to their entity-specific mandates, and in accordance with and aligned with the agreed priorities and outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and in consultation and agreement with host Governments, underlines that members of United Nations country teams should share their country programme documents with the Resident Coordinators to confirm alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework priorities, and requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with the Development Coordination Office, to make the relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and/or its outcome matrix available to Member States and the governing bodies when the draft country programme document is presented for consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines;

86. *Recalls* the establishment of a clear, matrixed, dual reporting model, with United Nations country team members accountable and reporting to their respective entities on individual mandates, and periodically reporting to the Resident Coordinator on their individual activities and on their respective contributions to the collective results of the United Nations development system towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda at the country level, on the basis of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, as well as the reporting by the Resident Coordinator to the Secretary-General and to the host Government on the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework;

87. *Reiterates its request* to present annual reports to the programme country Governments on the results achieved by the United Nations country team as a whole, structured around the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and linked to national development results, and to make such comprehensive, country-level, system-wide reports publicly available, with the consent of the national Governments;

88. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to ensure that their country offices utilize the UN-Info platform in a timely and consistent manner to ensure the availability of information on the work of United Nations country teams, facilitate monitoring of the implementation of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and improve accountability for delivery to national Governments, as well as to enable reporting on the system-wide contribution to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

89. *Underscores* the importance of coherence, accountability and transparency for implementing reforms at the country level, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to ensure full implementation of the management and accountability framework in all United Nations country teams;

90. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system entities to complete the United Nations development system reform checklist for United Nations entities' governing bodies, and invites the governing bodies to use the checklist as a tool to facilitate their oversight role in support of full implementation of the relevant reform mandates contained in General Assembly resolution [72/279](#);

91. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue regular follow-up, monitoring and reporting, including to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment, on the work of regional assets of the United Nations development system in support of the 2030 Agenda with a view to enhancing transparency, accountability, efficiency, coordination and results-based management at the regional level in order to ensure that the longer-term reprofiling and restructuring of the regional assets of the United Nations are addressed on a region-by-region basis and in accordance with the region's specific needs and priorities, as agreed in resolution [74/297](#) of 11 August 2020;

92. *Emphasizes* the role of the General Assembly in developing key system-wide strategic policy orientations and operational modalities for the United Nations development system;

93. *Reaffirms* that the Economic and Social Council, including through its operational activities for development segment, serves as a platform to ensure and enhance accountability and oversight for and the acceleration of system-wide performance and results in relation to the 2030 Agenda;

94. *Emphasizes* the importance of a more responsive and impactful operational activities for development segment, and in this regard:

- (a) Requests that all reporting be made available to Member States at least two weeks ahead of the segment;
- (b) Also requests that the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with regional groups, duly consider improvements to the programme;
- (c) Encourages making the segment more responsive and interactive, including, but not limited to, through the active participation of the executive heads of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group entities;

95. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group System-wide Evaluation Office, re-emphasizes the need to ensure its independence, credibility and effectiveness, and requests that the Executive Director of the System-wide Evaluation Office, beginning in 2025, present the annual report to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment;

96. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system entities to abide by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods and to continue playing their part in enhancing system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization, efficiency, transparency and impact for development, reduce duplication and build synergies, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies and, where appropriate, guidance from the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, and further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the United Nations development system reforms;

97. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to conduct regular briefings with Member States on its activities;

98. *Requests* the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to continue to present to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment a timely, comprehensive, evidence-based, analytical and detailed performance report on an annual basis, including information on progress made and remaining challenges and obstacles encountered, as well as on the operational, administrative and financial aspects of the activities of the Development Coordination Office, while noting that the Office assumes managerial and oversight functions of the resident coordinator system under the leadership of an Assistant Secretary-General and with collective ownership of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group;

V

Functioning of the United Nations development system

99. *Reaffirms* the need to move towards integrated action in response to the integrated and indivisible nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while stressing the importance of strengthening national ownership and leadership by building on existing efforts to operate as a system within and among countries and at the regional and global levels, as well as enhancing the coordination, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of operational activities for development, to address the needs and priorities of programme countries and in line with their respective national plans and strategies;

100. *Reiterates* the importance of empowered, strategic, effective and impartial leadership through the resident coordinator system to foster coordination and collaboration at the country level and facilitate integrated support to host Governments, in consultation with them, calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system to fully support the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, in particular by complying with the management and accountability framework and ensuring that their operational activities for development at the country level are aligned with and supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and further calls upon their governing bodies to reinforce within the respective entities the need for continued cooperation with the Resident Coordinators;

101. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to actively continue to support the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnership with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the Doha Programme of Action into their strategic plans and annual work programmes, and also calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to support the Resident Coordinators in the least developed countries and to assist them in the mainstreaming of the Doha Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner;

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102. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to reduce the burden on the entities of the United Nations development system by promoting more efficient and streamlined processes by seeking to harmonize donor requirements, in line with the funding compact;

103. *Requests* the Secretary-General to fill all Resident Coordinator vacancies in a timely and efficient manner, and to avoid undue delay as much as possible, and, additionally, to keep an updated and rolling pool of possible Resident Coordinator candidates with a sound development background paired with diverse and relevant expertise and skill sets in other relevant areas, and also requests the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to ensure geographical representation among the Resident Coordinators, with a view to improving representation of developing countries, and ensure gender balance;

104. *Urges* the United Nations development system to align its staff capacities to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by building transformative and empowered leadership, repositioning staff capacities to respond to the cross-sectoral requirements of the 2030 Agenda, promoting inter-agency mobility and facilitating a mobile and flexible global workforce;

105. *Stresses* the need to ensure that the Resident Coordinators have sufficient leadership, prerogative, impartiality, management tools, experience and skill sets, and that they receive the necessary comprehensive training in an ongoing manner to effectively carry out their mandate and exercise their role as the highest-ranking representative of the United Nations development system at the country level;

106. *Reiterates its request* to the Development Coordination Office to duly inform the Governments of programme countries in a timely manner when the tenure of the Resident Coordinator is coming to an end, as well as about the selection process for the new Resident Coordinator, which should be done in consultation with, and taking into account the general profile desired by, the host Government in the selection process, and in the case of multi-country offices, Governments of countries serviced by these offices;

107. *Reaffirms* that the reinvigorated role of Resident Coordinators entails dedicated, independent, impartial and empowered coordination, as outlined in resolution 72/279, and that the focus of the resident coordinator system should remain sustainable development, with the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions as its overarching objective, consistent with the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda and in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and with national leadership and ownership;

108. *Urges* the resident coordinator system to continue supporting programme countries' development efforts, including to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, by improving the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of operational activities for development at the country level through the promotion of strategic support for national plans and priorities, enhancing sustainable development results, thus making operations more coherent and efficient, coordinated and integrated, and reducing costs at the country level;

109. *Reiterates its request* to United Nations country teams under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator to strengthen joint programming, integrated policy advice, as appropriate, and the use of joint programmes at the country level to more effectively support the delivery of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework;

110. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to consider options for improving the efficiencies of coordination and reporting processes at the country team level;

111. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to engage in country team configuration discussions facilitated by the Resident Coordinators and finalized through open and inclusive dialogue between the host Government and the United Nations development system, to support the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework by ensuring that their presence at the country level is tailored to meet the specific challenges, priorities and needs of programme countries and that the necessary skills, capacities and expertise are available, and requests that efforts be taken to ensure that this expertise is accessible whether or not an entity has presence in a country;

112. *Calls upon* the Resident Coordinators in countries experiencing humanitarian emergencies, when the onset is sudden or where a humanitarian coordinator has not already been designated or appointed, to work with the host Government and with humanitarian and development actors to provide, through a transparent, collaborative process, a joint, impartial, comprehensive and methodologically sound assessment of needs for each emergency to inform strategic decisions;

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113. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Resident Coordinators who also serve as Humanitarian Coordinators and/or Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General with adequate training and support, to ensure that they are well prepared and equipped to work and support Governments in countries facing humanitarian emergencies and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations;

114. *Invites* all relevant entities of the United Nations development system, led by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to extend necessary support in a coordinated manner to the least developed countries aspiring to graduate in developing their graduation and smooth transition strategies, and calls upon these entities of the United Nations development system to ensure that graduation-related capacity development and activities are coordinated and demand-driven and to encourage an ambitious and flexible approach to help Governments to mitigate the impact of graduation;

115. *Acknowledges* the progress achieved in the revamping of the regional level of the United Nations development system, and recognizes the contribution of the regional economic commissions and the regional teams of the United Nations development system, and underlines the need to continue to preserve and reaffirm them in addressing development challenges and to support countries and regions in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in line with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, recognizing the specificities of each region and bearing in mind that there is no one size fits all;

116. *Encourages* strengthened collaboration within the United Nations development system, including the resident coordinator system, regional offices of the United Nations development system and United Nations regional economic commissions, including through the work of regional collaborative platforms to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of development activities across the regional, subregional and national levels, ensuring that the regional assets are fit for purpose in supporting countries and regions in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and that regional expertise is made available at the country level, taking into account, as appropriate, the work of other regional intergovernmental bodies;

117. *Notes with appreciation* the implementation of the recommendations of the multi-country offices reviews that aim at enhancing service delivery to countries served by these offices, welcomes the update provided by the Secretary-General, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to regularly monitor and report on the work of multi-country offices at the annual operational activities for development segment, with a view to considering any further adjustments necessary to ensure the delivery of sustainable and effective development resources and services to enable countries served by multi-country offices to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

118. *Requests* the United Nations development system to accelerate efforts to simplify and harmonize programming instruments by entities, business practices, processes, common business operations and reporting, as well as leverage and utilize, as appropriate, digital technologies solutions in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including by taking necessary steps at the headquarters level, as appropriate;

119. *Reiterates* that entities within the United Nations development system should operate according to the principle of mutual recognition of best practices in terms of policies and procedures, with the aim of facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and collaborating agencies, and takes note of the Mutual Recognition Statement of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

120. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations development system to strengthen and improve the ongoing design and implementation of harmonized business practices, including the Business Operations Strategies, Common Back Offices, Common Premises and Global Shared Services in order to optimize opportunities for collaboration, maximize efficiency gains and strengthen its reporting processes on impact in terms of efficiency gains resulting from these business practices, so that funding freed up by such gains is redeployed to development activities, including coordination;

121. *Requests* the United Nations development system to continue to support all programme countries, regardless of which modality for the delivery of assistance they prefer to adopt, in accordance with their national development plans and priorities;

122. *Stresses* the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender balance and on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and in this regard recalls its resolutions [46/232](#) of 2 March 1992 and [51/241](#) of 31 July 1997, adopted without a vote, which contain the principles that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and

integrity are the paramount considerations in the recruitment and performance of international civil servants and that, as a general rule, there should be no monopoly on senior posts in the United Nations system by nationals of any State or group of States;

123. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations development system to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments to Resident Coordinator and other high-level posts, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographic representation;

124. *Notes with concern* the continued system-wide incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, and in this regard calls upon the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to increase prevention and response efforts to address this matter, at all levels, acknowledges the efforts made by the United Nations development system entities to, inter alia, improve the safety of their operations and service delivery, sufficiently resource their protection measures, ensure that their policies and procedures deliver impact, support system-wide efforts and a more joined-up approach with implementing partners, and ensure that their workplaces are free from discrimination and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment, and urges them to accelerate efforts to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse;

VI

Follow-up, monitoring and reporting

125. *Reaffirms* that all entities of the United Nations development system carrying out operational activities for development should continue to align their planning and activities, including through their governing bodies where applicable, to take appropriate action consistent with each entity's mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution;

126. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the analytical quality of system-wide reporting on funding, performance and programme results for the United Nations operational activities for development, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard calls for the publication of timely, reliable, verifiable and comparable system-wide and entity-level data, definitions and classifications;

127. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to present to the Economic and Social Council a report in 2025, 2026 and 2027 on system-wide implementation of the provisions of the present resolution, including an update and amendments where necessary of the existing monitoring and reporting framework for the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development with specific and measurable performance indicators on progress made, and on that basis invites the Economic and Social Council to exchange views on lessons learned and challenges and to propose to the General Assembly overall recommendations to contribute to strengthening the oversight of States over the United Nations development system and to guide the overall progress in the full implementation of the provisions of the present resolution through the annual General Assembly follow-up resolution on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

128. *Requests* the United Nations speakers at the operational activities for development segment to engage in a meaningful dialogue and respond to questions raised at the operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council, in order to better inform the deliberations on the annual General Assembly follow-up resolution on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

129. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution, including an addendum taking into account the recommendations provided by the operational activities for development segment of the Council, as well as of the unfulfilled mandates contained in Assembly resolution [75/233](#) and in the subsequent follow-up resolutions.

RESOLUTION 79/227

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/443, para. 11)⁶⁰⁵

79/227. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/178 of 20 December 2010, 66/220 of 22 December 2011, 67/228 of 21 December 2012, 68/233 of 20 December 2013, 69/240 of 19 December 2014, 70/223 of 22 December 2015, 71/245 of 21 December 2016, 72/238 of 20 December 2017, 73/253 of 20 December 2018, 74/242 of 19 December 2019, 75/235 of 21 December 2020, 76/222 of 17 December 2021, 77/186 of 22 December 2022 and 78/168 of 19 December 2023,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,⁶⁰⁶ particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, and noting the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,⁶⁰⁷ as well as the Framework for Action,⁶⁰⁸ which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁶⁰⁹ Agenda 21,⁶¹⁰ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁶¹¹ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁶¹² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁶¹³ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁶¹⁴ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶¹⁵ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International

⁶⁰⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

⁶⁰⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

⁶⁰⁷ World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annex I.

⁶⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁶⁰⁹ *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.

⁶¹⁰ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁶¹¹ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁶¹² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶¹³ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶¹⁴ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶¹⁵ Resolution 60/1.

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Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁶¹⁶ the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries⁶¹⁷ for the decade 2022–2031 and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity,⁶¹⁸ and looking forward to the adoption of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement,⁶¹⁹ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁶²⁰ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and noting with concern the findings contained in the special reports⁶²¹ of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the findings from the contributions of the Working Groups I, II and III, as well as the synthesis report of the sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel, which represents a more comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change than the fifth assessment report, recognizing the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 13 December 2023, noting the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, and looking forward to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in the city of Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

Noting the holding of the Climate Ambition Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 20 September 2023,

Welcoming the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024 on the theme “Peace with nature”, and recalling the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁶²² adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and urging its early, inclusive and effective implementation,

Welcoming also the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, and its outcome document,⁶²³ and recognizing the important role that South-South and triangular cooperation play in fostering partnerships among developing countries that lead to the end of poverty and hunger and to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition, as well as the promotion of sustainable agriculture,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁶²⁴ welcoming the convening of the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly, held in Nairobi, from 5 to 9 June 2023, and reaffirming also the importance of promoting the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, as well as promoting the coordination of policies on sustainable food security and agriculture across urban, peri-urban and rural areas,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and its guiding principles,⁶²⁵ recalling also its promotion of regular disaster risk preparedness, prevention, response and recovery exercises, at the national

⁶¹⁶ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁶¹⁷ Resolution 76/258, annex.

⁶¹⁸ Resolution 78/317, annex.

⁶¹⁹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁶²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁶²¹ *Global Warming of 1.5°C, Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems and The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*.

⁶²² United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/15/17, decision 15/4, annex.

⁶²³ Resolution 73/291, annex.

⁶²⁴ Resolution 71/256, annex.

⁶²⁵ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

and local levels, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs, and taking note of the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted on 18 May 2023,⁶²⁶

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

Recalling the high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, held in New York on 20 September 2023, the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, held in New York on 21 September 2023, the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, held in New York on 22 September 2023, and its outcome,⁶²⁷ and the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, held in New York on 27 September 2018, and its political declaration,⁶²⁸ looking forward to the upcoming high-level meeting on non-communicable diseases in September 2025, welcoming the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance, held in New York on 26 September 2024, and the adoption of its political declaration,⁶²⁹ and recalling the operational definition of One Health agreed by the One Health High-level Expert Panel, supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme,

Expressing concern that the multiple and complex causes of the food crises that occur in different regions of the world, affecting developing countries, especially net food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments, civil society, academia, the private sector and the international community, reiterating that the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are poverty, growing inequality, inequity and lack of access to resources and income-earning opportunities, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the effects of climate change, biodiversity loss and disasters, conflicts and geopolitical tensions, and remaining concerned that excessively volatile food prices can pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and improved nutrition and to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and the fulfilment of the right to adequate food,

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,⁶³⁰ taking note of the Seoul Forest Declaration, adopted on 6 May 2022 at the fifteenth World Forestry Congress, which acknowledge that forests provide essential products and ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter, as well as soil and water conservation and clean air, that sustainable management of forests and trees outside forests is vital to the integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda and that forests and sustainable forest management prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risks of floods, landslides and avalanches, droughts, dust and sand storms, wildfires and other disasters, and stressing in this regard the role of all types of forests, including boreal, temperate and tropical forests, in providing food security and nutrition,

Taking note of the fifty-first and the fifty-second sessions of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 23 to 27 October and on 25 November 2023 and from 21 to 25 October 2024, respectively, and taking note also of the adoption of the final reports and main outcomes, and taking note of the adoption by the Committee of the voluntary guidelines on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition, the policy recommendations on strengthening collection and use of food security and nutrition data and related analysis tools, and the policy recommendations on reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition,

⁶²⁶ Resolution 77/289, annex.

⁶²⁷ Resolution 78/5, annex.

⁶²⁸ Resolution 73/2.

⁶²⁹ Resolution 79/2, annex.

⁶³⁰ See resolution 71/285.

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Taking note with appreciation of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, convened by the Secretary-General, on 23 and 24 September 2021, as well as its pre-Summit, held from 26 to 28 July 2021, in Rome, and noting the Chair's Summary and Statement of Action on the United Nations Food Systems Summit, issued by the Secretary-General, taking note with appreciation also of the United Nations Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment, convened by the Secretary-General and hosted by the Government of Italy in Rome from 24 to 26 July 2023,

Taking note of the Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems adopted by the Group of 20,

Welcoming the launch of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, and highlighting the importance of joining global efforts to address the common challenges of food security and nutrition and social development,

Recalling resolution 7/2019 of 28 June 2019 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, entitled "Further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of FAO", and recognizing that agroecology is one approach, among others, to contribute to sustainably feeding a growing population,

Taking note of the work of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,⁶³¹ an inclusive initiative to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems,

Encouraging Member States to advance innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1 of 15 March 2019,⁶³²

Recalling the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, which is helping the least developed countries to strengthen their science, technology and innovation capacities and fostering the development of national and regional innovation ecosystems, as well as developing capacities for partnerships in science, technology and innovation collaboration with other countries worldwide,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/International Atomic Energy Agency Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, on agricultural development and on achieving food security and improving nutrition and food safety,

Recalling its resolution 70/259 of 1 April 2016, in which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025) and endorsed the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, and the call upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization to implement a work programme for 2016–2025, taking into account contributions from relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society and academia, using coordinating mechanisms such as UN-Nutrition⁶³³ and inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 72/239 of 20 December 2017, in which it proclaimed 2019–2028 the United Nations Decade of Family Farming, which raises the profile of the role of family farming in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition, and its resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019, in which it proclaimed 2021–2030 as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which highlights the important role of ecosystem restoration, including of productive ecosystems, in achieving sustainable development,

Taking note of the realization of the first Global Forum of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028) hosted virtually by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development from 19 to 22 September 2022, welcoming the respective commitments made by Governments to support family farming and implement the Decade through inclusive efforts, including the adoption

⁶³¹ A/CONF.216/5, annex.

⁶³² UNEP/EA.4/Res.1.

⁶³³ See <https://unnutrition.org/>.

by 12 Governments of national action plans for family farming, and recognizing that over 40 Governments are also developing their national action plans,⁶³⁴

Reaffirming that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for developing countries, provides the main source of income, particularly for smallholders, women farmers and family farming, and creates job opportunities both directly and indirectly, and noting the importance of working towards eliminating all forms of protectionism,

Remaining deeply concerned about the recurring food insecurity and malnutrition in different regions of the world and their ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, especially in Africa, in South and West Asia, in the Pacific and in parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, and in this regard underlining the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner,

Acknowledging the importance of making agrifood systems more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, including through sustainable farming and agriculture, which will contribute to sustainable food production systems and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems and help to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in all its forms, calling upon Member States to ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services and noting that the provision of adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources is required for that objective,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, that water, energy, food security and nutrition are linked and that water is indispensable for human development, health and well-being, and noting the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Water to galvanize partnerships and concerted efforts to advance the water agenda,

Recalling the convening of 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, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, referred to as the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, and looking forward to the convening of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, and the 2028 United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan,

Looking forward to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Seville, Spain in 2025,

Noting with concern the findings of the first report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the *State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*, of 2019, and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and bearing in mind that the agriculture sector depends heavily on biodiversity and its components, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services which biodiversity underpins, and that these sectors also have an impact on biodiversity in various direct and indirect ways, as acknowledged in the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being,⁶³⁵

Acknowledging the work done by the Global Soil Partnership for the past decade to raise global and local awareness of the importance of sustainable soil management for global food security and the need for research and innovative technologies and approaches, taking note of initiatives under the Global Soil Partnership, including the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management, and noting the importance of their implementation,

Taking note of the adoption of the Plan of Action 2020–2030 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and encouraging parties, other

⁶³⁴ See [A/78/233](#).

⁶³⁵ United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24.

governments and relevant organizations to support the implementation of, and capacity-building and development for, the Plan of Action,

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain their physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially of women, children, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, persons with disabilities, as well as of those living in vulnerable situations,

Recognizing that infant and young child mortality can be reduced through the improved nutritional status of women of reproductive age, especially during pregnancy, and that exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life is optimal for child survival and nutrition and the promotion of health and cognitive development, as well as an important principle of healthy diets, including through continued breastfeeding until 2 years of age and beyond combined with appropriate nutritious complementary feeding, and highlighting that despite the steady progress made with regard to exclusive breastfeeding, with 48 per cent of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed worldwide in 2023, immense efforts will be required to meet the global nutrition targets of the 2030 Agenda and that even this indicator requires accelerated progress,

Taking note of the publications entitled *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024: Financing to End Hunger, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization, *The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and *Undernourished and Overlooked: A Global Nutrition Crisis in Adolescent Girls and Women*, issued by the United Nations Children's Fund,

Taking note also of the publication entitled *A Multi-Billion-Dollar Opportunity: Repurposing Agricultural Support to Transform Food Systems*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling the United Arab Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action, adopted at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Remaining deeply concerned that, according to the most recent estimates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization, between 713 million and 757 million people may have faced hunger in 2023, 1 out of 11 people in the world, and that the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity has remained unchanged for three consecutive years at the global level, with an estimated 28.9 per cent of the global population, or 2.33 billion people, moderately or severely food-insecure in 2023, and that global nutrition challenges are increasingly complex as multiple forms of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, underweight, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, may coexist within the same country or household, with about 2.8 billion people in the world unable to afford a healthy diet in 2022,⁶³⁶

Expressing deep concern that reaching the midpoint of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the world is still far from achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2, that, at the current pace and scope of implementation, it is unlikely to promote the transformational change required and that many parts of the world will not be able to achieve the targets in a timely manner, and calling for additional efforts to support the transformational change needed,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

⁶³⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme and World Health Organization, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024: Financing to End Hunger, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms* (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2024).

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 economic downturns, gender inequalities, conflicts, biodiversity loss, drought and the adverse effects of climate change, including more frequent and extreme weather events, are among the key factors contributing to a reversal in the long-term progress in fighting global hunger, making the prospect of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 more difficult,

Noting that increasing urbanization, with almost 7 in 10 people projected to live in cities by 2050, is driving changes in agrifood systems across the rural-urban continuum, that these changes represent both challenges and opportunities to ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and ensuring that everyone has access to affordable healthy diets, and that moderate or severe food insecurity affected 31.9 per cent of adults living in rural areas in 2023 compared with 29.9 per cent in peri-urban areas and 25.5 per cent in urban areas,⁶³⁷

Noting with concern the rise of food and agricultural input prices, including fertilizer prices, and the shortages of food and fertilizers caused by supply chain disruptions, affecting crop yields and threatening future agricultural productivity and production, as well as the continued crisis in supply chains and the disruption to transport and shipping, contributing to a surge in shipping and transport costs, particularly affecting developing countries,

Taking note of the work done by the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, chaired and convened by the Secretary-General,

Expressing its concern about the growing number of obese adults in the world, with prevalence at 15.8 per cent in 2022, and that 37 million children under 5 years of age (5.6 per cent) were overweight in 2022,

Expressing concern at the findings of the publication entitled *2024 Global Report on Food Crises: Joint Analysis for Better Decisions*,

Noting that an increasing number of countries, in particular in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Pacific, are integrating food security and nutrition into their agriculture policies and investment plans and that, as a result, eradicating hunger, improving food security and ensuring adequate nutrition are being given greater prominence in regional development strategies, such as the African Union Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations food security and nutrition strategy, the Piura Declaration on Food Security, the Framework for Multi-Year Programme on Food Security and Climate Change and the Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth, adopted by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 Initiative, the Platform of Latin America and the Caribbean for Climate Action on Agriculture, the “25 by 2025” initiative of the Caribbean Community, which seeks to reduce the region’s food import bill by 25 per cent by 2025, the strategy on food security and nutrition of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Arab food security initiative, the initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture to Climate Change and the climate-smart agriculture strategy for the Central American Integration System region (2018–2030), all of which emphasized the importance of investing in agriculture, diversifying food production and diets and providing quality nutritional education to consumers, introducing labour-saving technologies in food production and processing, enhancing women’s access to income and strengthening capacity-building in improving food safety at all stages of the food chain, noting also the establishment of the Islamic Organization for Food Security, headquartered in Astana, and recalling the second Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition, held in Valparaíso, Chile, on 15 and 16 June 2023,

Reiterating the urgent need for action to enhance efforts to build resilience, especially for the most vulnerable, by investing in resilience of agrifood – systems, including disaster risk reduction, and to scale up anticipatory approaches, early warning and early action systems, forecasting, prevention-oriented responses and emergency preparedness and improve predictive and risk data analytics across sectors, reinforce systematic risk monitoring, early warning and preparedness capacities at the local, national, regional and global levels, strengthening adaptation strategies in close coordination with disaster risk management and enhancing joint risk assessments and risk

⁶³⁷ Ibid.

management strategies, and to cut the impact and cost of disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards so as to address the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in particular for women, youth, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and persons with disabilities, as well as the other root causes of food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition,

Expressing concern that climate change disproportionately impacts people in vulnerable situations, especially women and children, and their livelihoods, ultimately putting hundreds of millions of people at risk, and that by 2050, the risk of hunger and child malnutrition could increase by up to 20 per cent owing to climate change,

Reiterating the importance of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as the recognition and protection of the rights of smallholders, particularly women, reiterating also the importance, inter alia, of supporting the empowerment of rural women, youth, small-scale farmers, family farmers and livestock farmers, fishers, fish workers, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples, as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development, food security and nutrition, and acknowledging their fundamental contribution to the environmental sustainability and the genetic preservation of agricultural systems and to sustaining productivity on often marginal lands,

Recognizing that livestock contributes 40 per cent of the global value of agricultural output and supports the livelihoods and food security and nutrition of almost 1.3 billion people, and in this regard acknowledging that the sector offers opportunities for agricultural development, poverty eradication and food security and nutrition gains, and offers an opportunity for raising climate awareness,

Recognizing also that fisheries and aquaculture support the livelihoods of approximately 600 million people and the food security of 3.2 billion people globally, and in this regard acknowledging that the sector offers opportunities for poverty eradication while improving maternal health and the nutrition and cognitive development of children,

Acknowledging that social protection programmes and measures are effective in reducing poverty and hunger by, inter alia, reducing child labour in agriculture, facilitating rural-urban linkages to develop alternative sources of income for agricultural workers, enabling the retirement of older persons working in agriculture, improving natural resource management, facilitating access to climate adaptation practices in agriculture, reducing food loss and waste and making safe and nutritious food, as well as healthy diets, more affordable to those in vulnerable situations,

Noting the importance of initiatives under the United Nations system, including the observance of World Pulses Day, World Tuna Day, Sustainable Gastronomy Day, World Bee Day, World Food Safety Day, World Soil Day, World Seagrass Day, the International Day of Potato, International Tea Day, the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, the International Day of Zero Waste, World Rural Development Day, the International Year of Camelids, the International Day and Year of Plant Health, the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables, the International Year of Millets, the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, 2022, the International Year of Cooperatives, 2025, the International Year of the Woman Farmer, 2026, the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, 2026, the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028) and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030), aimed at increasing public awareness of relevant agriculture, food security and nutritional benefits, in accordance with General Assembly 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,

Recognizing the need to increase responsible public and private investments and partnerships in the agriculture sector, inter alia, to find inclusive solutions to and fight hunger and all forms of malnutrition and to promote rural and urban sustainable development,

Noting the urgent need to address the issue of food loss and waste at all stages of the food supply chain, including through collaboration with relevant stakeholders and that, in 2020, the proportion of food lost globally after harvest at the farm, transport, storage, wholesale and processing levels was estimated at 13.3 per cent, and that the proportion of food wasted at the household, food service and retail levels was estimated at 17 per cent in 2019, while it is estimated that between 713 million and 757 million people in the world faced hunger in 2023, and among children under 5 years of age, as at 2022, an estimated 148.1 million (22.3 per cent) were stunted and 45 million (6.8 per cent) were wasted,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental, and acknowledging that reaching

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Goal 2 and the interlinked targets of other Goals will be critical, inter alia, in ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition,

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 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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶³⁸
2. *Urges* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to advance collective actions to address the multiple and widespread impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, climate change, disasters, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss on agriculture development, food security and nutrition, to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁶³⁹
3. *Recalls* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),⁶⁴⁰ held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;
4. *Welcomes* the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and reiterates the need to implement actions in the Pact for the Future⁶⁴¹ that are relevant to end hunger and eliminate food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition;
5. *Calls for* the implementation of the respective voluntary commitments of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, takes note of the operationalization of the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub, hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on behalf of the United Nations system, and looks forward to the 2025 Stocktaking Moment of the United Nations Food Systems Summit;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation, multilateralism and solidarity, including towards achieving universal health coverage, social protection, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and financial support for sustainable agricultural development in developing countries as an important tool for achieving food security and nutrition for all;
7. *Recalls* its resolution 76/264 of 23 May 2022 on the state of global food insecurity, and reiterates its call to the international community to urgently support countries affected by the food security crisis through coordinated actions, including the provision of emergency food supplies, food programmes, financial support, and increased and diversified agricultural production, and to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable, multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization;
8. *Calls upon* the international financial institutions to find urgent, affordable and timely solutions to support developing countries, in particular those highly indebted, in responding to the food security crisis, through, but not limited to, facilitating, as appropriate, access to debt relief, concessional finance and grants, and takes note with appreciation of the temporary Food Shock Window of the International Monetary Fund;
9. *Emphasizes* that sustainable agricultural production, food security, nutrition and food safety are key elements for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and calls for greater efforts to sustainably enhance the agricultural production capacities, agro-industrial capabilities, productivity and food security of developing countries;
10. *Recognizes* the importance of restoring degraded lands, forests and other landscapes and seascapes to, inter alia, increase productivity, ensure food security and achieve sustainable development, and further encourages international cooperation and partnership to address these efforts;
11. *Expresses concern* that the world is not on track to eradicate hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 and that scarce and unsustainably managed natural resources, combined with insecure and uneven tenure rights for smallholders, are severely affecting those in vulnerable situations in rural areas, that the adverse effects of climate

⁶³⁸ A/79/193.

⁶³⁹ Resolution 70/1.

⁶⁴⁰ Resolution 78/1.

⁶⁴¹ Resolution 79/1.

change, including persistent and recurring drought, floods, extreme weather events, land degradation, coastal erosion, ocean acidification, the retreat of mountain glaciers, sea level rise, desertification and biodiversity loss, as well as conflict and post-conflict situations, are challenges with regard to food security and nutrition and diet-related non-communicable diseases in many places, preventing progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that countries in protracted crises are at risk of being left behind;

12. *Stresses* that urgent and concerted action is needed at all levels to recover momentum and accelerate efforts to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, comprehensively tackling both its causes and effects, and to promote improved nutrition, healthy diets and more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems;

13. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that improving food security and nutrition is a global challenge and a national policy responsibility and that any plans for addressing this challenge in the context of eradicating poverty must be nationally articulated, designed, owned, led and built in consultation, as an inclusive process, with all key stakeholders at the national level as appropriate, and urges Member States, especially those affected, to make food security, nutrition and food safety a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and its results framework, which is an integral component of the Programme that provides guidance on planning and implementing investment programmes, and in this regard welcomes the establishment of the 1.5 billion United States dollar African Emergency Food Production Facility by the African Development Bank to boost food security, nutrition and resilience on the continent;

15. *Encourages* Member States, in designing their national policies, to fully take into account the Rome Declaration on Nutrition as well as the Framework for Action, which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for the use of Governments, as appropriate;

16. *Urges* increased political commitment by Member States to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, reiterates the importance of the Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)⁶⁴² and its call for, inter alia, the scaling up of implementation of national commitments and increasing investments for nutrition, notes in this regard the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, and encourages Member States to engage in the movement at the global and country levels to reduce the increasing level of global hunger and all forms of malnutrition, in particular among children, especially children under 2 years of age, women, especially those who are pregnant and lactating, and youth;

17. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to integrate nutrition objectives across all sectors and to track investments on nutrition, including through the use of available tools and markers, takes note of the ongoing World Health Organization process to review the universal health coverage index, and reiterates the importance of considering the inclusion of a nutrition tracer indicator;

18. *Underscores* the need to address child stunting, which remains unacceptably high, with nearly 148.1 million children under 5 years of age, or 22 per cent, affected by stunting in 2022, as well as child wasting, with at least 45 million children under 5 years of age suffering from wasting in 2022;

19. *Encourages* Member States to increase investment in the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes aimed at the protection and promotion of, including education on and support for, breastfeeding, including through multisectoral approaches and awareness-raising, and the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers;

20. *Takes note* of the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit, convened by the Government of Japan on 7 and 8 December 2021, and the Tokyo Compact on Global Nutrition for Growth, which includes 396 new commitments made by 181 stakeholders to tackle malnutrition in all its forms, and looks forward to the Nutrition for Growth Summit, to be convened by the Government of France, on 27 and 28 March 2025;

21. *Emphasizes* the six global nutrition targets set by the World Health Assembly to address global malnutrition by 2025 and the related monitoring framework;

⁶⁴² See resolution [70/259](#).

22. *Stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, including by improving and aiming to ensure the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing responsible public and private investments and partnerships in sustainable agriculture, including through innovative approaches, land and natural resource management and rural development, as well as collaboration in science, technology and innovation, and notes that the benefit of such public and private investment and engagement should also reach, where appropriate, local smallholders in appropriate knowledge management systems and communications systems with regard to promoting food security, improving nutrition and reducing inequality;

23. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience, productivity and sustainability of food and agricultural production with regard to climate change in the context of the rising demand for crops and food, bearing in mind the importance of safeguarding food security and nutrition, ending hunger and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change, including drought and water scarcity, floods, biodiversity loss, and sand and dust storms, and calls for increased efforts at all levels, including the provision of adequate development finance to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices, including, but not limited to, sustainable soil management, agroforestry, agroecology, conservation agriculture, water management schemes, drought and flood-resistant seeds, sustainable intensification and sustainable livestock management, and to establish and strengthen interfaces between scientists, decision makers, entrepreneurs and funders of science, technology and innovation, farmers and consumers, as well as measures to strengthen the resilience of those in vulnerable situations and of agrifood systems, which can also have a wider positive impact, emphasizing adaptation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers;

24. *Stresses* the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, and further urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of mitigation actions;

25. *Calls for* the strengthening of agrifood systems through an inclusive approach, and the promotion of sustainable practices in agriculture and soil management that are science- and evidence-based to improve adaptation strategies and resilience to climate change, including through ecosystem services, biodiversity preservation and sustainable use, and also calls for poverty, hunger, food security and nutrition objectives to be incorporated into national climate change adaptation and mitigation plans;

26. *Recognizes* the need to ensure access to fertilizers and seeds for farmers, in order to build a sustainable fertilizer industry, and access to organic, plant-derived or bio-based products to enhance agriculture productivity and sustainability, particularly in developing countries, with a view to ensuring food security and sustainable development;

27. *Also recognizes* the critical role of the private sector in support of more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems and the positive contribution and improved quality of multi-stakeholder partnerships as a means to engage all key actors, and stresses the need for further efforts to strengthen strategic partnerships with the private sector;

28. *Reaffirms* the need to promote, enhance and support sustainable agriculture, including crops, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger, helps to prevent malnutrition and is economically viable, while conserving and sustainably using land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards, and recognizes the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support sustainable and efficient agrifood systems and ensure food security and nutrition, underlines the importance of mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture, and takes note of the importance of the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and the Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

29. *Calls for* increased ambition and urgency of action to protect working animals and to strengthen global efforts to ensure that animal health and welfare can contribute to addressing challenges and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/1 of 2 March 2022, entitled “Animal welfare-environment-sustainable development nexus”,⁶⁴³ and emphasizes the importance of the One Health

⁶⁴³ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.1](#).

approach and other holistic approaches that deliver multiple benefits to the health and well-being of people, animals, plants and ecosystems;

30. *Recognizes* the importance of the mechanization of agriculture to sustainable agricultural systems, including economic, social and environmental resilience, and therefore the delivery of the 2030 Agenda;

31. *Expresses concern* about antimicrobial resistance, including in the agriculture sector, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the action plan on antimicrobial resistance 2021–2025 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which supports the food and agriculture sectors in implementing the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance⁶⁴⁴ developed by the World Health Organization in collaboration with, and subsequently adopted by, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Organization for Animal Health, in order to minimize the impact of antimicrobial resistance;

32. *Recognizes* that more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems have a fundamental role to play in promoting healthy diets and improving nutrition and preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases, and welcomes the formulation and implementation of national policies aimed at eradicating malnutrition in all its forms and transforming agrifood systems so as to make nutritious diets, including traditional healthy diets, available to all, while reaffirming that health, water and sanitation systems must be strengthened simultaneously to end malnutrition;

33. *Calls for* accelerated action towards closing the gender gap in access to productive resources in agriculture, noting with concern that the gender gap persists with respect to many assets, inputs and services, as well as capacity-building, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to support the empowerment of all women and girls, in particular rural women, to address their own food and nutritional needs and those of their families, to promote adequate standards of living for them, as well as decent work and decent pay, and to guarantee their personal health, well-being and security, full access to land and natural resources and access to affordable, low-cost, long-term loans and to local, regional and global markets, taking into account that the prevalence of food insecurity puts the health and lives of women and children at risk;

34. *Recognizes* the critical role and contribution of rural women, including smallholders and women farmers, and Indigenous women and women in local communities, and their traditional knowledge in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty, and in this regard acknowledges that increasing women's empowerment has a positive impact on agricultural production, food security, diets and nutrition, in particular, child nutrition, and stresses the importance of reviewing agricultural policies and strategies to ensure that the critical role of women in food security and nutrition is recognized and addressed as an integral part of both short- and long-term responses to food insecurity, malnutrition, potential excessive price volatility and food crises in developing countries, as well as of the recognition and protection of the land rights of smallholders, in particular women;

35. *Reaffirms* the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture in enhancing food security, and access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people, particularly those in small island developing States, and in this regard encourages the full implementation of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States, which was launched on 4 July 2017;

36. *Encourages and recognizes* the efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and those in vulnerable situations, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and in this regard underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and systems development, by aligning interventions with national and regional response plans, making full use of endogenous mechanisms, including local, national and regional reserves;

37. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to consider promoting, where appropriate, home-grown school meals, where food served in schools and other child-care facilities is procured, from smallholder and/or family farmers to support local communities and

⁶⁴⁴ World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1, annex 3.

provide educational opportunities for students by creating a structured demand for local smallholder agriculture production and contributing to sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and employment;

38. *Acknowledges* the importance of implementing safe, nutritious and sufficient school feeding programmes as an effective and affordable platform for the inclusion, development and re-engagement of children and youth in schools, and takes note of the convening of the first global summit of the School Meals Coalition in Paris on 18 and 19 October 2023, as well as other efforts and country-led initiatives such as the first Forum on School Feeding for Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Countries in Bishkek on 23 November 2023, organized in cooperation with the United Nations World Food Programme;

39. *Encourages* Member States to develop health- and nutrition-promoting environments, including through nutrition education in schools and other education institutions, as appropriate, and to scale up community-based actions that support children and families, through the promotion of maternal health and recommended infant feeding practices such as breastfeeding;

40. *Underscores* the need to safeguard food security and nutrition for all, including women, children, youth, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, persons with disabilities and those living in vulnerable situations, inter alia, by promoting economic and social policies to counteract the adverse impact of economic slowdowns and downturns on efforts to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition;

41. *Recognizes* the important role of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, small-scale farmers, family farmers, livestock farmers, small-scale fishers and fish workers and their traditional knowledge and seed supply systems, as well as the important role of new technologies in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and in aiming to ensure food security and improved nutrition;

42. *Also recognizes* that the food systems of Indigenous Peoples can support healthy and nutritious diets and are important for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

43. *Encourages* Member States to support, where possible, the African Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan 2023–2033 and the Nairobi Declaration by increasing investment in and supporting coordination through the African-led soil initiative for Africa;

44. *Stresses* the importance of the development and application of science, technology and innovation and related knowledge management and communications systems in ensuring food security by 2030, encouraging cooperation on agricultural science and technology innovation among countries and reducing technology barriers and restrictions on high-tech exchanges, and encourages the adoption of the most advanced and appropriate information technology and digital innovations, such as the Internet, mobile platforms, meteorology, big data and cloud computing, in agriculture systems in order to support the efforts of smallholder and family farmers to increase their resilience, productivity, access to markets and the food supply chain and incomes and include them in the development of research and innovation agendas while reducing negative environmental impacts, and leveraging the potential for innovation among young family farmers in connecting local knowledge with new solutions;

45. *Emphasizes* the need to revitalize the agriculture sector, promote rural development and aim for ensuring food security and nutrition, notably in developing countries, in a sustainable manner, which will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and underlines the importance of taking the necessary actions to better address the needs of rural communities by, inter alia, enhancing access for agricultural producers, in particular smallholder producers, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, persons with disabilities and older persons, and those in vulnerable situations and in conflict and post-conflict situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, healthcare services, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for development of local crops, efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage;

46. *Recognizes* that, by 2050, the world urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the most transformative trends of the twenty-first century, underscoring the growing need to take action to fight hunger and malnutrition among the urban poor through promoting the integration of the food security and nutrition needs of urban residents, in particular the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, to end hunger and malnutrition, promoting the coordination of policies on food security and sustainable agriculture across urban, peri-urban and rural areas to facilitate the production, storage, transport and marketing of food to consumers in affordable ways, to reduce

food losses and to prevent and reuse food waste, and promoting the coordination of food policies with energy, water, health, transport and waste and other policies in urban areas to maximize efficiencies and minimize waste;

47. *Encourages* Member States to invest in sustainable infrastructure in food production, as well as in reducing post-harvest losses and waste, including, but not limited to, by adding value to agrifood products and through the valorization of waste, by integrating food loss and waste reduction strategies and sustainable consumption and production approaches in broader national and local action plans;

48. *Reaffirms* the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security and nutrition that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger and address micronutrient deficiencies among the most vulnerable alongside the development of medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger, all forms of malnutrition and poverty, including through revitalizing rural areas for young women and men, by creating decent jobs for all, through agricultural education systems, information and communications technology, training, scaling up research and development and strengthening the role of youth through education, entrepreneurship, access to markets and services, co-financing, capacity-building and rural-based youth organizations, and through the full realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;

49. *Also reaffirms* the need to promote a significant expansion of research and innovation in food, nutrition and agriculture, as well as the expansion of extension services, training and education, and development and application of technologies, and of funding for such activities from all sources, to improve agricultural productivity, efficiency, sustainability and resilience and enhance the three dimensions of sustainability in order to strengthen agrifood systems, to promote development and to build up resilience to support better recovery from crisis, including by strengthening the work of the reformed CGIAR so as to enhance its development impact, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions and promoting technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, the voluntary sharing of knowledge and practices and research to adapt to climate change and improve equitable access to research results and technologies on mutually agreed terms at the national, regional and international levels, while giving due consideration to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources;

50. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to achieving food security and improving nutrition, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the inclusive participation of farmers and fishers and fish workers, especially small-scale farmers, including women, and young farmers in community, national, regional and international markets;

51. *Calls upon* Member States to keep their food markets open and to maintain international trade in food and fertilizers, and underlines the importance of addressing existing and emerging global challenges, including through the facilitation of agricultural trade and by correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, such as excessive stockpiling of food, and looks forward to continuing the World Trade Organization negotiations to reform agricultural trade rules, with a view to achieving meaningful progress to address these global challenges long-term at the fourteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization;

52. *Recognizes* that trade, along with domestic production, plays a vital role in improving global food security in all its dimensions and enhancing nutrition, and in this regard urges Member States to ensure trade and trade-related measures are consistent with World Trade Organization rules and exceptions;

53. *Also recognizes* the efforts made by Member States and United Nations agencies that have already announced their commitments to the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), calls upon Member States to accelerate efforts across the six action areas of the work programme of the Decade, and encourages all relevant stakeholders to actively support the implementation of the Decade, including by making commitments and establishing action networks;

54. *Further recognizes* the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), and in this regard encourages the full implementation of resolution [72/239](#) and takes note with appreciation of the global action plan for the Decade, which supports the development, improvement and implementation of public policies on family farming, including national plans, as appropriate, based on inclusive and effective governance and on timely and geographically relevant data, by 2024, and also takes note of the note by the Secretary-General

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transmitting the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028),⁶⁴⁵

55. *Invites* Governments to enhance efforts to reach 100 national action plans for family farming by 2024 and to develop and implement policy and regulatory frameworks supporting family farming as envisaged by the global action plan of the Decade, encourages Governments, family farmers' organizations and other relevant stakeholders to engage in the Decade, and calls upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to continue to lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including by considering the development of a joint resource mobilization strategy to scale up the implementation of the Decade;

56. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the collective action of smallholders and family farmers, including by helping them to realize economies of scale, in the context of eradicating poverty and hunger, and achieving sustainable development;

57. *Stresses* the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the regional commissions and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and international trade and economic institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates and national development priorities, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as to strengthen cooperation between these organizations and with non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in promoting and strengthening efforts towards sustainable agriculture development, food security and nutrition;

58. *Recognizes* the contribution made thus far by early warning systems, and underlines that coverage of and accessibility to multi-hazard early warning systems remain inadequate in all countries, and emphasizes the need to urgently extend the reach of multi-hazard early warning systems everywhere, especially in developing countries, and that the reliability and timeliness of such systems should be further strengthened at the national, regional and international levels, with a focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks and food emergencies, and in this regard welcomes the progress of the United Nations Secretary-General's call to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems, including through the Early Warnings for All initiative,⁶⁴⁶

59. *Also recognizes* the benefits gained from cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, while also taking account of sand and dust storms;

60. *Reaffirms* the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security as a major intergovernmental platform for a broad range of stakeholders to work together towards ensuring food security and nutrition for all, and encourages countries to promote the use and application of the voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition, adopted by the Committee in 2021, ensuring sustainable food systems that contribute to the promotion of healthy diets and improved nutrition;

61. *Also reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, and commits to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

62. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition".

⁶⁴⁵ [A/78/233](#).

⁶⁴⁶ Decision 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4.

RESOLUTION 79/228

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/444, para. 11)⁶⁴⁷

79/228. Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 76/224 of 17 December 2021 and preceding resolutions under the agenda item as referenced therein,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further its resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as well as its resolution 75/233 of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and the general guidelines and principles contained therein, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to better position the United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming its resolution 73/291 of 15 April 2019, the annex to which contains the outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires in March 2019, in which heads of delegations and high representatives of Governments recognized the increasing role played by inclusive partnerships in South-South and triangular cooperation, while acknowledging that Governments have the principal role of coordinating and leading development efforts, and stressing that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation,

Recalling the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, in particular with regard to developing partnerships through the provision of greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general so as to enable them to contribute to the realization of the goals and programmes of the Organization, in particular in the pursuit of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22–23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

⁶⁴⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia.

Looking forward to the convening in 2025 of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain,

Welcoming the contribution of all relevant stakeholders including the private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations, philanthropic organizations, scientific and technological communities and academia that respect and support the core values and principles of the United Nations, to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, while acknowledging the role of parliaments in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of goals and commitments under the 2030 Agenda,

Emphasizing that cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector, can further contribute to addressing the obstacles confronted in particular by developing countries, including by mobilizing the resources needed to finance sustainable development, and to realizing the internationally agreed development goals in developing countries,

Emphasizing also that multi-stakeholder partnerships and the resources, knowledge and ingenuity of all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, are important to mobilizing the knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources needed for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, complementing the efforts of Governments,

Noting that the relevant stakeholders, including private sector entities, need information about and understanding of the nature and the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals and of the modalities by which they can engage with the Goals, and that, in this regard, decisive action is also imperative for raising awareness of the Goals at all levels,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda acknowledges that the implementation of sustainable development will depend on the active engagement of both the public and private sectors, recognizing that the active participation of the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, inter alia, through the creation of job opportunities, the advancement of economic development and the mobilization of private investment into developing countries and through respecting responsible business practices, such as the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework,⁶⁴⁸ and recognizing also the roles and contributions of civil society, the scientific and technological community, non-governmental organizations and other relevant international organizations, including international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, in advancing sustainable development,

Recognizing the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, in fostering stability and supporting a sustainable, inclusive and equitable recovery by creating job opportunities, advancing economic development, as well as sustainable infrastructure development, and contributing to trust and social cohesion,

Underlining the fact that any cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, including the private sector, shall be in accordance with applicable norms and regulations, including those pertaining to the use of the United Nations name or emblem, and stressing that such partnerships shall serve the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and shall be undertaken in a manner that maintains and promotes the integrity, impartiality and independence of the Organization,

Recognizing that, while progress is being made on the global engagement of the private sector regarding the Sustainable Development Goals at the level of perception and awareness as well as the inclusion of sustainability in their business models by some companies, the immense potential of support for the Goals, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises, still represents a largely unutilized source for the full implementation of the Goals,

Recognizing also the unique position of the United Nations as a builder of bridges among countries and all stakeholders, and the progress achieved in the work of the United Nations on partnerships, notably in the framework of various United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces, commissions and initiatives, and noting the establishment of partnerships at the field level entered into by various United Nations agencies, non-public partners and Member States, as well as multi-stakeholder partnerships,

⁶⁴⁸ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

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Welcoming the efforts and encouraging further efforts by all relevant partners, including the private sector, to engage as reliable and consistent partners in the development process and to take into account not only the economic and financial but also the development, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of their undertakings, and, in general, towards implementing corporate social and environmental responsibility, that is, bringing such values and responsibilities to bear on their conduct and policies premised on profit incentives, in conformity with national laws and regulations,

Welcoming also, in the context of enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all its relevant partners, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships, efforts to step up international cooperation and collaboration in science, research, technology and innovation on the basis of common interest and mutual benefit, focusing on the needs of developing countries and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda,

Recalling the Guidelines on a Principle-based Approach to the Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector and their alignment with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,

Noting that financial and economic crises demonstrate the need for values and principles in business, including for sustainable business practices, gender equality, social protection floors and the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all,

Reaffirming the principles of sustainable development, and underlining the global consensus reached on the key values and principles that will promote sustainable, fair, equitable and sustained economic development and that corporate social and environmental responsibility are important elements of that consensus,

Encouraging the private sector in the context of enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all its relevant partners to enhance its involvement in combating climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification, and welcoming the commitments to leadership on climate action already made by relevant stakeholders,

Recalling that the high-level political forum on sustainable development has a central role in overseeing the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level, including with regard to partnerships,

Stressing the importance of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in supporting the participation in follow-up and review processes by the major groups and other relevant stakeholders pursuant to resolution 78/285 of 7 June 2024, and calling upon those actors to report on their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing the vital role that the United Nations Global Compact Office continues to play with regard to strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to partner strategically with the private sector, in accordance with its mandate from the General Assembly, to advance United Nations values and responsible business practices within the United Nations system and among the global business community, and in this regard noting the principles and initiatives of the United Nations Global Compact,

Recognizing also the critical importance of optimizing the potential of partnerships across the United Nations system and beyond, in particular in the context of sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and acknowledging the lessons learned from embracing new technologies and shortening timelines when partnering in response to COVID-19, which helped to enable greater inclusivity, speed, scale and impact with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector;⁶⁴⁹

2. *Acknowledges* that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶⁵⁰ requires a strong commitment to partnership at all levels between Governments, the private sector, civil society and all other relevant stakeholders, and therefore recognizes the importance of the various contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

3. *Commits* to enhancing global, regional, national and local partnerships for sustainable development, engaging all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academia and youth, recognizing the

⁶⁴⁹ A/79/531.

⁶⁵⁰ Resolution 70/1.

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important contribution they can make toward achieving the 2030 Agenda, and the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, and reaffirms the importance of the regional and local dimension of sustainable development in addressing regional and local challenges and scaling up action among countries;

4. *Stresses* that partnerships are voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and, as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits;

5. *Also stresses* that partnerships will be critical to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as an effective instrument for mobilizing additional human and financial resources, expertise, technology and knowledge, while reiterating that partnerships are a complement to, but are not intended as a substitute for, the commitment made by Governments with a view to achieving the Goals;

6. *Further stresses* that partnerships should be consistent with national laws and national development strategies and plans, as well as the priorities of countries where they are implemented, bearing in mind the relevant guidance provided by Governments;

7. *Emphasizes* the vital role played by Governments in promoting responsible business practices, including providing and ensuring enforcement of the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks in accordance with national legislation and development priorities, and invites them to continue to provide support to United Nations efforts to engage with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate;

8. *Recognizes* the vital role that the private sector plays in sustainable development, including by engaging in various partnership models, by conducting responsible business practices, by generating decent employment as well as investment, by giving access to and developing new technologies, by offering technical vocational training activities and by stimulating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to steer the United Nations system towards giving greater attention to longer-term, strategic and innovation-based multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to leverage private sector competencies and technologies, with a view to generating greater potential for innovation and increased impact on sustainable development, which is needed for the timely achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

10. *Emphasizes* that the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and the executive heads of interested organizations should build on existing and ongoing efforts and continue to empower the United Nations Innovation Network or other existing United Nations joint innovation initiatives, such as Global Pulse, to identify and discuss issues that are relevant for the coordination of the existing innovation initiatives, funds, laboratories, accelerators and incubators, and their interface with the private sector, with a view to facilitating and stimulating innovation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to actively engage with other stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and foundations, with a view to diversifying potential sources of funding, especially core funding, for their operational activities for development, in alignment with the core principles of the United Nations development system and with full respect for the national priorities of programme countries;

12. *Recognizes* that these partnerships should give priority to core resources, while noting the need to make non-core resources from partners flexible and aligned with strategic plans and national priorities;

13. *Stresses* that greater effort is required to unlock new financial flows, including from mainstream institutional investors, for the timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as a complement to public finance and international development cooperation;

14. *Welcomes* the growing number of businesses that embrace a core business model that takes account of the environmental, social and governance impacts of their activities, encourages and urges all businesses to adopt principles for responsible business and investing, and supports the work of the United Nations Global Compact in this regard;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds, programmes and the specialized agencies, at the request of national Governments, to improve their support for the building, development and strengthening of national capacities, to support development results at the country level and to promote national ownership and leadership, in line with

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national development policies, plans and priorities, taking into account their respective mandates and bearing in mind their comparative advantages, in assisting Governments in leveraging partnerships;

16. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to further improve the collaboration of the United Nations with all relevant partners, including the private sector, and recognizes his efforts to strengthen the capacities of the United Nations system, including by mainstreaming understanding of the role of partnerships throughout the system, and to discuss the potential for further strengthening of cooperation and coordination across the United Nations system with regard to partnerships, with a view to enhancing the results achieved through them, while acknowledging the importance of continued consultations with Member States;

17. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the Secretary-General to continuing to retain the integrity and unique role of the United Nations Global Compact, and underlines the importance of integrity measures as taken and advocated by the United Nations Global Compact;

18. *Invites* the United Nations system, when considering partnerships, to seek to engage in a more coherent manner with private sector entities, including micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, that support the core values of the United Nations, as reflected in the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant conventions and treaties, and that commit to the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact by translating them into operational corporate policies, codes of conduct, and management, monitoring and reporting systems;

19. *Recalls* the request to the Secretary-General, in this regard, as appropriate, in collaboration with the funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities and mechanisms, to disclose the partners, contributions and matching funds for all relevant partnerships, including at the country level, and to ensure that these elements are coherently reflected in the reporting of partnership activities by the United Nations funds, programmes and, as appropriate, agencies to their respective governing bodies;

20. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations system to continue its efforts to develop, for those partnerships in which it participates, a common and coherent approach across the United Nations system that places greater emphasis on transparency, impact, accountability, due diligence and risk management, while taking into account the specific mandates of United Nations agencies, programmes and other entities and without imposing undue rigidity in partnership agreements;

21. *Acknowledges* the importance of corporate sustainability reporting, encourages companies, especially publicly listed and large companies, to integrate sustainability and due diligence information into their reporting cycles, encourages industry, interested Governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to enhance existing models and develop new models for best practice and to facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building, and welcomes in this context the collaboration of the United Nations Global Compact with the Global Reporting Initiative and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote effective implementation of the Guidelines on a Principle-based Approach to the Cooperation between the United Nations and the business sector;

23. *Encourages* the international community to strengthen global partnerships to foster youth employment and promote frameworks for action, including the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization, the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth and the call for action on youth employment, in accordance with national plans and priorities;

24. *Invites* the academic, research and scientific communities to contribute to the realization of the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard recognizes the important role of the United Nations Academic Impact, among other initiatives, and to support and participate in multi-stakeholder partnerships to this end;

25. *Notes with appreciation* the convening of the Global Africa Business Initiative annual forum, on the theme “Unstoppable Africa”, the Africa Business Leaders Coalition meeting, the annual United Nations Private Sector Forum, the United Nations Global Compact Leaders Summit, the Sustainable Development Goals Investment Forum, the high-level meeting on the theme “Ocean for the future”, the annual meeting of the Water Resilience Coalition initiative, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals business forum, organized by the United Nations and the International Chamber of Commerce to foster the implementation of the Goals;

26. *Recognizes* the work and the important role of the Global Compact Country Networks in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda locally and the work of the United Nations country teams and national development plans, as appropriate, and also recognizes that such networks provide an avenue for disseminating United Nations values and principles, strengthening the capacity of businesses through programming and facilitating partnerships with business on a broad scale, and notes the contribution of a number of these networks to voluntary national reviews;

27. *Also recognizes* the importance of cooperation between the United Nations system at the local level, including the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, and all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, or equivalent planning framework, to support the coordination and application of global partnerships;

28. *Stresses* the importance of developing national strategies for the promotion of sustainable, inclusive and productive business and entrepreneurial activities through partnerships, encourages Governments to create an environment that is conducive to delivering the Sustainable Development Goals, including by increasing the number of women in leadership, management and entrepreneurship and the size of their businesses, and to prevent discrimination, sexual harassment and abuse in the workplace, requests the United Nations Global Compact to promote the Women's Empowerment Principles and to encourage the Global Compact Country Networks to create awareness of the many ways in which business can promote gender equality in the workplace, marketplace and community, and encourages the private sector to contribute to advancing gender equality;

29. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Global Compact to engage Member States in its work through the United Nations Global Compact Government Group and the United Nations Global Compact Group of Friends as two important channels for Governments to engage on issues related to corporate sustainability, responsible business practices and public-private partnerships for advancing the 2030 Agenda, and in that regard encourages Member States to further engage with the Global Compact through those channels;

30. *Recognizes* the importance of the private sector, multi-stakeholder engagement, innovative partnerships and a conducive policy environment in achieving the 2030 Agenda, including by increasing productive capacity in developing countries and generating economic growth and sustainable and inclusive industrialization, in order to tackle global challenges, and the need to encourage responsible innovation, resilient value chains and the leveraging of rapid technological change for sustainable development, for the benefit of present and future generations, through new opportunities presented by safe, secure and trustworthy emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence;

31. *Recalls* that multilateralism is not an option but a necessity, and calls for an enabling environment for partnerships that are aligned with the 2030 Agenda, in particular with regard to adherence by the private sector to the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact, and in addition, inter alia, promotion of investment in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and decent job creation, as well as aiming for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and negative biodiversity impacts, and for support for the implementation of the United Nations Global Compact strategy 2024–2025, including the United Nations Global Compact Africa Strategy 2024–2025 and the United Nations Global Compact sustainable supply chain and small and medium-sized enterprises programme, which are aimed at raising ambition and achieving stronger private sector engagement, accountability and partnerships, in support of a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from COVID-19;

32. *Looks forward* to the forthcoming twenty-fifth anniversary of the mandate of the United Nations Global Compact, in 2025, and the interest and engagement of the private sector in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals through the exponential growth of the United Nations Global Compact participant base;

33. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations Global Compact in advancing the adherence by the private sector to the 10 United Nations Global Compact principles of responsible business practices, in alignment with United Nations values and principles, in an enabling environment for partnerships that are aligned with the 2030 Agenda;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session the item entitled “Towards global partnerships”, unless otherwise agreed.

RESOLUTION 79/229

Adopted at the 54th plenary meeting, on 19 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 162 to 8, with 10 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/445, para. 12)⁶⁵¹

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, 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, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Canada, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, United States of America

Abstaining: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, Kiribati, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Tonga

79/229. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/170 of 19 December 2023, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2023/34 of 26 July 2023,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/292 of 6 May 2004 and 59/251 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981 and 2334 (2016) of 23 December 2016,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Bearing in mind its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶⁵² to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

⁶⁵¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Türkiye, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

⁶⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

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Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁶⁵³ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁶⁵⁴ and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁶⁵⁵ and recalling further its resolutions [ES-10/15](#) of 20 July 2004 and [ES-10/17](#) of 15 December 2006,

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 19 July 2024 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences arising from Israel's policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and from the illegality of Israel's continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁶⁵⁶

Recalling its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Taking note of the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law treaties, as well as to other international treaties,

Expressing its concern about the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern about the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses, and the grave environmental and economic impact in this regard,

Expressing its grave concern also about the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip, which, inter alia, has polluted the environment and which negatively affects the functioning of water and sanitation systems and the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people, and stressing the urgency of the reconstruction and development of water and other vital civilian infrastructure,

Expressing its grave concern further about the negative impact on the environment and on reconstruction and development efforts of unexploded ordnance that remains in the Gaza Strip as a result of the conflict, and commending the efforts of the Mine Action Service of the United Nations for the safe removal of such ordnance,

Expressing its grave concern about the chronic energy shortage in the Gaza Strip and its detrimental impact on the operation of water and sanitation facilities, which threaten to further erode groundwater resources, of which only 4 per cent remains potable,

Deploring the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, including the destruction of orchards and crops and the seizure of water wells by Israeli settlers, and of the dire socioeconomic consequences in this regard,

Recalling the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,⁶⁵⁷

Aware of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement on all tracks, on the basis of Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [425 \(1978\)](#) of 19 March 1978, [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002 and [2334 \(2016\)](#), the

⁶⁵³ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁶⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵⁵ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

⁶⁵⁶ [A/78/968](#).

⁶⁵⁷ [A/HRC/22/63](#).

principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative⁶⁵⁸ and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,⁶⁵⁹ as endorsed by the Council in its resolution [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008,

Stressing also, in this regard, the need for respect for the obligation upon Israel under the road map to freeze settlement activity, including so-called “natural growth”, and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Stressing further the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling that the Security Council, in its resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#), underlined that it would not recognize any changes to the 4 June 1967 lines, including with regard to Jerusalem, other than those agreed by the parties through negotiations,

Recalling also the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,⁶⁶⁰

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with within the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall and settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice⁶⁶¹ and in relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution [ES-10/15](#);

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to cease immediately and completely all policies and measures aimed at the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to bring a halt to all actions, including those perpetrated by Israeli settlers, harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, and to cease its demolition and confiscation of Palestinian homes and civilian infrastructure, agricultural lands and water wells, which, inter alia, have a negative impact on the natural resources of

⁶⁵⁸ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

⁶⁵⁹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

⁶⁶⁰ [A/79/187-E/2024/68](#).

⁶⁶¹ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

the Palestinian people, stresses the urgent need to advance reconstruction and development projects in this regard, including in the Gaza Strip, and calls for support for the necessary efforts in this regard;

8. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles to the implementation of critical environmental projects, including sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip and the reconstruction and development of water infrastructure, including the project for the desalination facility for the Gaza Strip;

9. *Also calls upon* Israel not to impede Palestinian development and export of discovered oil and natural gas reserves;

10. *Calls for* the immediate and safe removal of all unexploded ordnance in the Gaza Strip and for support for the efforts of the Mine Action Service of the United Nations in this regard, and welcomes the extensive efforts exerted by the Mine Action Service to date;

11. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlement activities and the exploitation of natural resources;

12. *Underscores*, in this regard, the call by the Security Council, in its resolution 2334 (2016), upon all States to distinguish, in their relevant dealings, between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, 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, and to the Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including with regard to the cumulative impact of the exploitation, damage and depletion by Israel of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and with regard to the impact of such practices on the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals,⁶⁶² and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources”.

RESOLUTION 79/234

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/435/Add.4, para. 8)⁶⁶³

79/234. Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and

⁶⁶² See resolution 70/1.

⁶⁶³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁶⁶⁴ which is the most comprehensive and universal instrument on corruption, and recognizing the need for its full and effective implementation, to continue to promote its ratification or accession thereto, and its full support for the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention,

Recalling its resolution S-32/1 of 2 June 2021 containing the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”, and recalling also the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its tenth session, held in Atlanta, United States of America, from 11 to 15 December 2023,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁶⁶⁵

Recalling its resolutions 65/169 of 20 December 2010, 71/213 of 21 December 2016, 72/207 of 20 December 2017, 73/222 of 20 December 2018, 74/206 of 19 December 2019, 75/206 of 21 December 2020 and 76/196 of 17 December 2021, 77/154 of 14 December 2022 and 78/140 of 19 December 2023,

Recalling also its resolutions 71/208 of 19 December 2016, 72/196 of 19 December 2017, 73/186 of 17 December 2018, 74/177 of 18 December 2019, 74/276 of 1 June 2020 and 75/194 of 16 December 2020,

Taking note of the 2024 report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development⁶⁶⁶ and its policy recommendations for combating illicit financial flows,

Recognizing that making progress on reducing illicit financial flows as facilitated through strengthened international tax cooperation could contribute to domestic resource mobilization and the achievement of other goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda,

Recalling the report of the High-level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa and its relevant contributions in increasing knowledge of the sources of illicit financial flows, and reiterating its invitation to other regions to carry out similar exercises,

Recalling also the high-level meeting on international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return, convened by the President of the General Assembly at Headquarters on 16 May 2019, and taking note of the Chair’s summary,

Recalling further the focus on combating illicit financial flows at the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held on 26 September 2019, as well as the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held on 20 September 2023,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

⁶⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁶⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

⁶⁶⁶ *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024* (United Nations publication, 2024).

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Taking note of the policy recommendations of the sixth Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,⁶⁶⁷ and recalling the 2020 publication of the Conference on tackling illicit financial flows for sustainable development in Africa,⁶⁶⁸

Taking note also of the report of the High-level Panel on International Financial Accountability, Transparency and Integrity for Achieving the 2030 Agenda,⁶⁶⁹ and taking note of the recommendations by independent experts contained therein for further consideration, as appropriate,

Recalling the conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of illicit financial flows of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, recalling further that it was endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-third session for global use as indicator 16.4.1 to measure illicit financial flows in the context of the 2030 Agenda and its indicator framework, and noting the availability of the first official estimates of illicit financial flows based on the endorsed methodology and reported for that indicator,

Reiterating its deep concern about the impact of illicit financial flows, in particular those caused by tax evasion, corruption and transnational organized crime, on the economic, social and political stability and development of societies, and especially on developing countries and their progress in financing the 2030 Agenda,

Expressing its concern about the consequences of the smuggling of commercial goods carried out by transnational organized criminal groups and about linkages between that crime and corruption and other forms of transnational organized criminal groups, such as money-laundering and drug trafficking,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Acknowledging that the COVID-19 pandemic has put a spotlight on the limitations of the Governments of developing countries to marshal resources in times of crisis, reiterating the need to enhance and strengthen effective domestic resource mobilization, including accountable and transparent public expenditure systems, and strengthen domestic regulatory and legal frameworks, as necessary, to more effectively counter the harm resulting from illicit financial flows, and that the harm done by such flows in straining the limited resources of developing countries evidently affects their ability to address the Sustainable Development Goal financing gap and to mobilize domestic resources for longer-term sustainable development, and recalling the meetings of discussion group VI of the informal process launched by the Secretary-General and the Governments of Canada and Jamaica on Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond,

Encouraging Member States to use and strengthen appropriate focal points to facilitate information exchange among one another, acknowledging the Riyadh initiative for enhancing international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation and its Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities, as well as existing agreements, formal forums or networks, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Global Focal Point Network on Asset Recovery,

Bearing in mind that there are different sources of illicit financial flows and that a separate analysis of each source is more beneficial in designing policy responses to prevent illicit financial flows,

⁶⁶⁷ See [TD/B/EFD/6/3](#).

⁶⁶⁸ *Economic Development in Africa Report 2020: Tackling Illicit Financial Flows for Sustainable Development in Africa* (United Nations publication, 2020).

⁶⁶⁹ [A/75/810/Rev.1](#), annex.

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Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts by regional organizations and other relevant international forums to strengthen cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows, as well as new initiatives taken by Governments and the private sector to mobilize the financial sector in the collective fight against illicit financial flows,

Noting the essential work of relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations in their efforts to prevent and combat money-laundering,

Recognizing that combating illicit financial flows is an essential development challenge, noting that developing countries are particularly susceptible to the negative impact of illicit financial flows, and emphasizing that illicit financial flows reduce the availability of valuable resources for financing for development,

Recognizing also the importance of studying the potential relationship between combating illicit financial flows and attaining debt sustainability,

Recognizing further the challenge posed by the increasing scope and complexity of illicit financial flows, and recognizing also that the need for the recovery and return of stolen assets in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption requires strengthened international cooperation,

Recognizing that numerous technical, legal and practical challenges are to be addressed in order to facilitate the repatriation; of proceeds of crime to countries from where they were originally stolen,

Recognizing also that global knowledge of the importance of combating illicit financial flows and enhancing the recovery and return of assets is rapidly increasing, as is the political will to recover illicitly acquired assets by both requesting and requested States, and noting that, while many challenges remain unresolved, tackling them effectively requires a holistic approach that recognizes the different types of illicit financial flows and their impact on sustainable development,

Recognizing further that the loss of resources caused by corruption, including complex cases such as those involving multiple national jurisdictions and vast quantities of assets, may constitute a substantial proportion of the resources of States, and has a particularly negative impact on developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and underlining that the recovery and return of stolen assets pursuant to that chapter is a fundamental principle of the Convention,

Recognizing the work carried out by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in particular its Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery, to advance the effective implementation of chapter V of the Convention,

Noting the efforts to promote the exchange of information and synergies between the open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Working Group on International Cooperation established by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling the third International Expert Meeting on the Return of Stolen Assets, held in Nairobi on 28 and 29 November 2022, and looking forward to the upcoming fourth meeting in Addis Ababa from 11 to 13 December 2024,

Recalling also the holding of the second session of the Illicit Trade Forum, in Geneva on 6 and 7 September 2022, which highlighted the negative impact of illicit trade, including related illicit financial flows, on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, revenue generation and economic activity,

Recalling further the work of the Platform for Collaboration on Tax, which is to intensify collaboration and coordination on tax issues between the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Group and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, including on formalizing regular discussions among the four international organizations on the implementation of standards for international tax matters and on the strengthening of their ability to provide capacity-building support to developing countries,

Noting the ongoing efforts of the joint Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/United Nations Development Programme initiative, Tax Inspectors Without Borders, to support developing countries through targeted tax audit assistance programmes,

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Recognizing the important work undertaken by academia and civil society in assisting Member States in understanding the challenges associated with the return of stolen assets under chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Noting the work of the 147 members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Group of 20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, which provides a forum for collaboration for tackling tax avoidance, improving the coherence of international tax rules and ensuring a more transparent and fair tax environment,

Noting also international developments on the implementation of the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters under a common reporting standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which 123 members have already committed to implementing by 2026, as well as the role of the 171 members of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, which enables cooperation on an equal footing,

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 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,

1. *Acknowledges* that preventing and combating illicit financial flows contributes to domestic resource mobilization, which is essential to finance policies aiming to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶⁷⁰

3. *Reiterates its commitment* to financial integrity for sustainable development, through national efforts and international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and promote good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development, including through existing relevant international frameworks, such as the, United Nations Convention Against Corruption, while noting the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Group of 20;

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to strive to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows;

5. *Also reaffirms its commitment* to strengthen regulatory frameworks at all levels in accordance with international standards and to further increase the transparency and accountability of financial institutions and the corporate sector, as well as public administrations;

6. *Takes note* of the work of the media in exposing corruption, tax abuse and the failings of financial integrity regulations and controls;

7. *Calls upon* States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to ensure that all relevant protections are available to those who report corruption and suspected wrongdoing, noting the role that individuals and groups outside of the public sector play in preventing and detecting corruption;

8. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of Member States to enhance knowledge and broaden understanding of the challenges and opportunities involved in international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets recovery and return consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption so as to foster sustainable development;

9. *Acknowledges* that combating illicit financial flows requires a range of actions that includes preventing, detecting and countering such flows in source, transit and destination countries and expeditious law enforcement action and cooperation;

10. *Also acknowledges* the need to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on the identification, freezing, confiscation, recovery and return of assets as one of the sources of financing for development in a broad range of areas, such as poverty eradication, food security, health, education, investment in social programmes or adaptation to climate change, and may contribute to improved sustainable development outcomes;

⁶⁷⁰ [A/79/186](#).

11. *Recognizes* that combating illicit financial flows requires a coordinated, whole-of-government approach and therefore encourages Member States to create domestic institutional mechanisms as appropriate and necessary, including those related to digitalization or other appropriate measures to ensure information-sharing and whole-of-government coordination, in this regard invites those Member States willing to prepare integrated national financing frameworks to include plans for combating illicit financial flows, including through the transfer and sharing of data, where appropriate, and with the necessary safeguards, and looks forward to the formulation by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development of guidance on how countries can incorporate financial integrity actions into their financing frameworks;

12. *Notes* that international cooperation in combating illicit financial flows is a work in progress that must continue to be pursued, and encourages all countries to develop effective tools and create a policy environment for combating illicit financial flows, in accordance with the existing relevant international frameworks, including the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

13. *Recognizes* that measures aimed at combating illicit financial flows require cross-border cooperation between law enforcement agencies without undue political influence and that, where requested, technical assistance can also contribute to better international cooperation, and encourages Member States, where applicable and subject to their domestic legal systems, and in line with their treaty obligations, to cooperate and exchange information and best practices in this regard;

14. *Encourages* countries and relevant multilateral and international organizations to continue and strengthen their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance and capacity-building assistance to developing countries, as well as to support African and other regional initiatives, to prevent, detect and combat illicit financial flows and to strengthen good practices on the identification, freezing, confiscation, recovery and return of assets to foster sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁶⁷¹

15. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,⁶⁷² and urges States parties to those Conventions and Protocols to make efforts towards their effective implementation;

16. *Reaffirms* the need for Member States to effectively implement and enforce all existing obligations under the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a critical part of combating illicit financial flows;

17. *Urges* Member States to increase their efforts to prevent and counter corruption that involves vast quantities of assets and related illicit financial flows, noting that no country alone can effectively combat complex cases involving multiple jurisdictions and that international cooperation and technical assistance are needed in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery;

18. *Urges* enhanced global efforts to trace, seize, confiscate and return criminal proceeds, in line with international obligations and domestic legal frameworks;

19. *Stresses* that anti-corruption measures should be an integral part of national development policies and strategies and therefore invites countries developing integrated national financing frameworks to include anti-corruption components and standards therein, as appropriate, further stresses that all jurisdictions should consider undertaking further research, policy development and programming, as appropriate, to address corruption, and decides to prevent, deter, detect and counter corruption, increase transparency and promote good governance;

20. *Encourages* closer public-private sector collaboration to better tackle corruption, and stresses that further research, policy development and programming should help in reaching this goal;

21. *Notes with concern* that proceeds derived from offences established under the United Nations Convention against Corruption have yet to be disposed of in favour of the requesting States parties, their prior legitimate owners and victims of the crimes, and decides to prevent, deter, detect and counter corruption, increase transparency and promote good governance;

⁶⁷¹ Resolution 70/1.

⁶⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

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22. *Urges* States parties to consider, when applicable, using the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in appropriate cases, to investigate and prosecute the smuggling of commercial goods;

23. *Encourages* States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to make full use of the asset recovery tools set forth in chapter V of the Convention, including mechanisms for the enforcement of foreign restraining and confiscation orders;

24. *Calls upon* all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular requesting and requested States parties, to cooperate to recover the proceeds of crime as defined in the Convention, and to fulfil their obligation to ensure the return or disposal of such proceeds, in accordance with article 57 of the Convention, and invites States parties, in accordance with their respective domestic laws, to consider allocating recovered resources to finance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to strengthening the implementation of existing multilateral legal instruments for the purpose of asset recovery and return;

25. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, to continue to expand global knowledge and data collection on asset recovery and return by gathering and sharing information on challenges and good practices, as well as on volumes of assets frozen, seized, confiscated and returned in relation to corruption offences, and the number and types of cases, as appropriate, while ensuring the protection of personal data and privacy rights, drawing upon existing efforts, within existing resources;⁶⁷³

26. *Stresses* that efforts in international tax cooperation should be universal in approach and scope and fully take into account the different needs and capacities of all countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries;

27. *Encourages* further efforts by relevant national and international actors to mitigate transfer pricing not in line with the arm's length principle and trade misinvoicing;

28. *Calls upon* all countries to work together to eliminate base erosion and profit shifting and to ensure that all companies, including multinationals, pay taxes to the Governments of countries where economic activity occurs and value is created, in accordance with national and international laws and policies;

29. *Also calls upon* all countries to cooperate, in accordance with applicable bilateral or multilateral agreements, in the areas of mutual legal assistance, administrative assistance and the exchange of information in tax matters, as well as the automatic exchange of financial account information;

30. *Notes with concern* that developing countries face obstacles in receiving information, and calls upon existing parties to information-exchange agreements to strengthen the cooperation necessary to assist interested developing countries that are parties to such agreements in accessing and using relevant information provided under such agreements, and provide capacity-building, where possible, to developing countries to meet the relevant standards;

31. *Invites* signatories to bilateral or multilateral tax transparency agreements to consider allowing information exchanged pursuant to those agreements to be used where permitted under such agreements and when written consent is provided, having regard to confidentiality and domestic law limitations;

32. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to update and strengthen the United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion⁶⁷⁴ in response to new international agreements and to emphasize the importance of developing countries being able to benefit from international tax cooperation;

33. *Recognizes* the importance of the consideration of international tax cooperation at the United Nations, in that regard takes note with appreciation of the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, and invites the Economic and Social Council to explore options to strengthen the role of the Committee while giving due consideration to the need that efforts in international tax cooperation should be universal in approach and scope;

⁶⁷³ CAC/COSP/2021/17, sect. I.A, resolution 9/2, para. 15.

⁶⁷⁴ Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/3.

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34. *Takes note* of the ongoing work on the implementation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Group of 20 two-pillar solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalization of the economy, acknowledges the need for a careful analysis of the implications for developing countries, and encourages a special focus on their unique needs and capacities;

35. *Also takes note* of the report on the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee to Draft Terms of Reference for a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation⁶⁷⁵ and the completion by the Committee of its work, including the annexed Draft Terms of Reference for a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation,⁶⁷⁶ which recognized, among other specific priority areas, measures against tax-related illicit financial flows as a potential early protocol;

36. *Recalls* the analysis, in the *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2022*, the *Trade and Development Report 2021* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2022* of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Group of 20 two-pillar solution, and calls for inclusive discussions to address the uncertainties and implications for developing countries, including their capacity-building needs;

37. *Also recalls* that new technologies can both increase efficiency in revenue collection and strengthen the efforts to combat illicit financial flows, expresses concern that virtual assets are being used for illicit activities, and in this regard encourages Member States and other relevant organizations to take measures in line with international standards, where applicable, to prevent and counter their illicit use;

38. *Notes* that various jurisdictions have introduced mechanisms to increase beneficial ownership transparency, including beneficial ownership registries of legal entities and legal arrangements, such as companies, trusts and limited liability partnerships, encourages all jurisdictions to consider establishing appropriate mechanisms through either a registry of beneficial ownership or an alternative mechanism, in line with domestic law and applicable international standards, and encourages Member States to facilitate the timely availability of adequate, accurate and up-to-date beneficial ownership information;

39. *Also notes* that a wide variety of individuals and entities are involved in the transactions that comprise an illicit financial flow, recognizes the need to consider appropriate business regulatory policies, taking into account national circumstances, and in this regard requests the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to jointly prepare a global mapping of existing standards and guidelines, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, taking into account national circumstances, and to submit these to the Economic and Social Council for intergovernmental discussion;

40. *Calls upon* States to effectively investigate and refer for prosecution professional service providers who are involved in or enable criminal activities related to illicit financial flows, including corruption, tax evasion and money-laundering in accordance with national legislation, and to scale up international cooperation in this regard;

41. *Recognizes* the significant progress and availability of concepts and tested methods to measure illicit financial flows, notes the outcomes of pilot studies across three continents showing that measurement of these flows is possible, while challenging, and requires strengthened support, and calls for increased transparency and the strengthening of efforts to enhance the capacity of national authorities for data collection and analysis to combat illicit financial flows with more informed and targeted policy efforts, emphasizing the need to strengthen national capacity to measure illicit financial flows in the context of the 2030 Agenda and increase the exchange of data within national government institutions as well as from international institutions;

42. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as custodian agencies of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.1 on the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows, to strengthen support to Member States, especially developing countries, provide technical guidance and tools for data compilation and reporting, establish a platform to refine concepts and methods and empower national authorities to inform efforts to track and curb the flows and exchange their good practices, and

⁶⁷⁵ [A/79/333](#).

⁶⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, annex I.

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invites all Member States to engage with the custodian agencies towards more informed and effective policy action and reporting of data on the indicator;

43. *Invites* all institutions involved in measuring and reporting on illicit financial flows to use the statistical concepts and methods to estimate illicit financial flows, encourages all Member States to report on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.1, using the methodology adopted by the Statistical Commission, and calls upon the United Nations system entities, international organizations and donors to work in coordination with the custodian agencies to train national statistical offices and other entities in charge of reporting on illicit financial flows on these methods adopted by the Statistical Commission;

44. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to give appropriate consideration to the importance of combating illicit financial flows and strengthening good practices on asset return to foster sustainable development, calls upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to continue their consideration of the negative impact of illicit financial flows on financing the 2030 Agenda based on its indicator 16.4.1 and to coordinate their efforts to further explore policy responses to the phenomenon, and in this regard invites all other relevant international institutions to support these efforts, in accordance with their respective mandates;

45. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

46. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance, within existing mandates, policy recommendations for combating illicit financial flows, involving all the relevant institutions and using existing bodies, to review progress on financial integrity issues, to scale up efforts to provide data on indicator 16.4.1, as well as to foster the implementation of existing intergovernmental agreements to address illicit financial flows;

47. *Looks forward* to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Seville, Spain, to, inter alia, discuss efforts to combat illicit financial flows;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report, within existing resources, in relation to progress made on combating illicit financial flows and the implementation of assets return and recovery based on existing mechanisms, and to elaborate on strengthening international coordination in this regard, and requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to inform the General Assembly at its eightieth session about the implementation of the present resolution, through a dedicated section of the *Sustainable Development Goals Pulse* report, to be introduced to the Second Committee by the Secretariat, elaborating in particular on the progress in testing, refining and applying the methodology to report on indicator 16.4.1, and the need to combat illicit financial flows and recover and return stolen assets in line with commitments contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁶⁷⁷ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic;

49. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”, the sub-item entitled “Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development”.

RESOLUTION 79/235

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 43 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/435/Add.6, para. 16)⁶⁷⁸

⁶⁷⁷ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁶⁷⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Saint Kitts and Nevis, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago.

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates

79/235. Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

Reaffirming also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Recalling its resolutions 77/244 of 30 December 2022 and 78/230 of 22 December 2023 on the promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations,

Looking forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, from 30 June to 3 July 2025, in Seville, Spain,

Recognizing the importance and benefit of developing a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation that would receive broad support,

1. *Takes note of the report on the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee to Draft Terms of Reference for a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation,*⁶⁷⁹ *and welcomes the completion by the Ad Hoc Committee of its work;*

2. *Decides to adopt the terms of reference for a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation as contained in annex I to the report on the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee;*⁶⁸⁰

3. *Also decides to establish a Member State-led, open-ended intergovernmental negotiating committee for the purpose of drafting the United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation and two early protocols simultaneously in accordance with the terms of reference;*

4. *Further decides that the intergovernmental negotiating committee shall meet in 2025, 2026 and 2027 for at least three substantive sessions per year, in New York and at other United Nations locations, including Nairobi, of a duration of no more than 10 working days per session, and may convene additional sessions as necessary;*

5. *Decides that the intergovernmental negotiating committee shall convene an organizational session in New York from 3 to 6 February 2025 to address and conclude organizational matters, including decision-making rules of*

⁶⁷⁹ A/79/333.

⁶⁸⁰ Ibid., annex I.

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the committee, and decide on the subject of the second early protocol, which shall be drawn from the list of specific priority areas set out in the terms of reference;⁶⁸¹

6. *Also decides* that the Bureau of the intergovernmental negotiating committee shall consist of a Chair, 18 Vice-Chairs and a Rapporteur, elected on the basis of equitable geographical representation and taking into account gender balance;

7. *Stresses* that Member States should be fully engaged in the negotiation of the framework convention and endeavour to ensure continuity in their representation;

8. *Invites* the Chair of the intergovernmental negotiating committee, in consultation with the Bureau, to consider convening informal consultations between sessions, as required, in the most efficient and effective manner;

9. *Recognizes* that, throughout its work, the intergovernmental negotiating committee should take into consideration the work of other relevant forums, potential synergies and the existing tools, strengths, expertise and complementarities available in the multiple institutions involved in tax cooperation at the international, regional and local levels;

10. *Encourages* international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to the work of the intergovernmental negotiating committee in accordance with established practices;

11. *Requests* the intergovernmental negotiating committee to complete its work and submit the final text of the framework convention and of the two early protocols to the General Assembly for its consideration in the first quarter of its eighty-second session;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the intergovernmental negotiating committee with the necessary facilities and resources, including a technical secretariat from the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management and a substantive secretariat from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, to support its work;

13. *Encourages* Member States and other relevant stakeholders in a position to do so to assist in ensuring the full and effective participation of developing countries, including in particular the least developed countries, in the negotiation of the framework convention, including by covering travel and local expenses and through capacity-building;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”, the sub-item entitled “Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations”.

RESOLUTION 79/236

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/442/Add.2, para. 9)⁶⁸²

79/236. South-South cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 73/291 of 15 April 2019, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Reaffirming also its resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009, in which it endorsed the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

⁶⁸¹ Ibid., para. 16.

⁶⁸² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Uganda (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024).

Reaffirming further its resolution [33/134](#) of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,⁶⁸³

Recalling its resolutions [57/270](#) B of 23 June 2003, [60/212](#) of 22 December 2005, [62/209](#) of 19 December 2007, [63/233](#) of 19 December 2008, [64/1](#) of 6 October 2009, [66/219](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/227](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/230](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/239](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/222](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/244](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/237](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/249](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/239](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/234](#) of 21 December 2020, [76/221](#) of 17 December 2021, [77/185](#) of 14 December 2022 and [78/167](#) of 19 December 2023,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement⁶⁸⁴ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁶⁸⁵ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 to 23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled the “Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Reaffirming that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development, and is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (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,

Encouraging the continuation and advancement of South-South and triangular cooperation on efforts for recovery from the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic and other multiple crises in the pursuit of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, and calling for continued support from the relevant United Nations development system entities in that regard, particularly in the areas of poverty eradication and food security, as well as reducing inequalities, and promoting resilience, including through the establishment of vaccine production facilities in developing countries and strengthening of health systems and economic diversification in developing countries,

⁶⁸³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August–12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

⁶⁸⁴ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁶⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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Recognizing the special challenges facing all developing countries in pursuing sustainable development, 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 and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations,

Recognizing also that climate change, the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing geopolitical tensions and conflicts are creating additional challenges relating to the eradication of poverty, food security, energy security and the cost of living, and that developing countries are disproportionately affected by these challenges,

Underlining the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation for the least developed countries, in particular with regard to technical assistance, and the sharing of best practices in terms of their sustainable development, especially in areas of productive capacity-building, infrastructure, energy, science and technology, trade, investment and transit transport cooperation,

Stressing the important role of South-South and triangular cooperation in addressing the development needs of middle-income countries, including through capacity-building and fostering peer-learning and sharing of best practices among middle-income countries across the regions,

Reiterating the call for advancing the elaboration of a system-wide response plan aimed at better addressing the multidimensional nature of sustainable development and facilitating sustainable development cooperation and coordinated and inclusive support to middle-income countries based on their specific challenges and diverse needs,

Reaffirming the importance of a renewed framework for international support to address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and to strengthen partnerships between the landlocked developing countries and transit countries and their development partners to ensure the implementation of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,

Looking forward to the convening in 2025 of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain,

Welcoming the convening of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and taking note of the adoption of its outcome document, the Bridgetown Covenant,⁶⁸⁶ and looking forward to the continued work of the Conference on issues related to South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and regional cooperation, including by promoting dialogue between economic integration structures with a view to enhancing mutual trade and exchanging best practices and experiences, towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Welcoming also the ongoing efforts to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation in the area of trade under the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries as a vehicle to support economic resilience and promote sustainable development, and looking forward to the continued work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support developing countries in deepening and enlarging South-South trade integration, regional, subregional and interregional economic integration and cooperation arrangements,

Welcoming further the development of an initial voluntary conceptual framework for the measurement of South-South cooperation, which marks a breakthrough in its measurement on the basis of country-led mechanisms and helps shed light on the importance of South-South cooperation towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, by adding for the first time country-owned data on South-South cooperation in assessing the contributions of such cooperation to sustainable development,

Recalling that triangular cooperation complements and adds value to South-South cooperation by enabling requesting developing countries to source and access more, and a broader range of, resources, expertise and capacities, that they identify as needed in order to achieve their national development goals and internationally agreed sustainable development goals,

⁶⁸⁶ [TD/541/Add.2](#).

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Taking note of the establishment by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation of a triangular cooperation window under the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, launched on 7 October 2024 in Lisbon,

Reaffirming the mandate and the central role of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation as the focal point for promoting and facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation for development on a global and United Nations system-wide basis, and noting with appreciation the actions taken by the Office in strengthening the United Nations system-wide coordination on South-South and triangular cooperation, which has served as a channel to facilitate the mainstreaming of South-South and triangular cooperation into the corporate strategies and operational activities of United Nations entities, as well as noting the development of a handbook on integrating South-South and triangular cooperation in the voluntary national reviews in collaboration with the Co-Chairs of the Group of Friends of the Voluntary National Reviews, Morocco and the Philippines,

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 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,

1. *Recalls* the convening of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019 and its outcome document,⁶⁸⁷ and calls upon the international community to support the full implementation of the outcome document of the second High-level Conference;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation,⁶⁸⁸

3. *Reaffirms its support* for the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, recalls its decisions 21/1 and 21/2 adopted during its twenty-first session, held from 30 May to 2 June 2023, and looks forward to the convening of the twenty-second session of the Committee, to be held in 2025;

4. *Encourages* the continuation and advancement of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation on efforts for COVID-19 response and recovery from the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic and other multiple crises in the pursuit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶⁸⁹ and its Sustainable Development Goals, and calls for continued support from the relevant United Nations development system entities in that regard, particularly in areas such as equitable and non-discriminatory access to safe, quality, effective and affordable healthcare and services and medical supplies and equipment, including diagnostics, therapeutics, medicine and other health products, vaccines, as well as digitalization, the environment, climate change, social protection and the eradication of poverty, noting that the world needs a stronger, better coordinated, inclusive and more agile global health architecture for pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery to stop the severe impact of future outbreaks;

5. *Welcomes* the support of development partners for triangular cooperation towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the global South, and urges developed countries to continue providing financial, scientific and technological assistance to developing countries, to close the digital divides and to better harness science, technology and innovation to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030;

6. *Urges* Member States and United Nations entities to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation on access to science, technology and innovation by creating synergies, developing expertise and boosting resources in different regions and institutions, and in this regard notes with appreciation the convening of the Summit on Science, Technology and Innovation by the Group of 77 and China, in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2023, as an effort to boost cooperation in this field to increase its benefit to all people;

7. *Encourages* Member States, with the support of the United Nations development system, to facilitate the development and access to appropriate technologies, promote digital transitions and foster the exchange of innovative practices through South-South and triangular cooperation, with the aim of safeguarding the interests of present and future generations, and to integrate science, digital technologies, including emerging ones, and data governance into national and international development strategies;

⁶⁸⁷ Resolution 73/291, annex.

⁶⁸⁸ A/79/230.

⁶⁸⁹ Resolution 70/1.

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8. *Encourages* Member States and all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to establish or strengthen coordinated mechanisms at the subnational, national, regional and global levels to leverage the expertise and other resources of multi-stakeholder partnerships to support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation initiatives towards the attainment of the 2030 Agenda, while acknowledging that governments have the principal role of coordinating and leading development efforts;

9. *Welcomes* the convening of the ministerial meeting on South-South cooperation held in 2023 during the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in Doha, on leveraging South-South and triangular cooperation for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and looks forward to the ministerial meeting on South-South cooperation to be held on the margins of the third United Nations Conference on the Landlocked Developing Countries;

10. *Takes note* of the various experiences and locally driven development approaches to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and reiterates the importance of learning and sharing good practices, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation through platforms such as South-South Galaxy, the Global South-South Development Expo, regional sustainable development forums and other knowledge-sharing platforms supported by the different entities of the United Nations system;

11. *Welcomes* the organization of the eleventh Global South-South Development Expo in Bangkok from 12 to 14 September 2022, and encourages Member States to host future Global South-South Development Expos, which can serve as important knowledge-sharing platforms;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the convening of the Third South Summit, held in Kampala on 21 and 22 January 2024;

13. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity⁶⁹⁰ at the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Antigua and Barbuda from 27 to 30 May 2024, which commits to supporting small island developing States (SIDS), including by leveraging triangular and South-South cooperation, including SIDS-to-SIDS, to mobilize resources, as a complement to North-South cooperation, towards the realization of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States by 2034;

14. *Looking forward* to the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries as an opportunity for the international community to scale its support to landlocked developing countries in their efforts to leverage South-South and triangular cooperation, to achieve sustainable development and to realize the full implementation of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034;

15. *Recognizes* the growing debt burden of developing countries, and also recognizes the role of the United Nations, within its mandates, to facilitate South-South exchanges of knowledge on debt to help countries of the South;

16. *Also recognizes* the need to enhance the provision and mobilization of adequate resources for enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this context invites all countries in a position to do so, in particular developed countries, to scale up the contributions, in support of such cooperation, to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation and to the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [57/263](#) of 20 December 2002, and to support other initiatives for all developing countries;

17. *Highlights* that 20 December 2023 marked the fortieth anniversary of the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation, and acknowledges the Trust Fund's effectiveness in providing catalytic support to South-South cooperation, underscoring the enduring partnership between the Group of 77 and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation;

18. *Encourages* United Nations entities to support developing countries in integrating development cooperation perspectives, including, in particular, South-South and triangular cooperation perspectives, into the preparation and presentation of the voluntary national review reports on sustainable development;

⁶⁹⁰ Resolution [78/317](#), annex.

19. *Notes* that, within the context of the United Nations development system, the United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation has the potential to enhance the role and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation through galvanizing the expertise of United Nations organizations to support South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations development system to continue mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, at the country level, as appropriate, as a means to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, and also calls upon the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to work in collaboration with the United Nations system organizations and the regional commissions to mainstream South-South and triangular cooperation, including through regional collaborative frameworks for South-South and triangular cooperation;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the countries that have increased cooperation with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and calls upon the Office to further strengthen its support to South-South cooperation projects;

21. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system entities to further integrate, as appropriate, South-South and triangular cooperation into their strategic frameworks and planning instruments, and urges them to allocate sufficient financial resources dedicated to supporting and facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation, and encourages the United Nations resident coordinators to continue to advance the integration of South-South and triangular cooperation into the work of United Nations country teams to achieve greater system-wide results and impacts for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;

22. *Also calls upon* the United Nations development system to support Member States in enhancing the establishment and development of platforms for innovation and information-sharing in education and pedagogical methods, including, inter alia, in technical, vocational and tertiary education, and digital literacy, and leverage technological advancements through South-South and triangular cooperation;

23. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize and scale up South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives targeting the 1.9 billion young people, predominantly in developing countries, to enhance their digital skills, employability and entrepreneurship, including by incentivizing the mobilization of financing from all sources, and with the support of the United Nations development system;

24. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen capacity-building and support to developing countries, provide technical guidance, data collection tools and reporting systems for applying the initial voluntary conceptual framework for the measurement of South-South cooperation based on country-led mechanisms, and establish a platform to enable country-led development of methodologies and sharing of experience;

25. *Recommends* that the United Nations development system support the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in raising awareness and developing the capacity of national statistical offices and cooperation agencies to use the initial voluntary conceptual framework for the measurement of South-South cooperation, and acknowledges the importance of exploring possible options for the measurement of triangular cooperation;

26. *Recognizes* the contribution of and the need to scale up and strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation as a complementary means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, including in achieving the overarching goal of the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and the goals of, inter alia, ending hunger, reducing inequalities, within and among countries, as well as for the use, capacity-building and transfer of digital technologies, on mutually agreed terms, to accelerate the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and close the digital divides;

27. *Also recognizes* the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in sustainable development, as well as in achieving the overarching goal of the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty;

28. *Further recognizes* the role of South-South and triangular cooperation in enhancing connectivity and digital transformation within and among developing countries, and in this regard invites the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the United Nations system, in line with their respective mandates, to support efforts to develop and implement policies to bridge the digital divides and fast-track digital transformation to improve the delivery of public services in the South;

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29. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation, including the implementation of the outcome document of the second High-level Conference;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Operational activities for development”, the sub-item entitled “South-South cooperation for development”.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

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RESOLUTION 79/146

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/450, para. 39)¹

79/146. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, including resolution 78/174 of 19 December 2023,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world”, held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development² and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,³ as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Welcoming the progress made towards the full implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action through concerted action at the national, regional and global levels, and expressing its deep concern that, more than 25 years after the convening of the World Summit for Social Development, progress has been slow and uneven, and major gaps remain,

Welcoming also the adoption, in its entirety, of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴ in which it is recognized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Noting the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”⁵ to convene a world social summit in 2025, to be discussed and agreed upon by Member States, and emphasizing that the summit’s outcome should have a social development approach, including the need to place people at the centre of development and the pledge to make poverty eradication, full employment and social integration the overriding development objectives, and give momentum towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Recalling its resolution 78/261 of 26 February 2024, entitled “‘World Social Summit’ under the title ‘Second World Summit for Social Development’”, in which it decided to convene the “World Social Summit” in 2025, under the title “the Second World Summit for Social Development”, to address the gaps and recommit to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action and its implementation and give momentum towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming its resolution 78/318 of 16 July 2024, entitled “Modalities of the ‘World Social Summit’ under the title ‘the Second World Summit for Social Development’”, in which it decided that the “World Social Summit” under the title “the Second World Summit for Social Development” would be held at the level of Heads of State or Government in Qatar from 4 to 6 November 2025,

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Kazakhstan, Uganda (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Uzbekistan.

² *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

³ Resolution S-24/2, annex.

⁴ Resolution 70/1.

⁵ A/75/982.

Welcoming the adoption of the political declaration of the 2023 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly at the Sustainable Development Goals Summit,⁶ in which Heads of State and Government emphasized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Noting the Transforming Education Summit, convened and organized under the auspices of the Secretary-General in New York on 19 September 2022,

Welcoming the adoption of the political declaration of the General Assembly high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, held in New York on 20 September 2023,⁷ the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, held in New York on 21 September 2023,⁸ the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis, held in New York on 22 September 2023,⁹ and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance, held in New York on 26 September 2024,¹⁰

Reaffirming the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, reducing inequalities within and among countries, creating greater opportunities for all, including by achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and by raising basic standards of living and fostering equitable and inclusive social development and the sustainable management of natural resources,

Recognizing that the three core themes of social development, namely, poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously,

Recognizing also that social justice for all is the foundation for overcoming inequalities and advancing a people-centred approach to development and that social development and social justice cannot be attained in the absence of peace and security or in the absence of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing further the need for integrated, coordinated and coherent action in support of social justice, including by addressing inequalities and informality, fostering opportunities for productive employment through education, lifelong learning and training and skills development, extending social protection and promoting decent work and labour rights, and noting in this regard the convening of the World of Work Summit: Social Justice for All, held in Geneva on 14 and 15 June 2023, under the auspices of the 111th International Labour Conference,

Emphasizing the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, and welcoming the decision of the Economic and Social Council that the Commission, given its mandates and experience in promoting people-centred inclusive development, will report on social aspects related to the agreed main theme of the Council in order to contribute to its work,¹¹ including by offering inputs regarding the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda in a holistic and inclusive manner,

Welcoming the decision of the Economic and Social Council that the Commission for Social Development will consider one priority theme at each session on the basis of the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and its linkages to the social dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, proposing an action-oriented resolution with recommendations to the Council in order to contribute to its work, and that the priority theme for the 2025 session, which shall allow the Commission to contribute to the work of the Council, will be “Strengthening solidarity, social inclusion and social cohesion to accelerate the delivery of the commitments of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development as well as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

⁶ Resolution 78/1, annex.

⁷ Resolution 78/3, annex.

⁸ Resolution 78/4, annex.

⁹ Resolution 78/5, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 79/2, annex.

¹¹ Economic and Social Council resolution 2016/6, para. 3.

Recalling the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council on the theme “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient, and innovative solutions”,¹²

Reaffirming that the Declaration on the Right to Development¹³ also informs the 2030 Agenda, along with other relevant instruments, such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁴ Agenda 2063 adopted by the African Union, and the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,¹⁵ and reaffirming also 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,

Affirming its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into the reduction of inequalities, eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these strategies and policies should constitute fundamental components of relevant national and international policies and national development strategies, including inequality and poverty reduction strategies, reaffirming that employment creation and decent work for all should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed, and noting in this regard that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play in achieving the objective of social protection and elimination of inequalities, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,

Recognizing that social inclusion is a means for achieving social integration and is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion so as to create an environment for development and progress and to leave no one behind,

Recognizing also the role that digital technologies can play in making social policies more inclusive, efficient and effective, and the need to establish and leverage synergies between digital transformation and sustainable development, to drive people-centred outcomes,

Stressing that bridging all digital divides is a precondition for achieving inclusive and sustainable development, including the goals of eradicating poverty and ending hunger, and the need to close all digital divides, which have been aggravated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, both between and within countries and including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and to promote digital inclusion, by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills and awareness, as well as lifelong access to digital learning opportunities, and by ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, taking into account the specific social, cultural and linguistic needs of each society and persons of all ages and backgrounds, as well as of those who are in vulnerable situations, particularly persons with disabilities, and noting the efforts to help to bridge digital divides and expand access, including the Connect 2030 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology, including Broadband, for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that bridging all digital divides, between and within countries, requires strengthened international cooperation, to ensure, inter alia, universal and meaningful digital connectivity and affordable access in a safe, secure, transparent and non-discriminatory environment,

Emphasizing the need to ensure meaningful connectivity for all, in particular for people living in poverty, people living in rural and remote areas and people living developing countries, to provide them with access to the benefits of information and communication technologies, promote technology sharing on a non-discriminatory basis and enhance the socioeconomic capacity of developing countries, and also to ensure that the use of information and

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/79/3)*, chap. VI, sect. D.

¹³ Resolution 41/128, annex.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁵ [A/63/538-E/2009/4](#), annex.

communications technologies, including digital technologies, in the design and implementation of social policies does not result in increased inequalities that leave more people behind,

Recognizing the immense potential of artificial intelligence systems to accelerate progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the need for a balanced, inclusive and risk-based approach to the governance of artificial intelligence, with the full and equal representation of all countries, especially developing countries, and the meaningful participation of all stakeholders,

Recalling the need to promote safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems that advance, protect and preserve linguistic and cultural diversity and that take into account multilingualism throughout the life cycle of these systems,

Acknowledging the importance of adopting science, technology and innovation strategies as integral elements of national sustainable development strategies to help to strengthen knowledge-sharing and collaboration, as well as the importance of scaling up investment in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and enhancing technical, vocational and tertiary education, digital literacy, distance education and training, and of ensuring equal access to and participation in such programmes for all, particularly women and girls,

Recognizing the importance of new and emerging challenges and vulnerabilities in regard to developing country external and domestic debt sustainability, and the importance of improved international debt mechanisms to support debt review, debt payment suspensions and debt restructuring, as appropriate, with an expansion of support and eligibility to vulnerable countries in need,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty and the feminization of poverty persist in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that the extent and manifestations thereof, such as hunger and malnutrition, vulnerability to trafficking in persons, forced and child labour, disease, lack of adequate shelter and illiteracy, are heightened in developing countries and particularly severe in least developed countries, while acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating extreme poverty,

Stressing the importance of removing obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their exclusion from labour markets,

Stressing also the importance of establishing a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, supporting all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States and respect their territorial integrity and political independence, and refraining in international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Welcoming the fourth edition of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, held in Cairo in July 2024 under the theme “Africa in a changing world: re-envisioning global governance for peace and development”,

Recognizing that terrorism, trafficking in arms, organized crime, trafficking in persons, money-laundering, ethnic and religious conflict, civil war, politically motivated killing and genocide pose increasing challenges to States and societies in the attainment of conditions conducive to social development, including reduction of inequalities, and that they further present urgent and compelling reasons for action by Governments individually and, as appropriate, jointly to foster social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity,

Recognizing also that, since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,¹⁶ the World Programme of Action for Youth,¹⁷ the Convention

¹⁶ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁷ Resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,¹⁸ the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples¹⁹ and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,²⁰

Welcoming the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024), which urges Member States to promote the social development of people of African descent, particularly women and girls, by eradicating any form of discrimination, ensuring access to quality education and eliminating challenges and specific risks with regard to health,

Reaffirming the commitment to promoting the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the areas of education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social protection and social security, and noting the attention paid to those areas in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Reaffirming also the efforts of Governments to achieve all health-related Sustainable Development Goal targets, in particular Goal 3 of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all throughout the life course, by integrating those aims into their national plans and policies, as well as the significant progress made in increasing life expectancy, reducing maternal, newborn and child mortality and combating communicable diseases,

Recognizing that action to achieve universal health coverage by 2030 is inadequate and that the level of progress and investment to date is insufficient to meet target 3.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that the world has yet to fulfil its promise of implementing, at all levels, measures to address the health needs of all,

Recalling the outcome of the World Health Assembly held in May 2019, the agreement to accelerate and scale up action to prevent and treat non-communicable diseases, the agreement on a common approach to antimicrobial resistance, the adoption of a new global strategy on health, the environment and climate change, and the adoption by the Assembly of the eleventh revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, which went into effect on 1 January 2022,

Reaffirming the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda, including to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Noting with concern that, despite the progress achieved, at least half of the world's population lacks access to essential health services, more than 800 million people bear the burden of catastrophic spending of at least 10 per cent of their household income on healthcare and out-of-pocket expenses drive almost 100 million people into poverty each year,

Reaffirming education for sustainable development as a vital means of implementation for sustainable development, as outlined in the Aichi-Nagoya Declaration on Education for Sustainable Development,²¹ and as an integral element of the Sustainable Development Goal on quality education and a key enabler of all the other Goals, and welcoming the increased international recognition of education for sustainable development in quality education and lifelong learning,

Acknowledging the importance for achieving sustainable development of delivering quality education to all girls and boys, which will require reaching children living in extreme poverty, children with disabilities, migrant and refugee children and those in conflict and post-conflict situations and providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all, and recognizing the importance of scaling up investments and international cooperation to allow all children to complete free, equitable, inclusive and quality early childhood, primary and secondary education, including through scaling up and strengthening initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Education, and by upgrading education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and increasing the percentage of qualified teachers in developing countries, including through international cooperation, especially in the least developed countries and small island developing States,

Reiterating the contribution of education to eradicating poverty in all forms and dimensions by providing people with knowledge and skills, which increases productivity and income and helps in reducing inequality within countries,

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹⁹ Resolution 61/295, annex.

²⁰ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

²¹ A/70/228, annex.

Recognizing the need to offer reskilling opportunities for workers in labour markets reshaped by digital technologies,

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

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

Deeply concerned that, in the post-COVID-19 pandemic world, severe disruptions to societies, economies, employment, global trade, supply chains and travel, and agricultural, industrial and commercial systems, continue to have a devastating impact on sustainable development and humanitarian needs, including on poverty eradication, livelihoods, ending hunger, food security and nutrition, education, environmentally sound waste management and access to healthcare, especially for the poor and people in vulnerable situations and in countries in special situations and those countries most affected, have widened inequalities, including gender inequality, increased unemployment and the number of people who have left the labour force and continue to disproportionately impact people in vulnerable situations, including older persons, persons with pre-existing medical conditions, women and girls, children, youth, persons with disabilities, persons affected by conflict, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, workers in the informal economy, people living in rural areas and other people in vulnerable situations, and are making the prospect of achieving all Sustainable Development Goals more difficult, including eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030, ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition,

Noting with alarm that, despite improvements in many aspects of social development since 1995, including reductions in extreme poverty and food insecurity, as well as improved access to education and energy, progress has stagnated or reversed since 2020, owing to the multiple and widespread impacts of COVID-19, conflicts and climate change, and particularly concerned by the rise in extreme poverty, hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, energy poverty, water scarcity, inequalities, education disruptions, violence against women and children, unemployment, barriers to access financial resources and to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, additional social and economic vulnerabilities affecting in particular those already in the most vulnerable situations, in addition to the increased challenges posed by climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and pollution,

Noting with concern that the digital divides, within and between countries, including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, negatively impact equal learning opportunities and limit access to quality education,

Stressing that the encouragement and development of international cooperation in the scientific and cultural fields serve the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, bearing in mind that everyone has the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²²

2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, in particular to promote equality and social justice, eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and decent work for all and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all, and recognizes that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals are mutually reinforcing;

²² [A/79/154](#).

3. *Reaffirms* its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced, holistic and integrated manner;

4. *Recognizes* that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, and encourages Member States to develop comprehensive, integrated and coherent poverty eradication strategies that effectively address the structural causes of poverty and inequality with an emphasis on job-rich growth; address and meet the basic human needs of people living in poverty; ensure their access to quality education, nutrition, health, water, sanitation, housing, electricity and other public social services, access to employment and decent work for all, as well as access to productive resources, including credit, land, training, technology and knowledge; and ensure their participation in decision-making on social and economic development policies and programmes in this regard;

5. *Expresses deep concern* that the global goal of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030 is slipping from the world's reach, and recognizes that the multidimensional impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated it, causing the extreme poverty rate to rise for the first time in a generation, increasing by 11 per cent in 2020, especially in low- and middle-income countries, and, inter alia, among women and girls and persons with disabilities;

6. *Stresses* the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere, including extreme poverty, and achieve social development, so that no one is left behind, with enhanced international support and strengthened global partnerships, and notes the need for countries, the United Nations development system and all relevant stakeholders to ensure and promote a multidimensional coordinated approach in their work and efforts to eradicate poverty;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and the feminization of poverty, which was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including through poverty eradication measures, labour policies, public services and gender-responsive social protection programmes;

8. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Monterrey Consensus,²³ the 2005 World Summit, the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, in its Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,²⁴ the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the third International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals Summit and the 2024 Summit of the Future, have reinforced the priority and urgency of the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions within the United Nations development agenda;

9. *Recognizes* the complex character of the ongoing food insecurity situation, including food price volatility, as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, which is also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters, the lack of the necessary technology, and armed conflicts, and also recognizes that a strong commitment from national Governments and the international community as a whole is required to confront the major threats to food security and to ensure that policies in the area of agriculture do not distort trade and worsen food insecurity;

10. *Also recognizes* that investing in the capacities of women and girls is important in reducing poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and inequalities, as well as in achieving higher productivity and boosting social returns in terms of health, lower infant mortality and the well-being of their families;

²³ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²⁴ Resolution 63/239, annex.

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting the African Union's development framework, Agenda 2063, as well as its 10-year plan of action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, which is the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities, and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development²⁵ and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

12. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be inclusive and distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer and job creation programmes and social protection systems, are needed;

13. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, quality education for all and healthcare, eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly young people, older persons and persons with disabilities, noting the role of sports in this regard, and address the challenges posed to social development by globalization and market-driven reforms in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

14. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive and people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity and inclusion in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

15. *Acknowledges* that investment in human capital and social protection has been proven to be effective in reducing poverty and inequality, and invites Member States to mobilize innovative sources of financing, including through public-private partnerships, to secure adequate levels of social expenditure necessary for expanding coverage towards universal access to health education, innovation, new technologies and basic social protection and to address the issues of illicit financial flows and corruption;

16. *Stresses* that international trade and stable financial systems can be effective tools to create favourable conditions for the development of all countries and that trade barriers and some trading practices continue to have negative effects on employment growth, particularly in developing countries, that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels and the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development, the reduction of inequalities, the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition and for addressing the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, and in this regard also stresses the importance of economic, social and cultural rights and the importance of the principles of non-discrimination, inclusivity and meaningful participation for the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development;

17. *Acknowledges* that inequalities persist within and among countries, posing significant challenges to social cohesion, reaffirms that the eradication of poverty, the promotion of prosperity, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the reduction of inequality within and among countries are fundamental to achieving sustainable development for all, and that this requires collective and transformative efforts to leave no one behind and put the furthest behind first, and adapt institutions and policies to take into account the multidimensional nature of inequality and poverty and the inherent interlinkages between different Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda;

18. *Urges* Member States to strengthen social policies, as appropriate, paying particular attention to the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized social groups, inter alia, women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants and other persons in vulnerable situations, as well as to address all forms of violence in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, and discrimination, including xenophobia, against them, to ensure that these groups are not left behind, and recognizes that violence increases the challenges faced by States and societies in the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration;

²⁵ [A/57/304](#), annex.

19. *Reaffirms* the commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that they are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger and malnutrition, poverty and disease, to strengthening policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life as equal partners and to improving the access of women to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers and allocating adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women, including in the workplace, inter alia, by addressing wage inequality, ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work for all, reconciliation of work and private life for both men and women, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

20. *Recognizes* that youth participation is important for development, and urges Member States and United Nations entities, in consultation with youth and youth-led and youth-focused organizations, to explore and promote new avenues for the full, effective, structured and sustainable participation of young people and youth-led organizations in relevant decision-making processes and monitoring, in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, including in designing and implementing policies, programmes and initiatives, in particular while implementing the 2030 Agenda;

21. *Reaffirms* the right to food and acknowledges the importance of promoting sustainable farming and agriculture, and, recognizing the important contribution that family farming and smallholder farming can play in providing food security, reducing inequality in access to food and nutrition, calls upon Governments to ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round;

22. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to establish nationally appropriate social protection that supports labour market participation and addresses and reduces inequality and social exclusion, and social protection systems and floors, including through streamlining fragmented social protection systems/programmes, ensuring that such programmes are gender-responsive and disability-sensitive, and progressively extend their coverage to all people throughout their life cycle, including for workers in the informal economy, invites the International Labour Organization, upon request, to support government efforts to strengthen social protection strategies and policies on extending social protection and social security coverage, urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, including the implementation of social protection floors, which can provide a systemic base upon which to address poverty and vulnerability, and in this regard takes note of the International Labour Organization recommendation on social protection floors;

23. *Stresses* the need to address challenges faced by those working in informal or vulnerable jobs, by investing in the creation of more decent work opportunities, including providing access to decent jobs in the formal sector in accordance with International Labour Organization recommendation No. 204 concerning the transition from the informal to the formal economy, and enhancing the productive capacities of people, and strengthen labour institutions and employment and labour-market policies, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of each country and by promoting close partnerships with relevant stakeholders;

24. *Urges* Member States to strengthen, as appropriate, the authority and capacity of national mechanisms for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, at all levels, which should be placed at the highest possible level of government, with sufficient funding, and to mainstream a gender perspective across all relevant national and local institutions, including labour, economic and financial government agencies, in order to ensure that national planning, decision-making, policy formulation and implementation, budgeting processes and institutional structures contribute to women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work;

25. *Also urges* Member States to address the high rates of youth unemployment, underemployment, vulnerable employment, informal employment and young people not in employment, education or training by developing and implementing targeted and integrated local and national youth employment policies for inclusive, sustainable and innovative job creation, improved employability, skills development and vocational training to facilitate the transition from school to work and to increase the prospects for integrating youth into the sustainable labour market, and through increased entrepreneurship, including the development of networks of young entrepreneurs at the local, national, regional and global levels that foster knowledge among young people about their

rights and responsibilities in society, and encourages Member States to invest in education, support lifelong learning and provide social protection for all youth and to request donors, specialized United Nations entities and the private sector to continue to provide assistance to Member States, including technical and funding support, as appropriate;

26. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work for all also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying international labour standards, and urges States and, as appropriate, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as civil society, the private sector, employer organizations, trade unions, the media and other relevant actors, to continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance, in particular, the employability of women and youth and to ensure their access to full and productive employment and decent work for all, including by improving access to formal and non-formal education, skills development and vocational training, lifelong learning and retraining and long-distance education, inter alia, in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, particularly in developing countries, including with a view to supporting the economic empowerment of women in the different stages of their lives;

27. *Reaffirms* the New Urban Agenda,²⁶ which envisages cities and human settlements that fulfil their social function, including the social and ecological function of land, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to adequate housing, as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, without discrimination, universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation, as well as equal access for all to public goods and quality services in areas such as food security and nutrition, health, education, infrastructure, mobility and transportation, energy, air quality and livelihoods;

28. *Stresses* the importance of stepping up efforts to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, including through enhanced international cooperation to assist developing countries to, inter alia, ensure access to electricity through increased financing and by promoting decentralized solutions for expanding access in rural areas, including mini-grids and stand-alone systems;

29. *Recognizes* that the negative effects of climate change and environmental disasters have differential impacts, with people in vulnerable situations, poor and rural communities and low-income countries being disproportionately exposed to floods, droughts and other natural disasters, and that they have a lower capacity and assets to recover from such external shocks, and expresses concern that climate change may cause high and volatile food and commodity prices and hit them hardest;

30. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and social development, and stresses the importance of effectively enforcing labour laws with regard to labour relations and working conditions of migrant workers, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

31. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations, the public sector and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors within countries are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals, and acknowledges the role of the public and private sectors as employers and enablers for the effective generation of new investments, full and productive employment and decent work for all, including through partnerships with the United Nations system, civil society and academia;

32. *Stresses* the importance of the policy space and leadership of national Governments for implementing policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, in particular in the areas of human rights, social expenditure and social protection programmes, and calls upon international financial institutions and donors to support developing countries in achieving their social development, in line with their national priorities and strategies, by, among other things, providing debt relief within the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

²⁶ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

33. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial implications, but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, emphasizes that transnational corporations and other business enterprises have a responsibility to respect human rights, applicable laws and international principles and standards, to operate transparently, in a socially and environmentally responsible manner, and to refrain from affecting the well-being of peoples, and also emphasizes the need to take further concrete actions on corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption, and to prevent human rights abuses;

34. *Reaffirms* the necessity of improving availability, affordability and efficiency of health products by increasing transparency of prices of medicines, vaccines, medical devices, diagnostics, assistive products, cell- and gene-based therapies and other health technologies across the value chain, including through improved regulations and building constructive engagement and a stronger partnership with relevant stakeholders, including industries, the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national and regional legal frameworks and contexts, to address the global concern about the high prices of some health products, and in this regard encourages the World Health Organization to continue its efforts to biennially convene the Fair Pricing Forum with Member States and all relevant stakeholders to discuss the affordability and transparency of prices and costs relating to health products;

35. *Recognizes* that health is an investment in human capital and social and economic development, towards the full realization of human potential, and significantly contributes to the promotion and protection of human rights and dignity as well as the empowerment of all people;

36. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment in the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage to achieve universal health coverage, which implies that all people have access, without discrimination, to nationally determined sets of the needed promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative essential health services, and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines and vaccines, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the users to financial hardship, with a special emphasis on those who are marginalized;

37. *Reaffirms* that achieving universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all, is essential to eradicate poverty, and reduce inequality and achieve sustainable development for all;

38. *Acknowledges* that expanding healthcare is a challenge, as well as that the rising cost of medications and health products is threatening the sustainability of health systems in many countries, and stresses the responsibility of States to ensure access for all, without discrimination of any kind, to medicines, in particular essential medicines, that are affordable, safe, effective and of quality;

39. *Expresses concern* at the estimated global shortfall of 10 million health workers by 2030, primarily in low- and middle income countries, recognizes the need to train, build and retain a skilled health workforce, including nurses, midwives and community health workers, who are an important element of strong and resilient health systems, and also recognizes that increased investment in a more effective and socially accountable health workforce can unleash significant socioeconomic gains and contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, the empowerment of all women and girls and the reduction of inequality;

40. *Calls upon* States, at the international level, to take steps, individually and/or through international cooperation, in accordance with applicable international law, including international agreements, to ensure that their actions as members of international organizations take into due account the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and that the application of international agreements is supportive of public health policies that promote broad access to safe, effective and affordable medicines;

41. *Encourages* all States to apply measures and procedures for enforcing intellectual property rights in such a manner as to avoid creating barriers to the legitimate trade in medicines, and to provide for safeguards against the abuse of such measures and procedures;

42. *Calls upon* Member States to make greater investments and promote decent work in the health and social sectors, enable safe working environments and conditions, effective retention and equitable and broad distribution of the health workforce, and strengthen capacities to optimize the existing health workforce, including through

expanding rural and community-based health education and training to contribute to the achievement of universal health coverage;

43. *Encourages* Governments to end all forms of malnutrition, including the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons;

44. *Welcomes* the rapid expansion in school enrolment worldwide, with literacy rates rising steadily over the past 50 years to reach 68 per cent in 2016, and the improvement in the access to early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary and distance education and throughout the life course, and calls upon the international community to provide inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels so that all people may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities to participate fully in society;

45. *Calls for* mitigating the effects of school closures and cuts in national education budgets, including on learning, child nutrition and all forms of violence, by, inter alia, safely reopening schools, providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all, taking all possible actions to ensure qualified teachers and learners' re-enrolment and re-engagement, learning recovery and well-being through a non-discriminatory, accessible, integrated, multisectoral, child-sensitive and gender-responsive approach, and encourages the scaling-up of efforts for remedial, accelerated learning and catch-up strategies to mitigate learning losses, equipping children and adolescents with foundational skills, such as literacy and numeracy, and taking actions to ensure quality education and learning programmes beyond the schools for out-of-school children and youth and illiterate adults, particularly for the poorest and those in vulnerable situations;

46. *Recognizes* the limited access to and high rates of dropout from school and secondary education, the increased rates of exclusion from education with age and the existence of large disparities in school attendance and learning acquisition by region, wealth, sex, urban or rural residence and other factors such as Indigenous identity or disability, underscoring the challenges ahead, and also recognizes that poverty may affect access to quality education at the secondary and tertiary levels;

47. *Also recognizes* that factors such as poverty, residing in a rural area or having a disability all too often prevent children and adolescents from accessing quality education, especially at the secondary and tertiary levels;

48. *Encourages* all States to measure progress in the realization of the right to education, such as by developing national indicators as an important tool for the realization of the right to education and for policy formulation, impact assessment and transparency;

49. *Encourages* States to increase investments and international cooperation to allow all girls and boys to complete free, equitable, inclusive and quality early childhood, primary and secondary education, including by scaling up and strengthening initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Education, and to explore additional innovative mechanisms based on models combining public and private resources, while ensuring that all education providers give due respect to the right to education;

50. *Urges* States to support the efforts of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to realize progressively the right to education, including the progressive realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl through appropriate resources, including financial and technical resources, in support of country-led national education plans;

51. *Reaffirms* the right to education, and calls upon the international community to provide universal access to inclusive, equal and non-discriminatory quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary and distance education, including technical and vocational training – as well as to promote the completion of primary and secondary education so that all people may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities to participate fully in society and contribute to sustainable development;

52. *Recognizes* that substantial and efficiently spent investments are needed to improve the quality of education and vocational training and in order to enable millions of people to acquire skills for decent work, and takes note with appreciation of the report of the International Commission on Financing Global Education Opportunity and the recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;

53. *Urges* Member States to promote and respect women's right to education throughout the life course at all levels, especially for those who have been left furthest behind, and eliminate gender disparities in access to all areas of secondary and tertiary education, promote financial literacy and inclusion, digital literacy and entrepreneurship, ensure that women and girls have equal access to career development, training, scholarships and fellowships and adopt positive action to build women's and girls' leadership skills and influence, and adopt measures that promote, respect and guarantee the safety of women and girls in the school environment and that support women and girls with disabilities at all levels of education and training;

54. *Underlines* that the pandemic has accelerated the pace of digital transformation and accentuated its central role in recovering better and achieving the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard encourages Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with science, technology and innovation communities, academia, civil society, the private sector and intergovernmental institutions, including the United Nations, to close the digital divides, achieve universal, meaningful and affordable Internet connectivity and promote responsible and inclusive Internet governance;

55. *Urges* States to continue to take action to bridge the digital divides and spread the benefits of digitalization, expand participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the digital economy, including by enhancing their digital infrastructure connectivity, building their capacities and access to technological innovations through stronger partnerships and improving digital literacy, leverage digital technology to expand the foundations on which to strengthen social protection systems, build capacities for inclusive participation in the digital economy and strong partnerships to bring technological innovations to all countries, and reaffirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online;

56. *Urges* Member States to scale up international cooperation and financing for digital capacity development in developing countries in order to bridge all digital divides within and between countries and ensure that all States can safely and securely seize the benefits of digital technologies;

57. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders, in particular the private sector, to establish strong partnerships and increase investments in developing countries in order to close all digital divides, within and between countries, and promote digital inclusion by promoting universal and meaningful digital connectivity and addressing the challenges of coverage, affordability, awareness, relevance and digital skills, with a particular emphasis on connecting people living in poverty and bridging the gender digital divide;

58. *Recognizes* that advancing digital inclusion requires a predictable and transparent enabling environment that encompasses policy, legal and regulatory frameworks that support innovation, protect consumer rights, nurture digital talent and skills, promote fair competition and digital entrepreneurship, and enhance consumer confidence and trust in the digital economy;

59. *Urges* Member States, when considering whether to integrate information and communications technology, including digital technologies, into the design and implementation of social policies, to consider the benefits, harms, acceptability, feasibility, use of resources and equity of the social policies, and to analyse the costs and benefits in relation to efficiency, effectiveness, inclusiveness, safety and security, and the impact on the environment;

60. *Encourages* Member States, in articulating a digital strategy for integrating information and communication technologies, including digital technologies, into the design and implementation of social policies, to ensure inclusivity, equality and social justice, to complement digital access to social programmes with non-digital means to ensure that no one is left behind, and to allocate adequate financing and sufficient resources for integrating information and digital technologies into social policies;

61. *Invites* the United Nations system to continue to support Member States in their pursuit of socially just transitions towards sustainable development and facilitate international cooperation in the field of digital technologies for developing countries, upon their request, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda for the common future of present and coming generations, and close the digital divides which are exacerbating existing inequalities globally, especially during and after the pandemic, and stresses the commitment of Member States to reinvigorating and strengthening multilateralism to collectively address global challenges and to support countries in need in their efforts to enable an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery, including through mobilizing all means to strengthen their education, healthcare and social protection systems and mitigate and adapt to the negative effects of climate change;

62. *Reaffirms* that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed and middle-income countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

63. *Underlines* that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, recognizes its increased importance, different history and particularities, and stresses that it should be seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives, and that it should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit;

64. *Emphasizes* that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and the most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources, and that an important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse the mobilization of additional resources from other public and private sources, and notes that official development assistance providers have reaffirmed their respective commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

65. *Welcomes* the increase in the volume of official development assistance since the adoption of the Monterrey Consensus, expresses its concern that many countries still fall short of their official development assistance commitments, reiterates that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, commends those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, urges all other countries to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards the official development assistance targets, welcomes the decision by the European Union reaffirming its collective commitment to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda and undertaking to meet collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries in the short term and to reach 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda, and encourages official development assistance providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

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

67. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives taken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further access to drugs at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, Unitaid, as well as other initiatives such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization and the Advance Market Commitment for Vaccines;

68. *Emphasizes* that a coordinated global response is critical to assisting countries in preserving or increasing social protection systems, including by strengthening international solidarity, multilateralism, international cooperation and global partnerships among all stakeholders, in order to achieve the objectives of the World Summit for Social Development and the 2030 Agenda, while leaving no one behind, with an endeavour to reach the furthest behind first;

69. *Encourages* Governments to support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all;

70. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

71. *Reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, including their importance in safeguarding and increasing social spending to fully implement the 2030 Agenda, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

72. *Stresses* that the international community should support national commitments to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions with the goal to ensure that no one is left behind, and recognizes the need for greater international cooperation to further reduce inequality between and within countries and increase capacity-building support to countries with the most constrained resources to ensure that social expenditures meet certain targets;

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

74. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, in promoting the integrated treatment of social development issues in the United Nations system, shall review, on a periodic basis, issues related to the follow-up to and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, in a manner consistent with the functions and contributions of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and shall advise the Council thereon;

75. *Also reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

76. *Further reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission for Social Development and that social development is a cross-cutting element in discussions surrounding the 2030 Agenda, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, civil society and relevant stakeholders to enhance their support for the high-level political forum on sustainable development as it builds upon the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, including the Commission, while reflecting the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the interlinkages between them;

77. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to continue to support national efforts of Member States to achieve inclusive social development in a coherent and coordinated manner, to mainstream the goal of full and productive employment and decent work for all into their policies, programmes and activities, as well as to support efforts of Member States aimed at achieving this objective, and invites financial institutions to support efforts in this regard;

78. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, the funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development,²⁷ to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

79. *Calls upon* the Commission for Social Development to continue to address inequality in all its dimensions, in the context of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, as well as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and invites the Commission to emphasize the increased exchange of national,

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 6 (E/2005/26)*, chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/234.

regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned;

80. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue engaging with Member States to sustain and further strengthen the political momentum on health-related issues, including the realization of universal health coverage and, in close collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies and other stakeholders, including regional organizations, to strengthen existing initiatives that are led and coordinated by the World Health Organization to provide assistance to Member States, upon their request, towards the achievement of universal health coverage and all health-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals;

81. *Calls upon* the international community to provide inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels throughout the life course – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary and distance education, including technical and vocational training – so that all people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities to participate fully in society and contribute to sustainable development;

82. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Social development”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly”, with a particular focus on policies and solutions to address gaps in the implementation of the social development goals as stated in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the General Assembly at that session.

RESOLUTION 79/147

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/450, para. 39)²⁸

79/147. Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,²⁹ its resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and its resolutions 60/135 of 16 December 2005, 61/142 of 19 December 2006, 62/130 of 18 December 2007, 63/151 of 18 December 2008, 64/132 of 18 December 2009, 65/182 of 21 December 2010, 66/127 of 19 December 2011, 67/139 and 67/143 of 20 December 2012, 68/134 of 18 December 2013, 69/146 of 18 December 2014, 70/164 of 17 December 2015, 71/164 of 19 December 2016, 72/144 of 19 December 2017, 73/143 of 17 December 2018, 74/125 of 18 December 2019, 75/152 of 16 December 2020, 76/138 of 16 December 2021, 77/190 of 15 December 2022, 78/177 of 19 December 2023 and 78/324 of 13 August 2024,

Recognizing that there has been steady participation of Member States in the fourth review and appraisal cycle of implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, although, in some parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³⁰

Taking note also of other initiatives that the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies and United Nations entities have undertaken, and noting in this regard the importance of promoting equal access of older persons to social

²⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Türkiye, Uganda (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

²⁹ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

³⁰ A/79/157.

services, healthcare services, information and communications technologies, including new technologies, assistive technologies, full and productive employment and decent work, encouraging their effective and meaningful participation, protecting their human rights, combating ageism and all forms of violence against them, as well as obtaining data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³¹ and stressing the need to ensure that issues of relevance to older persons are taken into account in its implementation in order to ensure that no one is left behind, including older persons,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³² the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³³ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,³⁵ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities³⁶ and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³⁷

Noting the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families³⁸ and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,³⁹

Noting also the regional developments on the protection and promotion of the human rights of older persons, including the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa,

Noting further that, between 2024 and 2030, the number of persons aged 60 years or over is projected to grow by 19 per cent, from 1.2 billion to 1.4 billion, globally outnumbering youth and doubling the number of children under age 5,⁴⁰ and that this increase will be the greatest and the most rapid in the developing world, and recognizing that greater attention needs to be paid to the specific challenges affecting older persons, including in the field of human rights,

Recalling World Health Assembly resolutions on ageing, specifically resolution 58.16 of 25 May 2005 on strengthening active and healthy ageing,⁴¹ which stressed the important role of public health policies and programmes in enabling the rapidly growing number of older persons to remain in good health and maintain their many vital contributions to the well-being of their families, communities and societies, resolution 65.3 of 25 May 2012 on strengthening non-communicable disease policies to promote active ageing,⁴² which recognized that population ageing is among the major factors contributing to the rising incidence and prevalence of non-communicable diseases and noted the importance of lifelong health-promotion and disease-prevention activities, and resolution 69.3 of 29 May 2016, entitled "Global strategy and action plan on ageing and 2016–2020: towards a world in which everyone can live a long and healthy life",⁴³

Recalling also the proclamation of the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030) in its resolution [75/131](#) of 14 December 2020,

³¹ Resolution [70/1](#).

³² Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³³ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

³⁹ Resolution [61/295](#), annex.

⁴⁰ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: 2024 Revision*.

⁴¹ See World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1.

⁴² See World Health Organization, document WHA65/2012/REC/1.

⁴³ See World Health Organization, document WHA69/2016/REC/1.

Recalling further the World Summit on the Information Society and its outcomes,⁴⁴ including its special track on information and communications technologies and older persons, as well as other relevant intergovernmentally agreed outcomes,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has had a disproportionately heavy impact on older persons, in particular older women,

Recognizing also that COVID-19 has disproportionately affected older persons living in long-term care facilities, including those in the context of informal long-term care provision, and stressing the importance of providing personal protective equipment in long-term care facilities, securing emergency funding for such facilities, applying telemedicine and telehealth methods for mitigation purposes, and achieving universal health coverage, ensuring fair and equitable access to vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics,

Acknowledging that many developing countries and countries with economies in transition are confronting a double burden of fighting communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, in parallel with the increasing threat of non-communicable diseases, and expressing concern about the impact on older persons,

Concerned that many health systems are not sufficiently prepared to respond to the needs of the rapidly ageing population, including the need for preventive, curative, palliative and specialized care,

Deeply concerned that the situation of older persons in many parts of the world has been negatively affected by the world financial and economic crisis, and noting with concern the high incidence of poverty among them, particularly older single women,

Recognizing the essential contribution that older persons can continue to make to the functioning of societies and towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and recognizing also the importance of the full and effective enjoyment of their human rights,

Recognizing also the needs and contributions of older persons when addressing global challenges, inter alia, in climate action, disaster risk reduction, technology and innovation, and recognizing further the importance of intergenerational solidarity in sustainable development efforts,

Concerned about the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that may create additional vulnerabilities for older persons and affect their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recognizing that, in particular, older women often face multiple forms of discrimination resulting from gender inequality and are at greater risk of physical and psychological abuse and violence,

Acknowledging the accelerated global trend of ageing of the population, which will require more care work and support, and stressing the need to promote and strengthen the estimation of the caregiving contribution and other activities of older persons to the economy, including recognition of unpaid care for family members, in particular by older women, and to ensure that national statistics in this regard inform policymaking,

Recognizing that the prevalence of disabilities increases with age and that many older persons live with a disability,

Recognizing also that ageism is a widely prevalent and prejudicial attitude that may rest on the assumption that neglect of, and discrimination against, older persons is acceptable, and that ageism is the common source of, the justification for and the driving force behind age discrimination,

Recognizing further that the social exclusion of older persons is a complex process involving the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services as people age, and the inability of older persons to participate in societal relationships and activities, including cultural activities, available to the majority of people across the varied and multiple domains of society, and that it affects both the quality of life of older persons and the equity and cohesion of an ageing society as a whole, with considerable implications for the enjoyment by older persons of their human rights,

Acknowledging the importance of exploring ways to increase the visibility of and attention to the specific challenges faced by older persons in the global development policy framework, including identifying possible gaps and how best to address them,

⁴⁴ See [A/C.2/59/3](#) and [A/60/687](#).

Deeply concerned by the increasing number and scale of humanitarian emergencies and their impact on older persons, particularly older women, reiterating the importance of giving due consideration to their specific needs, as well as their capacity to respond, and to the contributions of older persons to the planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance and efforts in disaster risk reduction, and noting with concern that the multiple forms of discrimination experienced by older women can be exacerbated during humanitarian emergencies and aggravate their potential vulnerabilities,

Recognizing the successful conclusion of the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, noting the results achieved at the international, regional and national levels, and acknowledging in that regard the recommendations of the Commission for Social Development at its sixty-first session, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2023/15 of 7 June 2023,

1. *Reaffirms* the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;
2. *Calls upon* all States and the international community to cooperate, support and participate in the global efforts towards an age-inclusive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to mobilize all necessary resources and support in that regard, according to national plans and strategies, including through an integrated and multifaceted approach to improving the well-being of older persons, and in this regard encourages Member States to seize this opportunity to take into account issues of relevance to older persons in their efforts to promote the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals;
3. *Encourages* Member States to address the situation of older persons in their voluntary national reviews presented at the high-level political forum on sustainable development;
4. *Also encourages* Member States to accelerate their efforts to mainstream the linkages between population ageing and sustainable development into national policies and programmes across all levels of government, where appropriate, and to link ageing to frameworks for social and economic development and human rights;
5. *Recognizes* that the major challenges faced by older persons undermine their social, economic and cultural participation;
6. *Emphasizes* the need to take effective measures against ageism and to view older persons as active contributors to society and not as passive receivers of care and assistance and an impending burden on welfare systems and economies, while promoting and protecting their human rights;
7. *Encourages* Member States to intensify efforts towards identifying ageing as an opportunity, and recognizes that older persons make substantial contributions to sustainable development efforts, including through their active participation in society;
8. *Reaffirms* that older persons should be able to seek and develop opportunities for service to the community and to serve as volunteers, while recognizing that older persons can benefit from volunteering both as recipients and as providers and can significantly contribute thereto, and emphasizes that their active participation in those activities fosters their physical and mental well-being, helping older persons to maintain their independence and enhance their quality of life;
9. *Recognizes* the role of intergenerational relations in promoting social cohesion and influencing an individual's life course through the transfer of experiences, knowledge, values and traditions, and resources, through mutual support;
10. *Calls upon* Member States to promote intergenerational knowledge transfer in the workplace to harness the potential of different generations and better adapt to changes in labour markets;
11. *Acknowledges* that the opportunity for future generations to thrive in prosperity and achieve sustainable development must be ensured, including by eliminating the intergenerational transmission of poverty and hunger, inequality and injustice, and acknowledging the special challenges faced by developing countries;
12. *Recognizes* the challenges related to the enjoyment of all human rights that older persons face in different areas and that those challenges require in-depth analysis and action to address protection gaps, and calls upon all States to promote and ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for older persons, including by progressively taking measures to combat age discrimination, neglect, abuse and violence, as well as social isolation and loneliness, to provide social protection, access to food and housing, healthcare services, employment, information

and communications technologies, including new technologies, assistive technologies, legal capacity and access to justice and to address issues related to social integration and gender inequality through mainstreaming the rights of older persons into sustainable development strategies, urban policies and poverty reduction strategies, bearing in mind the crucial importance of intergenerational solidarity for social development;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons and the renewal of the mandate at the fifty-first session of the Human Rights Council;⁴⁵

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Independent Expert issued in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 51/4,⁴⁶ and encourages Member States to be mindful of the recommendations contained therein;

15. *Invites* Member States to continue to share their national experiences in developing and implementing policies and programmes aimed at strengthening the promotion and protection of the human rights of older persons;

16. *Encourages* Governments to actively address, through national, regional and international efforts, issues that affect older persons and to ensure that the social integration of older persons and the promotion and protection of their rights form an integral part of development policies at all levels;

17. *Encourages* Member States to create an enabling environment for the equal, full, effective and meaningful participation of older persons in political, social, economic and cultural life, while taking into account the diversity of situation of older persons and responding to population ageing as well as to multiple forms of discrimination resulting from ageism and other inequality throughout the life course;

18. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt and implement non-discriminatory policies, legislation and regulations, to systematically review and amend these, where appropriate, if they discriminate against older persons, especially on the basis of age, and to take appropriate measures to prevent discrimination against older persons in, inter alia, employment, social protection and the provision of social, healthcare and long-term care services;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to promote, in accordance with their national priorities, equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land, housing, modern and renewable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, safe, nutritious and adequate food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, healthcare services and family planning, education, culture and information and communications technologies, and to ensure that these services are responsive to the rights and needs of older persons, while recognizing that planning for and providing opportunities for making cities inclusive of older persons' economic and social participation is an important dimension of the construction of sustainable cities;

20. *Recognizes* that the risk of poverty increases with old age in several ways, and that the pandemic has had a negative impact on the financial security of older persons, including older widows, and in this regard calls upon Member States to enable people to reach old age in better economic conditions by, inter alia, addressing barriers in labour markets and inadequate social protection systems and combating elder abuse and neglect as well as the adverse impact of all forms of discrimination and inequalities experienced by older persons, especially older women;

21. *Encourages* Member States to take into account the multidimensional nature of the vulnerability of older persons to poverty and economic insecurity, including through the promotion of good health, care and well-being, in their implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level;

22. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, in particular older women and older persons with disabilities, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication measures, women's empowerment strategies and national development plans, and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their national strategies;

23. *Encourages* Member States to consider expanding, in accordance with domestic legislation and policies, the reach of sustainable pension schemes, including but not limited to strategies such as social pensions, and increasing their benefits, with a view to ensuring income security in old age;

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A, (A/77/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A, resolution 51/4.

⁴⁶ See *A/79/167*.

24. *Also encourages* Member States to develop and implement long-term care strategies, as well as to conduct research on good practices of care strategies, recognizing and supporting both paid and unpaid care work for the benefit of older persons, and to further promote long-term care as a positive social and economic investment and a source of employment expansion;

25. *Further encourages* Member States to promote terms and conditions of care work guided by International Labour Organization standards for all care workers, including but not limited to migrants, and to adopt measures to tackle the gender and age stereotypes for care work;

26. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to develop national capacities to address their national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action by considering and devising strategies that take into account the entirety of the human life course and foster intergenerational solidarity, the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

27. *Recommends* that Member States increase efforts to raise awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action and identify key priority areas for its implementation, including empowering older persons and promoting their rights, bearing in mind the crucial importance of intergenerational family interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development, raising awareness of ageing issues and building national capacities, as well as promoting and supporting initiatives to advance a positive public image of older persons and their multiple contributions to their families, communities and societies and working with the regional commissions, as needed, and enlisting the help of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat in seeking increased attention for ageing issues;

28. *Encourages* Governments that have not done so to designate focal points for handling the follow-up of national plans of action on ageing, and also encourages Governments to strengthen existing networks of national focal points on ageing;

29. *Invites* Governments to conduct their ageing-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners, in the interest of developing effective policies that create national policy ownership and consensus-building;

30. *Recommends* that Governments be inclusive in involving older persons and their organizations in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes that affect them, including through simple consultative mechanisms to co-research or co-design such policies and programmes with or by older persons and to take due account of involving those who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are particularly vulnerable to high incidences of poverty and social exclusion;

31. *Encourages* Member States to involve older persons, where appropriate, in relevant international discussions, such as in the General Assembly and other processes held under the auspices of the United Nations, by considering incorporating them in their national delegations;

32. *Recommends* that Member States enhance their capacity to more effectively collect age-disaggregated data, statistics and qualitative information, disaggregated also, when necessary, by other relevant factors, including sex and disability, in order to improve assessment of the situation of older persons, recognizes that the data revolution presents new opportunities and challenges for the use of new data to help with the measurement of progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular its aspects of relevance to older persons, and to ensure that no one is left behind, and in this regard recalls the establishment by the Statistical Commission of the Titchfield Group on Ageing-Related Statistics and Age-Disaggregated Data and the consideration of its work;

33. *Encourages* Member States to enhance the capacity of national statistical offices to identify and address existing deficits in data on ageing, to contribute to the effective follow-up on the implementation of international agreed commitments, including in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

34. *Encourages* States parties to existing international human rights instruments, where appropriate, to address the situation of older persons more explicitly in their reports, and encourages treaty body monitoring mechanisms and special procedure mandate holders to pay due regard to the situation of older persons in their dialogue with Member States, particularly in their concluding observations and reports, respectively;

35. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening intergenerational partnerships and solidarity, and in this regard calls upon Member States to promote opportunities for voluntary, constructive and regular interaction between young people and older generations in the family, the workplace and society at large;

36. *Also recognizes* the crucial and evolving role played by families in contributing to the well-being of their members and communities at large, and encourages Member States to implement family-oriented and family-friendly policies that support them, including relevant social protection programmes;

37. *Encourages* Member States to adopt social policies that promote the development of community services for older persons, taking into account the psychological and physical aspects of ageing and the special needs of older women and older persons with disabilities;

38. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that older persons have access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate fully and justly in their societies and to claim full enjoyment of all human rights;

39. *Calls upon* Member States to develop their national capacity for monitoring and enforcing the rights of older persons, in consultation with all sectors of society, including organizations of older persons, through, inter alia, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, where applicable;

40. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen and incorporate a gender and disability perspective into all policy actions on ageing, as well as to address and eliminate discrimination on the basis of age, sex or disability, and recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, in particular with relevant organizations with an interest in the matter, including organizations of older persons, women and persons with disabilities, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women and older persons with disabilities, and promote positive narratives of all older persons;

41. *Acknowledges* that universal health coverage implies that all people, including older persons, have access, without discrimination, to every country's determined sets of needed promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative basic health services and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, while ensuring that the use of such services does not expose older persons to financial hardship, with a special emphasis on the poor, vulnerable and marginalized;

42. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to ensure the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and to facilitate the development of robust health systems and universal health coverage, encompassing universal, timely, affordable and equitable access to all health technologies, diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines and safe, quality and effective vaccines, especially during health emergencies, for all, in particular older persons, including those who are in vulnerable situations, especially older women and older persons with disabilities;

43. *Urges* Member States to develop, implement and evaluate policies and programmes that promote healthy and active ageing and the highest attainable standard of health and well-being for older persons and to develop healthcare for older persons as part of primary care in the existing health systems;

44. *Recognizes* the importance of training, education, lifelong learning and capacity-building of the health workforce, including paid care workers and unpaid caregivers, for home-based care;

45. *Stresses* the need to close all digital divides, including, inter alia, both between and within countries, the rural-urban digital divide, the gender digital divide, and between youth and older persons, which can be experienced by older persons by providing universal and affordable access to and use of information and communications technologies, including new technologies and the meaningful use of digitally enabled services, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to people throughout their life course without discrimination based on age or other forms of discrimination, and welcomes efforts by the United Nations to assist Member States, upon their request, in achieving this;

46. *Encourages* Member States to promote digital literacy with a special focus on enhancing digital skills and competencies of older persons without discrimination of any kind, including socioeconomic status, education level, race and/or ethnicity, gender and disability as well as language barriers, by taking into account national and regional contexts;

47. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of age is incorporated and upheld in health and other policies and programmes and that the implementation of such policies and programmes is regularly monitored;

48. *Urges* Member States to strengthen intersectoral policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms, as appropriate, for the integrated management of the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, including health promotion, healthcare services and social welfare services, in order to address the needs of older persons;

49. *Encourages* Member States to provide services and support to older persons, including grandparents, who have assumed responsibility for children who were abandoned or whose parents are deceased, have migrated, have been displaced, including in the context of humanitarian emergencies, or are otherwise unable to care for their dependants;

50. *Calls upon* Member States to address the issue of the well-being of and adequate healthcare services for older persons, as well as any cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, in particular older women, by designing and implementing more effective prevention strategies and stronger laws and by developing coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks to address these problems and their underlying factors;

51. *Urges* Member States to increase the resilience of older persons and ensure that they are able to achieve and maintain financial security during emergencies, through, inter alia, addressing the digital gap that currently affects many older persons and protecting them from violence and abuse in digital contexts; strengthening legal and social protection and adopting adequate employment measures; providing better care and support services, promoting long-term care and support at home, in the community and in institutional settings, with a view to ensuring their empowerment, as well as their autonomy and independence; adopting a people-centred, gender-sensitive comprehensive and integrated approach, with full respect for human rights, to healthcare to improve the well-being of older persons, including mental healthcare, non-communicable disease management and adult immunization efforts; and developing national vaccination plans that give priority to older persons and are guided by principles of equality and social justice;

52. *Calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures, in accordance with national circumstances and, as appropriate, international humanitarian law, to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, and invites all States to promote a culture of protection, taking into account the particular needs of older persons, in accordance with the Madrid Plan of Action and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁴⁷ by, inter alia, including older persons in disaster risk reduction and national and local emergency planning and response frameworks, collecting and using data disaggregated by age, sex and disability for policy design and implementation, as well as carrying out risk and vulnerabilities analyses of older women in humanitarian emergencies with a view to minimizing the risk to older women of all forms of violence in such emergencies;

53. *Encourages* Member States to integrate lessons learned from the pandemic with regard to older persons in order to combat ageism, protect the human rights of older persons and strengthen existing policies and laws to address all forms of discrimination in all areas of their life, as well as to take concrete measures that integrate age- and gender-responsive preparedness plans into relevant policy areas at the national and international levels and ensure that older persons and their representatives are consulted in planning and decision-making processes that affect them, on an equal basis with others, in order to address their specific needs;

54. *Encourages* national and local governments to improve access to affordable housing, particularly for older persons, through integrated housing policies and social protection measures, and to provide a range of support services that promote their dignity, autonomy and independence, including by addressing legal and policy barriers to equal and non-discriminatory access to adequate housing for them;

55. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure access to justice for older persons, whose right to adequate housing may have been violated due to discrimination based on age;

56. *Encourages* Member States to adopt measures to tackle homelessness and to protect older persons from arbitrary forced eviction, as well as to take all appropriate measures to ensure that adequate alternative housing or relocation is available, especially in situations of emergencies;

⁴⁷ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

57. *Stresses* that, in complementing national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation, in particular North-South cooperation, which is complemented by South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation, is essential to support developing countries in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action, while recognizing the importance of such assistance as well as the provision of financial assistance;

58. *Encourages* Member States to establish or to strengthen strategic approaches and policy options in relation to the physical and mental health of older persons in the light of new and emerging disease patterns, notably non-communicable diseases, as well as in relation to increased life expectancy, with particular attention to promoting good health and addressing health needs across a care continuum, including prevention, detection and diagnosis, management and rehabilitation, treatment and palliative care, with the aim of achieving comprehensive healthcare coverage for older persons;

59. *Encourages* the international community, including international and bilateral donors, to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable and adequate social and economic support for older persons, while bearing in mind that countries have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development;

60. *Also encourages* the international community to support national efforts to forge stronger partnerships with civil society, including organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, including caregivers, and the private sector, in an effort to help to build capacity on ageing issues;

61. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing, as appropriate, in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and more specific information with regard to a gender perspective on ageing, as well as to include indicators that provide an evidence base for the equitable delivery and effective monitoring of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda⁴⁸ and national policymaking, as well as to gain a better understanding of how to promote ageing in a way that is not adversely affected by rapid urbanization and gentrification;

62. *Recognizes* the important role of various international and regional organizations that deal with training, capacity-building, policy design and monitoring at the national and regional levels in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and acknowledges the work that is undertaken in various parts of the world, through the regional commissions and regional initiatives, as well as the work of institutes such as the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna;

63. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing, a network of United Nations entities that exchange information and integrate ageing into their work programmes on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

64. *Requests* the focal point on ageing of the United Nations system, the Programme on Ageing of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, to continue to enhance its collaboration with the focal points of the regional commissions, funds and programmes, and recommends that Member States reaffirm the roles of focal points within the United Nations system, increase technical cooperation efforts, consider expanding the role of the regional commissions on ageing issues and continue to provide resources for those efforts, facilitate the coordination of national and international non-governmental organizations on ageing and enhance cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to promote ageing issues and develop partnerships in this regard;

65. *Reiterates* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the results of its review and appraisal cycle, and in this regard encourages Governments to support the United Nations trust fund for ageing so as to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

66. *Requests* the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, national implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, where appropriate;

⁴⁸ Resolution 71/256, annex.

67. *Requests* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to ensure that the situation of older women is mainstreamed and incorporated across their work and to support, in accordance with their respective mandates, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular its aspects of relevance to older persons, including gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls through, inter alia, the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women;

68. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including UN-Women, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization, among others, as well as the International Organization for Migration, to include in reports to their respective governing bodies relevant information on efforts made by Member States and the international community on issues of relevance to older persons, including their social inclusion;

69. *Decides* to formally conclude the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/182, and notes with appreciation the completed work of the Working Group, in view of the adoption by the Working Group of its decision 14/1,⁴⁹ and recognizes the positive contributions of Member States, as well as relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as national human rights institutions, intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter and invited panellists, during the 14 working sessions of the Working Group;

70. *Invites* the Independent Expert to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its eightieth session under the agenda item entitled “Social development”;

71. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/148

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/450, para. 39)⁵⁰

79/148. Strengthening volunteerism for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, leaving no one behind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 76/131 of 16 December 2021, entitled “Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Volunteers programme and twentieth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers”,

Recognizing the universal desire of people to contribute through volunteering and the importance of ensuring the safety and security of volunteers through adequate insurance, as well as physical and mental health support,

Recognizing also that young persons play a major role in volunteering worldwide, and in that regard reaffirming the importance of involving youth and both youth-led and youth-focused organizations in all matters of concern to

⁴⁹ A/AC.278/2024/2, para. 28.

⁵⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay and Uzbekistan.

them, including within the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions and relevant United Nations conferences,

Welcoming the participation of persons with disabilities, including as on-site and online United Nations Volunteers, and the progress made towards the mainstreaming of disability inclusion and ensuring the enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities in volunteerism, and noting the importance of removing barriers to ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation in volunteerism,

Acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵¹ creates an unprecedented global and national urgency to accelerate progress in the recognition, promotion, facilitation, networking and integration of volunteer action by and between Governments, communities, civil society, the private sector, academia, the media and international actors, including the United Nations system,

Welcoming the integration of volunteerism into all relevant issues considered at the United Nations, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵² in which it is acknowledged that volunteers and other stakeholders will be important to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, complement the efforts of Governments and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular in developing countries, as well as resolution 75/233 of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which it recognizes volunteerism as a powerful and cross-cutting means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging the existing contribution of the organizations of the United Nations system in support of volunteering, especially the work of the United Nations Volunteers programme around the world, acknowledging also the efforts of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to promote volunteerism throughout its global network, noting the work of other volunteer-involving organizations at the local, national, regional and global levels, and acknowledging the important role of civil society in facilitating volunteering,

Acknowledging also that, as volunteering practices evolve, including online and digital volunteering, there is a need to understand how they shape the participation of volunteers and to leave no one behind by facilitating access, and stressing in this regard the need to close all digital divides, both between and within countries and including rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and to promote digital inclusion, by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills and awareness and by ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, taking into account the needs of those who are in vulnerable situations,

Recalling its resolution 78/127 of 18 December 2023, entitled “International Year of Volunteers for Sustainable Development, 2026”, in which it proclaimed 2026 as the International Year of Volunteers for Sustainable Development,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on volunteering for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵³ which aims for all human beings to fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment and notes the progress made by stakeholders under the plan of action to integrate volunteering into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2. *Recalls* the importance of integrating volunteerism, as appropriate, into the planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages the United Nations system, civil society and the private sector, in partnership with Member States, to support such efforts and promote a conducive environment for volunteerism and volunteers to enhance the sustainability of development results;

3. *Recognizes* the critical contributions of volunteers in this regard, and commends the contributions from national and international volunteers for their indispensable interaction with local populations in disaster risk reduction

⁵¹ Resolution 70/1.

⁵² Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁵³ A/79/376.

and recovery, most recently evidenced by their performance in the aftermath of natural disasters, including those aggravated by climate change in many parts of the world;

4. *Commends* the increasing link between volunteerism and sport, which, through the invaluable contributions of national and international volunteers to the preparation and delivery of major sports events, inter alia, the Olympic and Paralympic Games, contributes to the promotion of the ideal of peace and inclusive society;

5. *Also commends* the measurement of the scale and scope of volunteering on a national level and the integration of volunteerism into national youth policies and strategies, disaster preparedness and response strategies, as well as national development plans, and encourages Governments, in partnership with United Nations entities, volunteer-involving organizations, the private sector, civil society, including academia, and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to integrate volunteerism into national development strategies, plans and policies, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks or equivalent planning frameworks;

6. *Encourages* Member States to support volunteer action for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the integration of volunteerism into sector priorities and national development strategies, plans and policies, and to invest in volunteers and volunteering as part of national capacities to promote inclusion, strengthen participation and foster innovation and to strengthen evidence on the quality of participation through volunteering under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, together with other stakeholders;

7. *Encourages* the meaningful participation and integration of all people, including youth, older persons, women, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, minorities and other marginalized groups, into volunteer-involving programmes and projects, with the provision of the appropriate means to leverage the full potential of volunteerism;

8. *Encourages* Member States to promote an intergenerational and life-course approach to volunteering in order to mobilize and support volunteers in all phases of life;

9. *Recognizes* the significant contribution of older persons to volunteerism, emphasizes that active participation in social activities through volunteering fosters both their physical and mental well-being, helping them to maintain their independence and enhance their quality of life, and encourages Member States to foster opportunities for older volunteers, including in later life phases or during retirement, thereby facilitating active ageing and lifelong learning;

10. *Also recognizes* the importance of creating new opportunities for young people to volunteer, reiterates that volunteerism is an important factor that enables them to develop the relevant skills and to build their capacities, ensuring that their participation in volunteer work contributes to their successful transition to employment and decent and productive work, and calls upon Member States to take the actions necessary to ensure that young people have access to such opportunities;

11. *Commends* the Member States that highlighted the contributions of volunteering to the Sustainable Development Goals in their voluntary national reviews for the high-level political forum on sustainable development held annually from 2016 to 2024, and encourages all Member States to increasingly cooperate with volunteer-involving and civil society organizations, as well as the private sector, in supporting such efforts and promoting a conducive environment for volunteerism and volunteers to enhance the sustainability of development results, to include information on the scale, contribution and impact of volunteerism in future voluntary national reviews and engage volunteers for the monitoring of progress towards achieving the Goals at the national and subnational levels and as part of wider people's engagement;

12. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies that support the participation of women in volunteering activities by addressing existing barriers and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and by enabling the balancing of education, employment, volunteer work and their participation in all other aspects of life;

13. *Encourages* all Member States to invest in measuring the scale and contribution of people's voluntary efforts, in line with the nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians standard on volunteer work and the International Labour Organization *Volunteer Work Measurement Guide*, and to collect and utilize high-quality data disaggregated by sex, age and disability to support and integrate volunteerism into national strategies and to measure its impact on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

14. *Requests* United Nations entities, as well as United Nations country teams, to reflect the distinct contributions of volunteering in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and country programme documents, in line with resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

15. *Requests* Member States and the United Nations system to work together with volunteer-involving organizations, including from civil society, to support efforts to enhance the protection, security and well-being of volunteers, calls upon States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for volunteers, and encourages the adoption of good practices in the promotion, facilitation and, where applicable, management of volunteerism;

16. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations Volunteers programme in supporting the integration of volunteerism into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by sharing relevant knowledge and experiences, and encourages Member States and other stakeholders to share their continued efforts to integrate volunteering into the 2030 Agenda through the global Knowledge Portal on Volunteerism hosted by the United Nations Volunteers programme, including policies, strategies, research and evidence and good practices on volunteering for the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Also recognizes* the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers as the resource enabling the United Nations Volunteers programme to develop initiatives that embed the values of volunteerism in the work of Governments and the United Nations system, and encourages Member States in a position to do so to enhance their contributions to the Fund, thereby ensuring continuing activities;

18. *Further recognizes* the role of information and communications technologies in expanding innovative forms of volunteering, and encourages Governments, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders to support online volunteering, including United Nations online volunteering that provides inclusive technology-enabled global platforms;

19. *Encourages* Member States and development partners to continue to share knowledge and scale up ways to address barriers to volunteering for all, including persons in vulnerable situations;

20. *Encourages* Member States to engage all relevant stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the International Year of Volunteers for Sustainable Development, 2026;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, under the sub-item entitled “Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, persons with disabilities and the family” of the item entitled “Social development”.

RESOLUTION 79/149

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/450](#), para. 39)⁵⁴

⁵⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

79/149. Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [77/189](#) of 15 December 2022 and its previous relevant resolutions, including those on all relevant internationally agreed development goals, as well as relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council and of the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, and stressing the need for their full application and implementation for and with persons with disabilities, in order to ensure development for and with persons with disabilities,

Reaffirming the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁵⁵ which it adopted on 13 December 2006 and which entered into force on 3 May 2008, a landmark convention affirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, recognizing that it is both a human rights and a development instrument, encouraging its ratification by Member States and its implementation by States parties, and taking note of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁵⁶

Reaffirming also the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁷ which is inclusive of persons with disabilities and in which Member States pledged to leave no one behind, and acknowledging that Member States, while implementing the 2030 Agenda, should, inter alia, respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without discrimination of any kind,

Welcoming the commitments made in the Pact for the Future⁵⁸ to take bold, ambitious, accelerated, just and transformative actions to implement the 2030 Agenda, achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and leave no one behind, to enhance inclusion and eliminate all barriers that hinder persons with disabilities,

Recalling all development and operational frameworks in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Recalling also the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,⁵⁹ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁶⁰ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,⁶¹ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁶² the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,⁶³ the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, launched during the first World Humanitarian Summit, the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),⁶⁴ the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,⁶⁵ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁶⁶ and the Beijing Platform for Action,⁶⁷ the outcome document of the 2016 high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on HIV and AIDS, entitled “Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS:

⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

⁵⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁵⁸ Resolution [79/1](#).

⁵⁹ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁶⁰ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

⁶¹ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁶² Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁶³ Resolution [69/2](#).

⁶⁴ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁶⁵ Resolution [74/2](#).

⁶⁶ *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.

⁶⁷ *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, annex II.

On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030”,⁶⁸ and the adoption of the 2021 political declaration on HIV and AIDS, entitled “Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030”,⁶⁹ which contain references to the rights, participation, perspectives and well-being of persons with disabilities in development efforts,

Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷⁰ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁷¹ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁷² the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁷³ the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families⁷⁴ and all other relevant international human rights instruments,

Reaffirming the follow-up and review of progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the inclusion of persons with disabilities as stakeholders in its work, as set out in resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013 and 78/285 of 7 June 2024,

Noting the panel discussion organized by the President of the General Assembly held on 13 June 2016 to follow up on the status of and progress made towards the realization of the development goals for persons with disabilities in relation to the follow-up to the outcome of the high-level meeting on disability and development and to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Looking forward to the publication of the *Disability and Development Report 2024: Accelerating the Realization of the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities*, the executive summary of which presents an overview of the progress of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for persons with disabilities, and the persistent gaps between persons with disabilities and without disabilities, particularly in the spheres of food security, health, access to energy, access to information and communications technology, multidimensional poverty and employment – gaps that are wider for women with disabilities, Indigenous persons with disabilities, persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities and persons with disabilities in rural areas – and proposes recommended actions for the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the disability-inclusive achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 16 per cent of the world’s population, or 1.3 billion people, of whom an estimated 80 per cent live in developing countries, and that persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by poverty,

Welcoming progress towards mainstreaming disability, including the rights of persons with disabilities, in the work of the United Nations, and noting with appreciation the contributions of the Steering Committee on Accessibility and of the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and the leadership of the Secretary-General to bring about transformative and systematic change on disability inclusion across the United Nations system,

Gravely concerned that persons with disabilities, including women, children, youth, persons with albinism, Indigenous Peoples and older persons, continue to be subject to multiple, aggravated and intersecting forms of discrimination, and noting that, while progress has already been made by Governments, the international community and the United Nations system in mainstreaming disability, in particular the rights of persons with disabilities, as an integral part of the development agenda, major challenges remain,

Concerned that women and girls with disabilities are often among the most vulnerable and marginalized in society and are at a greater risk of experiencing all forms of violence, and recognizing the need for national development strategies and efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities, the elimination of all forms of violence and the realization of their human rights,

⁶⁸ Resolution 70/266, annex.

⁶⁹ Resolution 75/284, annex.

⁷⁰ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁷² *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷³ *Ibid.* vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

Recognizing that persons with disabilities are often disproportionately affected in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters and in their aftermath, and that they may require specific protection and safety measures, while recognizing also the need to support further participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in the development of such measures and decision-making processes related thereto, as well as empowering them to publicly lead and promote universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches, in order to ensure disability-inclusive risk reduction and humanitarian action, and recognizing further the special coping mechanisms developed by persons with disabilities to withstand, respond to and overcome the effects of armed conflict and natural disasters,

Recognizing also that children with disabilities may be particularly exposed and vulnerable to violence and discrimination that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, including cyberbullying, cyberstalking, sexual exploitation and abuse, which disproportionately impacts girls with disabilities, and that there is a need to take steps to ensure that the digital environment, including safety information, protective strategies, services and forums relating to it, is accessible, inclusive and safe,

Recognizing further the contribution of families towards ensuring the full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others, and that persons with disabilities and their families should receive social protection and assistance to enable the family and its members to contribute towards the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities and to ensure a safe and supportive family environment for persons with disabilities,

Recognizing the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality, non-discrimination and equity at the global level, and in this sense stressing the duty of Member States to achieve the full application and implementation of the international normative framework on persons with disabilities and human rights and development,

Concerned that access to healthcare services and assistive devices and technologies remains a challenge for persons with disabilities, who are more than three times as likely as persons without disabilities to be unable to obtain healthcare when they need it, especially women and girls with disabilities, owing to, inter alia, a lack of financial resources, inaccessible public transport and facilities and attitudinal and other environmental barriers,

Reaffirming the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the specific needs, challenges and barriers of migrants with disabilities, including migrant workers with disabilities and those whose disabilities may have been acquired during migration, in gaining access to essential services at all stages of the migration cycle, and recognizing also that particular assistance and protection may be needed by migrants with disabilities,

Recognizing also that eliminating discrimination, ensuring equal access to social protection floors and safety nets, addressing additional disability-related costs in the design of social protection schemes, and enhancing responsive support and services to persons with disabilities are critical to promoting inclusive development for all,

Recognizing further that, while considerable progress has been made, the mainstreaming of disabilities, including the rights of persons with disabilities, remains a global challenge, and recognizing that further efforts are needed to strengthen the normative and operational links to effectively integrate the rights, inclusion, participation, perspectives and needs of persons with disabilities into development policies and programmes, and, in particular, into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Noting the need for Member States, the United Nations system and other stakeholders to further strengthen the normative framework on disability, including the rights of persons with disabilities, in line with the pledge of “leaving no one behind” of the 2030 Agenda, and to mainstream disability as an integral part of relevant strategies of sustainable development and consider disability as a global issue, cutting across the pillars of the United Nations,

Stressing its resolve to build inclusive societies and, in this regard, the importance of mainstreaming the rights, participation, perspectives, needs and well-being of persons with disabilities into all relevant strategies and programmes for sustainable development, and reaffirming the valued existing and potential contributions made by persons with disabilities to the overall well-being and diversity of their communities,

Recognizing the rights of persons with disabilities with respect to full, meaningful and effective participation and inclusion in society, and therefore recognizing also that persons with disabilities should have the opportunity to be actively involved in all aspects of public, political, economic, cultural, sports, social and family life, on an equal basis with all others, including in decision-making processes about policies and programmes, including national and international development programmes, as well as policies and actions to implement the 2030 Agenda, with a view to ensuring that such policies and programmes are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities, bearing in mind that the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities of present and future generations in society is critical to ensuring that no one is left behind,

Recognizing also the role and contribution of persons with disabilities in sustainable and inclusive economic growth, including through micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the importance of skills development training on micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including for persons with disabilities,

Underlining the need for urgent action by all stakeholders towards the adoption and implementation of more ambitious disability-inclusive national development plans, strategies and actions, backed by increased international cooperation and support,

Stressing the need for capacity development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to ensure equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, full and productive employment and decent work on an equal basis and without discrimination to persons with disabilities, including by promoting access to inclusive education systems, skills development, including digital literacy, volunteering opportunities and vocational and entrepreneurial training in order to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain maximum independence and reach their full potential,

Recognizing the importance of promoting accessibility, mobility and road safety for persons with disabilities in the context of cities and other human settlements, and that accessibility is a means of achieving inclusive societies and development,

Recognizing also the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace, and stressing that major international sporting events, such as the international Paralympic Games, should be organized in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding, friendship and tolerance, where persons with disabilities have an opportunity to organize, develop and participate in disability-specific sporting and recreational activities, on an equal basis with others, and where the spirit of fair play prevails, violence is banned and ethical principles are upheld,

Concerned that the continuing lack of available, accessible, high-quality, timely and reliable statistics, data and information on the situation of persons with disabilities at the national, regional and global levels contributes to their exclusion in official statistics, presenting an obstacle to achieving sustainable development planning and implementation of policies and programmes that are inclusive of persons with disabilities, recognizing that high-quality, timely, accessible, reliable and disaggregated data are critical to measuring progress and ensuring that no one is left behind, and further noting the need for enhancing capacity-building support to developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of such data, including through information and communications technologies and systems,

Stressing the importance of collecting and analysing reliable data on persons with disabilities following existing guidelines on disability statistics,⁷⁵ and their updates, encouraging ongoing efforts to improve data collection in order to disaggregate data with regard to persons with disabilities by sex, age and disability, and underlining the need for internationally comparable data, such as but not limited to the United Nations Children's Fund Module on Child Functioning and the tools and materials produced by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, to assess progress on development policies that are inclusive of persons with disabilities,

Concerned that the lack of high-quality data required to provide viable baselines and measure progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals for persons with disabilities poses a significant challenge to effectively monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for persons with disabilities, and in this regard welcoming the call for the disaggregation of data by disability in the 2030 Agenda, which recognizes the need to significantly increase the

⁷⁵ Such as the *Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.15) and the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XVII.8).

availability of high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable data to measure progress in the implementation of the Goals for persons with disabilities,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General, entitled “Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities”, on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 77/189;⁷⁶

2. *Expresses appreciation* to Member States and United Nations entities that have submitted information on progress made towards the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including on specific priorities for action, and data and analysis on persons with disabilities, and urges Member States and relevant United Nations entities to submit information for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 26/20 of 27 June 2014,⁷⁷ in which the Council established the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, which included making concrete recommendations on how to better promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, how to promote development that is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities and how to promote their roles as both agents for and beneficiaries of development;

4. *Welcomes* the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizes that their participation is integral to the full and inclusive implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. *Expresses appreciation* to Member States and United Nations entities that have drafted strategies outlining their way forward in implementing and monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda or are in the process of doing so, and encourages States, with the support of relevant stakeholders, to encourage the participation of persons with disabilities in the design and implementation of these strategies and ensure that the strategies are inclusive of persons with disabilities and respect, protect and promote their rights, bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

6. *Urges* Member States, United Nations agencies, international and regional organizations, regional integration organizations and financial institutions to make a concerted effort to include persons with disabilities and to integrate the principles of non-discrimination, accessibility and inclusion into the monitoring and evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

7. *Urges* Member States, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders, in cooperation with women and girls with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, to design and implement policies and programmes to fulfil the rights of women and girls with disabilities, and to ensure that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is inclusive of and accessible to women and girls with disabilities;

8. *Also urges* Member States, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders, in cooperation with persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, to design and implement policies and programmes to fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities, including through developing, reviewing and strengthening inclusive policies to address the historical, structural and underlying causes and risk factors of violence against persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities, and to ensure that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

9. *Calls upon* States to take all measures necessary to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration in all actions concerning children with disabilities;

10. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and other stakeholders to foster cooperation and to further improve coordination among existing international processes and instruments in order to advance a disability-inclusive global agenda and to facilitate cross-learning and the sharing of information, practices, tools and resources that are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

⁷⁶ [A/79/372](#).

⁷⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

11. *Reaffirms* that social integration and economic policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education, lifelong learning opportunities for all and healthcare services, including for mental health and psychosocial well-being, eliminate discrimination, increase the participation, and integration and inclusion of social groups, particularly persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed to social development by globalization and market-driven reforms in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

12. *Affirms* that persons with disabilities, including children, have the right to education, and urges Member States to ensure full access to inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, including distance learning, for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others and without discrimination, by taking appropriate steps through the provision of information in accessible and alternative communication formats, reasonable accommodation and other support, such as assistive devices and technologies, as required;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming the rights, participation, perspectives and needs of persons with disabilities into disaster risk reduction and response, recognizing the need for their inclusion in and contribution to disaster preparedness, emergency response, recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and the transition from relief to development, as well as the implementation of policies and programmes that are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities, and also recognizing the disproportionate impact of disasters on women and girls with disabilities;

14. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and relevant stakeholders to support the empowerment, full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of persons with disabilities in the planning, consultation and decision-making processes on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and other climate change policies and programmes, and recognizing the heightened risks and disproportionate impact faced by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities, in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, pollution and other environmental damage;

15. *Also encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to ensure participation of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the strengthening of ongoing efforts, coordination and decision-making processes in the humanitarian, disaster and development spheres towards disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and humanitarian action, especially those relating to the development of early warning systems and in emergency preparedness, planning and, as appropriate, response, and in climate change adaptation, so as to strengthen resilience, better mitigate risks and support pathways towards recovery and development and to establish partnerships and networks in the disaster risk reduction and humanitarian domains, while ensuring that protection mechanisms in emergency and post-crisis contexts are in place to prevent and respond to risks of persons with disabilities being exposed to violence, exploitation and abuse;

16. *Urges* Member States to ensure that persons with disabilities and their families, including women and girls, have access to a range of support services, information in accessible formats and education, including on how to prevent, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse, as well as how to ensure that persons with disabilities, in particular children, have a safe and supportive family environment;

17. *Also urges* Member States to ensure affordable and accessible Internet for persons with disabilities, and to include them and their representative organizations at every stage of development of information and communications technologies, including with regard to telehealth, distance learning and remote work;

18. *Encourages* Governments, the private sector, international, regional and subregional organizations, civil society, the media, academia and research institutions and technical communities and individuals to strengthen international cooperation on the use of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence capacity-building, and take necessary and positive steps, as appropriate, to eliminate barriers faced by all people, especially persons with disabilities, in their ability to utilize and benefit from digital technologies on an equitable basis with others;

19. *Encourages* the mobilization of resources on a sustainable basis to mainstream disability, including the rights of persons with disabilities, into development at all levels, and in this regard underlines the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of national efforts, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of national mechanisms, in particular in developing countries;

20. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations organizations and mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility and the regional commissions, to make all efforts to engage with and ensure accessibility for the full and

effective participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities, in cooperation with organizations of persons with disabilities and, as appropriate, national human rights institutions, in development processes and decision-making at the local, national, regional and international levels;

21. *Encourages* the Commission for Social Development, within its mandate, to continue to provide its relevant input regarding persons with disabilities to the Economic and Social Council and to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, as appropriate, in order to support the relevant discussions on persons with disabilities in the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda;

22. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to adopt a national disability strategy that can be operationalized, including through measurable and appropriate targets and indicators, and that assigns responsibility to and incorporates the views of a broad range of stakeholders, including persons with disabilities and their representative organizations;

23. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant regional organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies to take into account the rights, participation, inclusion, perspectives and needs of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others in ensuring that all development policies and programmes, including those regarding poverty eradication, discrimination and the elimination of all forms of violence and abuse, particularly against women and girls with disabilities, social protection, inclusive and equitable quality education and basic services, full and productive employment and decent work, and appropriate measures for financial inclusion, as well as urban and rural planning and accessible community and housing development, including the objectives and principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the goals of the 2030 Agenda, are translated into concrete actions;

24. *Encourages* Member States, international development institutions and other stakeholders, including those in the private sector, to promote accessibility, including through the application of universal design in all aspects of urban and rural development, including the planning, design and construction of physical and virtual environments, public spaces, transportation and public services, as well as to promote access to and the accessibility of information and communication, including information and communications technologies and systems, and assistive devices and technologies, and to ensure that accessibility is promoted to achieve inclusive societies and development;

25. *Encourages* Member States to eliminate barriers faced by persons with disabilities in accessing water, sanitation and hygiene, including physical, institutional, social and attitudinal barriers, and recognizing that assistive technologies help in making water, sanitation and hygiene accessible;

26. *Calls upon* Member States and other stakeholders to include persons with disabilities in all stages of policymaking and decision-making related to coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response and recovery and future and public health emergencies, as well to eliminate barriers and discrimination against persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities, and those in vulnerable situations, in accessing support and healthcare services on an equal basis with others, and to prevent, monitor and address the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on persons with disabilities, including the lack of accessible communications, support and services, as well as the unique challenges and barriers that they will face following the end of the pandemic;

27. *Urges* Member States to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to assistive technologies, rehabilitation and independent living support services, including in-home, residential, educational institution and other community support services, to enable them to maximize their well-being and realize their independence and full participation in society and to prevent isolation and segregation from the community, and in this regard encourages Member States to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in designing and implementing independent living support services for persons with disabilities;

28. *Urges* Member States and regional and local governments to promote appropriate measures in cities and other human settlements that facilitate the access of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment of cities, in particular to public spaces, public transport, housing, workplaces, water and sanitation, education and health facilities, public information and communication (including information and communications technologies and systems) and other facilities and services open or provided to the public in both rural and urban areas to reduce the inequalities and expedite inclusive and sustainable development for persons with disabilities;

29. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance efforts to facilitate international trade of assistive technologies, in line with their international trade agreements, to address inequalities experienced by persons with disabilities and to

promote the local production of and capacity-building initiatives for assistive products, especially in developing countries, including through research and development, and to foster greater accessibility to, as well as affordability and efficacy of assistive products in line with the goals of disability-inclusive development;

30. *Urges* Member States, at the local, regional and national levels, to improve road safety for persons with disabilities and to integrate road safety into sustainable mobility and transport infrastructure planning and design in cities and other human settlements;

31. *Stresses* the importance of enabling persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities and of promoting sports for athletes with disabilities, without discrimination of any kind;

32. *Welcomes* the contributions made to the trust fund for the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and in this regard encourages Member States and other stakeholders to support its objectives, including by providing voluntary contributions;

33. *Requests* the United Nations system to facilitate technical assistance, within existing resources, including the provision of assistance for capacity-building and for the collection and compilation of national data and statistics on persons with disabilities, in particular to developing countries, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with existing international guidelines on disability statistics, to analyse, publish and disseminate disability data and statistics in future periodic reports, as appropriate, on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities;

34. *Encourages* the Statistical Commission, within existing resources, to update guidelines for the collection and analysis of data on persons with disabilities, taking into consideration relevant recommendations of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, and also encourages the United Nations system, including the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, within the scope of her mandate, to strengthen coherence and coordination across the United Nations system in order to promote the availability of internationally comparable data on the situation of persons with disabilities and to regularly include relevant data on disability or relevant qualitative facts, as appropriate, in relevant United Nations publications in the field of economic and social development;

35. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate steps to expedite the mainstreaming of data on disability into official statistics, including by collecting data disaggregated by sex, age and disability status using appropriate measurement tools, including, as appropriate, the United Nations Children's Fund Module on Child Functioning and the tools produced by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, by examining underlying concepts, purposes and advantages of existing relevant data-collection tools and instruments and urging all relevant stakeholders to work with the United Nations to provide urgently needed baseline data for monitoring progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals for persons with disabilities, to strengthen national capacities in that regard and to enhance capacity-building support for developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States;

36. *Recognizes* the importance of undertaking discussions relevant to persons with disabilities in the Commission for Social Development and of the continued inclusion of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the meetings of the Commission;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in coordination with relevant United Nations entities, to compile and analyse international, regional and national policies, programmes, best practices and available statistics regarding persons with disabilities, reflecting progress made in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to submit this analysis in a flagship report in 2030, within existing resources, and with the participation of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in both the collection and analysis of data;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a progress report on steps taken by the United Nations system towards mainstreaming disability inclusion, including implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, within existing resources, and to envisage the financial sustainability of the United Nations system-wide coordination and monitoring activities of the Strategy, and encourages the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion, including by implementing the Strategy in the United Nations system, and report on it;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in coordination with all relevant United Nations entities, to submit information to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution and of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond,⁷⁸ and to make appropriate recommendations to further strengthen implementation;

40. *Recognizes* the importance of continuing to improve accessibility and the full inclusion of persons with disabilities, including by ensuring that persons with disabilities have access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, transportation, and information and communications technologies and systems, especially at United Nations Headquarters premises, also recognizes the need to promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities to work within the United Nations system, agencies, funds and programmes and regional offices, and to this end takes note with appreciation the work of the Steering Committee on Accessibility;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the relevant offices in the United Nations system, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and other relevant offices, have adequate human and financial resources for the fulfilment of their tasks with respect to their work in mainstreaming the rights, participation, perspectives, needs and well-being of persons with disabilities into the 2030 Agenda, and in ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the decision-making processes that impact them.

RESOLUTION 79/150

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/450, para. 39)⁷⁹

79/150. Observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2024

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007, 64/133 of 18 December 2009, 66/126 of 19 December 2011, 67/142 of 20 December 2012, 68/136 of 18 December 2013, 69/144 of 18 December 2014, 71/163 of 19 December 2016, 72/145 of 19 December 2017, 73/144 of 17 December 2018, 74/124 of 18 December 2019, 75/153 of 16 December 2020, 76/139 of 16 December 2021, 77/191 of 15 December 2022 and 78/176 of 19 December 2023, concerning the proclamation of, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family and its tenth, twentieth and thirtieth anniversaries,

Recognizing that the observance of and follow-up to the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2024 provide a useful opportunity to continue to raise awareness of the objectives of the International Year for increasing cooperation on family issues at all levels and for undertaking concerted action to strengthen family-oriented policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Recognizing also that the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes, especially those relating to family-oriented policies in the areas of poverty, work-family balance and intergenerational issues, with attention given to the rights and responsibilities of all family members, can contribute to ending poverty, ending hunger, ensuring a healthy life and promoting well-being for all at all ages, promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, ensuring better education outcomes for children, including early childhood development and education, enabling access to employment opportunities and decent work for parents and caregivers, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and eliminating all forms of violence, in particular against women and

⁷⁸ Resolution 68/3.

⁷⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Türkiye, Uganda (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Uzbekistan.

girls, and supporting the overall quality of life of families, including families in vulnerable situations, so that family members can realize their full potential, as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Acknowledging that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-oriented components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Acknowledging also that the International Year and its follow-up processes have served as catalysts for initiatives at the national, regional and international levels, including family-oriented policies and programmes to reduce poverty and hunger and promote the well-being of all at all ages, and can boost development efforts, contribute to better outcomes for children and help to break the intergenerational transfer of poverty in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸⁰

Expressing concern over the continuous socioeconomic impacts of pandemics and other health emergencies on families, and recognizing the need to build more effective, inclusive, resilient and gender-sensitive systems to protect and support families, in particular those families in vulnerable situations, inter alia, by providing access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as effective, inclusive and resilient social protection systems and public services, including accessible and affordable childcare, and measures to ensure work-family and work-life balance, while also acknowledging that women and girls undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, and while also stressing the need to recognize and adopt measures to reduce, redistribute and value unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household,

Acknowledging that strengthening intergenerational relations, through such measures as promoting intergenerational living arrangements and encouraging extended family members to live in close proximity to each other, has been found to promote the autonomy, security and well-being of children and older persons and that initiatives to promote involved and positive parenting and to support the role of grandparents have been found to be beneficial in advancing social integration and solidarity between generations, as well as in promoting and protecting the human rights of all family members,

Reaffirming that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personalities, should grow up in a healthy family environment, that their best interests shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for their nurture and protection and that families' and caregivers' capacities to provide the child with care and a safe environment should be promoted, and underscoring the importance of social protection in promoting and strengthening the capacities of parents, caregivers and legal guardians to care for their children,

Acknowledging that the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2024 has provided an opportunity to focus on megatrends, such as technological change, urbanization, migration, demographic change and climate change and their impact on families and their well-being,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁸¹
2. *Encourages* Governments to continue their efforts to implement the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes and to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family issues and to step up their efforts, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to implement those objectives, in particular in the areas of fighting poverty and hunger, to prevent the intergenerational transfer and feminization of poverty and ensure the well-being of all at all ages in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to give due consideration to advancing family-friendly and family-oriented policy development for the full benefit of future generations;
4. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, and other relevant stakeholders, to offer support to family members, including working parents, and provide access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as effective, inclusive, resilient and gender-responsive social protection systems

⁸⁰ Resolution 70/1.

⁸¹ A/79/61-E/2024/48.

and public services, including accessible and affordable childcare, expanded child and family benefits, paid parental leave and sick leave, improved flexibility of working arrangements and investments in parenting education;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations entities and relevant stakeholders to promote the preparations for the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2024 at the national, regional and international levels through practical initiatives, including family-oriented policies and programmes responding to the needs of all families;

6. *Invites* relevant stakeholders, as part of the preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, to support research and awareness-raising activities at the national, regional and international levels on the impact of technological, urbanization, migration, demographic and climate change trends on families;

7. *Encourages* Member States, as part of the preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, to integrate a family-oriented approach into relevant policymaking;

8. *Invites* Member States and relevant stakeholders, as part of the preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, within the area of technological change and its impact on families, to bridge the digital divide, including between developed and developing countries, as well as the gender digital divide, to enable equal access to risk-informed information, knowledge and communications, by taking concrete measures to promote equal access for all to digital training, capacity-building, through equal access to information and communications technologies, mobile devices and the Internet, so as to promote their empowerment and digital literacy, and to improve access to the Internet, higher-speed Internet and digital devices for families, especially those in vulnerable situations, invest in the digital literacy skills of all family members, invest in parenting education, including through the use of technology, as a valuable preventive strategy against cyberbullying and violence against children in digital contexts and for reducing child neglect, and support the healthy development of children, as part of child-focused policies and as a component of wider family-oriented policies and programmes;

9. *Invites* relevant stakeholders, including Member States, to promote work-family balance in the digital world, grant workers with family responsibilities flexibility in work schedules to enable them to meet the needs of work and family and invest in reliable technology support and education;

10. *Invites* Member States and relevant stakeholders, as part of the preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, within the area of urbanization and its impact on families, to invest in sustainable urbanization, including through the provision of adequate infrastructure, accessible transportation, affordable housing and intergenerational living arrangements;

11. *Invites* Member States to further invest in services for families, social service centres and transportation, to benefit families and prevent family homelessness and address its causes, including poverty, domestic violence and the lack of affordable housing, and to build inclusive and sustainable communities free from discrimination;

12. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to incorporate into urban planning a wide range of stakeholders, including low-income households, female-headed households, women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, those experiencing homelessness, those living in poverty, including extreme poverty, and those in vulnerable situations, and to promote planned and well-managed urbanization through effective coordination between local and state governments and long-term public-private financial partnerships;

13. *Invites* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to promote reunification policies under national law related to migration, with the best interest of the child as the basic concern, while also taking into consideration the overall well-being of the family;

14. *Encourages* Member States to promote social protection systems for all, in line with national policies, and to target families in vulnerable situations, such as migrant families, those in precarious housing situations, those living in conflict zones or areas susceptible to natural disasters induced by climate change, Indigenous families and families with a member with disabilities;

15. *Invites* Member States and other stakeholders to invest in awareness-raising and media campaigns to disseminate information on the availability of housing, employment, educational opportunities and social services for families and their members;

16. *Encourages* Member States to integrate and maintain a gender perspective in family-related policies, in particular in the context of migration and homelessness;

17. *Recognizes* that family policies are most effective when addressing the family unit and its dynamic as a whole, including taking into consideration the needs of its members, and notes that family-oriented policies aim in particular at strengthening, and should be designed to enhance, a household's capacity to escape poverty, ensure financial independence and support work-family balance to help to manage family functions and foster child development;

18. *Invites* Member States to enact family-oriented policies in response to demographic changes affecting families, and increase investments in this regard in order to ensure universal health coverage and access to inclusive, equitable and quality education, including in rural and remote areas, as well as to undertake efforts to promote healthy early childhood development and to eliminate harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, through legal, social, economic and educational measures, and by working at the community level to eliminate negative social norms and attitudes, including through public awareness campaigns on the negative consequences of those practices, and reducing maternal mortality, and to promote the empowerment of women and girls in overall family policymaking;

19. *Encourages* Member States to develop and strengthen family-oriented and family-friendly policies and programmes for the well-being of family members and to take measures to significantly reduce maternal, perinatal, neonatal, infant and child mortality and morbidity and increase access to quality healthcare for newborns, infants and children, as well as all women before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth, including through providing antenatal and postnatal care, sufficient numbers of skilled birth attendants and adequately supplied birthing facilities;

20. *Invites* Member States to strengthen public policies, including family-oriented policies, by investing in social security, as well as in social protection systems, pensions systems and care systems for all, and in informal and formal caregiver support;

21. *Also invites* Member States to take a multigenerational, life-course approach to public policy, including inclusive social policies, recognizing the contributions of all generations to society and strengthening intergenerational solidarity, and expand evidence-based research on demographic trends and their impact on families in order to develop appropriate family-oriented policies, as well as policies aimed at ensuring healthy early childhood development;

22. *Further invites* Member States to invest in a variety of inclusive, family-oriented gender-sensitive policies and programmes, which take into account the different needs and expectations of all families, as important tools for, inter alia, fighting poverty, social exclusion, discrimination and inequality, promoting work-family balance and gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

23. *Encourages* Member States to continue to enact inclusive and responsive family-oriented policies for poverty reduction to confront family poverty and social exclusion, recognizing the multidimensional aspects of poverty, focusing on inclusive and quality education and lifelong learning for all, health and well-being for all at all ages, full and productive employment, decent work, social security, livelihoods and social cohesion, including through gender- and age-sensitive social protection systems and measures, such as child allowances for parents and pension benefits for older persons, and to ensure that the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of all family members are respected;

24. *Also encourages* Member States to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, particularly by women, and enhance efforts to ensure equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and to promote work-family balance as conducive to the well-being of children, youth, persons with disabilities and older persons and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, inter alia, through the improvement of working conditions for workers with family responsibilities, expanding flexible working arrangements, including through the use of new information and communications technologies, and providing and/or expanding leave arrangements, such as maternity leave and paternity leave, and adequate social security benefits for both women and men, taking appropriate steps to ensure that they are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits and promoting men's awareness and use of such opportunities, for their children's developmental benefit and as a means of enabling women to increase their participation in the labour market;

25. *Further encourages* Member States to take appropriate steps to provide affordable, accessible and good-quality childcare facilities and facilities for children and other dependants and measures promoting the equal sharing of household responsibilities between women and men, recognizing, reducing and redistributing women's and girls'

disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and fully engaging men and boys as agents and beneficiaries of change and as strategic partners and allies in this regard;

26. *Encourages* Member States to invest in family-oriented policies and programmes that enhance strong intergenerational interactions, such as intergenerational living arrangements, parenting education, including for family caregivers, and support for grandparents, including grandparents who are primary caregivers, in an effort to promote inclusive urbanization, active ageing, intergenerational solidarity and social cohesion;

27. *Also encourages* Member States to invest in family-oriented policies and programmes and to provide universal and gender-sensitive social protection systems, which are key to ensuring poverty reduction, including, as appropriate, targeted cash transfers for families in vulnerable situations, as can be the case of families headed by a single parent, in particular those headed by women, and which are most effective in reducing poverty when accompanied by other measures, such as providing access to basic services, high-quality education and healthcare services, in addition to family services and counselling;

28. *Further encourages* Member States to provide legal identity including birth registration, in accordance with international law, including relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁸² and/or relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁸³ and death registration, as a means of, *inter alia*, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and access to benefits, including social protection;

29. *Encourages* Member States to invest in parenting education as a tool to enhance children's well-being and prevent all forms of violence against children, including through promoting non-violent forms of discipline, and to ensure that parenting education programmes are inclusive of parents, grandparents and, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the children, maintaining a gender perspective throughout;

30. *Also encourages* Member States to implement family-friendly and family-oriented policies that support the social and economic development of children and young people so that they can reach their full potential and enjoy their human rights;

31. *Further encourages* Member States to establish policies that support all families in providing a nurturing environment, and in preventing and eliminating domestic violence and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage;

32. *Encourages* Member States to improve the collection and use of data, disaggregated by age, sex and other relevant criteria, for the formulation and evaluation of family-oriented policies and programmes to effectively respond to the challenges faced by families and harness their contribution to development;

33. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations trust fund on family activities;

34. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including United Nations entities, civil society, academic institutions and the private sector, in the development and implementation of relevant family-oriented policies and programmes;

35. *Encourages* further collaboration between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations entities, agencies, funds and programmes, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the family field, as well as the enhancement of research efforts and awareness-raising activities relating to the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes, including the preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family;

36. *Requests* the focal point on the family of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to enhance collaboration with the regional commissions, funds and programmes, recommends that the roles of focal points within the United Nations system be reaffirmed, and invites Member States to increase technical cooperation efforts, consider enhancing the role of the regional commissions on family issues and continue to provide resources for those efforts,

⁸² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁸³ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

facilitate the coordination of national and international non-governmental organizations on family issues and enhance cooperation with all relevant stakeholders to promote family issues and develop partnerships in this regard;

37. *Calls upon* Member States and agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, in consultation with civil society and other relevant stakeholders, to continue to provide information on their activities, including on good practices at the national, regional and international levels, including the relevant United Nations forums, in support of the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes, including the preparations for its thirtieth anniversary, to be included in the report of the Secretary-General;

38. *Encourages* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to organize and participate in events as a follow-up to the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family;

39. *Takes note* of the convening of the Doha conference commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, on the theme “Family and contemporary megatrends”, hosted by Qatar and organized by the Doha International Family Institute, held from 29 to 31 October 2024;

40. *Recognizes* the importance of the World Social Summit, to be held in Doha, Qatar, in 2025, under the title “The Second World Summit for Social Development”, to address existing gaps and reaffirm the commitment to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and its Programme of Action,⁸⁴ and its implementation and give momentum towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution and on the follow-up to the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year and beyond;

42. *Decides* to consider the topic “Follow-up to the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond” at its eightieth session under the sub-item entitled “Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, persons with disabilities and the family” of the item entitled “Social development”.

RESOLUTION 79/151

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/450, para. 39)⁸⁵

79/151. Literacy for life: shaping future agendas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/116 of 19 December 2001, by which it proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade, its resolution 57/166 of 18 December 2002, in which it welcomed the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade,⁸⁶ and its resolutions 59/149 of 20 December 2004, 61/140 of 19 December 2006, 63/154 of 18 December 2008, 65/183 of 21 December 2010,

⁸⁴ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

⁸⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁸⁶ See A/57/218 and A/57/218/Corr.1.

68/132 of 18 December 2013, 69/141 of 18 December 2014, 71/166 of 19 December 2016, 73/145 of 17 December 2018, 75/155 of 16 December 2020 and 77/192 of 15 December 2022,

Recalling also the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸⁷ which includes Sustainable Development Goal 4 on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, with a specific target on ensuring that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy by 2030,

Convinced that literacy is crucial to the acquisition by every child, young person and adult of the essential knowledge, skills and competencies that will enable them to address the challenges that they may face in life and represents an essential condition of lifelong learning, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the knowledge societies and economies of the twenty-first century, and to promote inclusive and equitable societies,

Reaffirming the right of Indigenous Peoples to have non-discriminatory access to all levels and forms of education provided by States, and recognizing the importance of effective measures to promote access for Indigenous individuals, in particular children, to education in their own language, whenever possible, as addressed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁸⁸

Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, an estimated 754 million adults,⁸⁹ two thirds of them women, lack basic literacy skills, and that 70 per cent of 10-year-old children in low- and middle-income countries are not able to read and understand a simple text, and that 244 million children, adolescents and youth worldwide (or one in five) were out of school in 2023 – a figure that has barely changed over the past decade,

Stressing the importance of recovering from a learning loss and addressing negative impacts, including on learners' socioemotional skills, as a consequence of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, in particular girls, who are among those disproportionately lacking access to education,

Recognizing that literacy is an integral part of lifelong learning as a continuum of proficiency in reading, writing and numeracy that is developed throughout life and across different life and work contexts,

Recognizing also that substantial and efficiently spent investments are needed to improve the quality of education in order to enable millions of people to acquire literacy skills for decent work,

Recognizing further the critical role of teachers and educators in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning, and the importance of strengthening their capacities, skills and competencies, including digital skills, by providing training, support, materials and technological infrastructure, as well as the challenges faced by teachers and educators in online and digital learning, while ensuring their status and working conditions, as appropriate, and reiterating the commitment to substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, by 2030, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries,

Recognizing that literacy is a foundation for lifelong learning, a building block for achieving human rights and fundamental freedoms and a driver of sustainable development, and that the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003–2012) had a catalytic effect as a global framework for sustained and focused efforts for the promotion of literacy and literate environments,

Reaffirming the need to ensure equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education, including digital literacy, in order to adapt and thrive in a rapidly changing world, and in this regard stressing that information and communications technologies and applications can create new ways to enhance education, including early childhood education and lifelong learning opportunities, while recognizing the need to close all digital divides and promote digital inclusion by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, connectivity, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills and awareness, and by ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, taking into account the needs of those who are in vulnerable situations,

⁸⁷ Resolution 70/1.

⁸⁸ Resolution 61/295, annex.

⁸⁹ See A/77/187.

Deeply concerned that the disproportionate impacts of the unprecedented global school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated pre-existing inequalities between and within countries and between and within educational systems in access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, and that the impact of the pandemic on equal learning opportunity is further exacerbated by the digital divides between those who had the means to continue education remotely and those who did not, as well as the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides,

Recalling the International Conference on Girls' and Women's Literacy and Education: Foundations for Sustainable Development, held in Dhaka and co-hosted by the Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in support of the Global Education First Initiative and on the occasion of International Literacy Day, on 8 September 2014, and taking note with appreciation of the adoption of the Dhaka Declaration,

Taking note of the 2024 Global Education Meeting, held on 31 October and 1 November 2024 in Fortaleza, Brazil, and its "Fortaleza Declaration",

Affirming that the realization of the right to education, especially for girls, contributes to the promotion of human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty, as well as to development,

Recalling the importance of continuing to implement national and subnational programmes and measures to advance literacy worldwide as reflected in the Dakar Framework for Action, adopted on 28 April 2000 at the World Education Forum,⁹⁰ and achieve literacy consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 4, and in this regard recognizing the important contribution of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation through, inter alia, innovative pedagogical methods in literacy,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, nearly two thirds of the world's non-literate adults are women,

Recalling the commitment to substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries,

Concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, one third of the children not attending school are children with disabilities and that the literacy rate among adults with disabilities is as low as 3 per cent in some countries,

Deeply concerned about the impact of disrupted educational services in humanitarian emergencies on efforts to promote literacy skills, especially for all children and young people,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Literacy for empowerment and transformation";⁹¹

2. *Commends* the efforts made by Member States, their development partners, the international donor community, the private sector, civil society and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in promoting enjoyment of the right to education, including by making progress on the five strategic axes of action for the period following the Decade;

3. *Calls upon* Governments at all levels, as appropriate, to scale up literacy, including digital literacy programmes for all boys and girls, youth and adults, including older persons, with particular attention to those in vulnerable situations, to foster inclusive and innovative delivery of literacy services, including through further harnessing the innovative and transformative potential of digital technology and a strengthened institutional network, to promote an intersectoral approach by linking literacy learning with multiple sectors to address diverse learning needs, such as through relevant and inclusive educational resources in different languages, to establish multi-stakeholder

⁹⁰ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26–28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

⁹¹ [A/79/155](#).

partnerships with the active participation of civil society and the private sector, to encourage the integration of literacy learning into vocational education and training, to mobilize resources to strengthen literacy measurements and statistics, and to invest in education management information systems and data management capacities according to every State's financial and human capabilities;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to increase investment in inclusive and equitable quality education for all, early childhood care and education, youth and adult literacy programmes or initiatives and skills enhancement, and promote opportunities for lifelong learning, technical and vocational training and digital literacy, allowing for the intergenerational acquisition and transfer of knowledge and skills to advance the prospects of future generations;

5. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations organizations, multilateral and bilateral donors, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector to sustain their collective efforts for the promotion of literacy and literate environments and to contribute to the implementation of the Strategies (2020–2025) of the Global Alliance for Literacy within the Framework of Lifelong Learning, as well as the development of new strategies for synergistic action at the global, regional, national and community levels;

6. *Recalls* the adoption by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of its Strategy for Youth and Adult Literacy (2020–2025) and its action plan;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption of the Marrakech Framework for Action at the seventh International Conference on Adult Education, held from 15 to 17 June 2022, stressing the transformative power of adult learning and education for sustainable development and lifelong learning;

8. *Urges* international development partners and Governments to cooperate in order to strive to ensure that sufficient and sustainable funds continue to be mobilized, including to address or mitigate the effects driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, by and channelled through new and existing international financing mechanisms for education and that they also explicitly target and benefit youth and adult literacy;

9. *Takes note* of the Transforming Education Summit, convened by the Secretary-General from 16 to 19 September 2022, as well as its Pre-Summit, hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris from 28 to 30 June 2022, as well as the stocktake of transformative actions in education, hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris on 17 June 2024;

10. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Youth Office, takes note of its function to support ongoing efforts towards the mobilization of financial and technical support and investment to promote and upscale quality and inclusive education and training, skills development, capacity-building and bridging the digital divides, in tandem with job creation, for youth and creating an enabling environment for harnessing their talents and abilities to contribute to their societies, and in this regard recognizes its potential positive contribution towards ensuring youth and adult literacy;⁹²

11. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations, regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to cooperate in strengthening the capacities of school directors, teachers and educators to ensure literacy, including through the development of intercultural and digital skills and competencies among them, as well as of the capacities to develop relevant pedagogical methods in literacy;

12. *Calls upon* States, and invites other relevant stakeholders, to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieve all literacy-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to work with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, to take steps to close the digital divides, including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides and those within and between developed and developing countries, and promote digital inclusion by addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills, ensuring that the benefits of new technologies, particularly on literacy, are available to all, including those living in rural and remote areas, taking into account the needs of those who are in vulnerable situations, and providing distance learning opportunities, especially in developing countries;

⁹² Resolution [76/306](#), para. 3 (i).

14. *Urges* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to take measures to ensure the proper training of teachers and other educational professionals in digital literacy and the availability of and access to learning materials and remote learning platforms to close all digital divides, including by removing barriers such as poor access to connectivity, the lack of affordability of connection and devices, limited digital skills and the absence of locally relevant digital content, in order to provide distance learning opportunities, inter alia, Internet, television and radio teaching alternatives, especially in developing countries;

15. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the specialized United Nations agency for education, to continue its mandated role to lead and coordinate the Education 2030 agenda, in particular through the renewed global education cooperation mechanism, including the strengthened Sustainable Development Goal 4 Education 2030 High-level Steering Committee,⁹³ as an inclusive global multi-stakeholder consultation and coordination mechanism for education in the 2030 Agenda in accordance with the 2030 Agenda follow-up and review process;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its coordinating and catalysing role through the implementation of its Strategy for Youth and Adult Literacy (2020–2025) and the strategy of the Global Alliance for Literacy and by continuing to provide support to Member States, in collaboration with partners, in enhancing capacities for policy formulation, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as sharing information and knowledge on policies, programmes and progress in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal targets connected with literacy, especially target 4.1 on reading skills in primary and lower secondary school (including in Indigenous languages) and target 4.6 on youth and adult literacy, and creating synergies of action between the Alliance and other initiatives, including its Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education and Global Network of Learning Cities;

17. *Encourages* efforts to provide quality education in safe learning environments for all, especially for boys, girls and youth, in humanitarian emergencies to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "Social development", the sub-item entitled "Literacy for life: shaping future agendas".

RESOLUTION 79/152

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 174 to none, with 11 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/451, para. 65)⁹⁴

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique,

⁹³ See A/77/187.

⁹⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Belarus, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Senegal

79/152. Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: the digital environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [61/143](#) of 19 December 2006, [62/133](#) of 18 December 2007, [63/155](#) of 18 December 2008, [64/137](#) of 18 December 2009, [65/187](#) of 21 December 2010, [67/144](#) of 20 December 2012 and all its previous resolutions on the elimination of violence against women, as well as its resolutions [69/147](#) of 18 December 2014, [71/170](#) of 19 December 2016, [73/148](#) of 17 December 2018, [75/161](#) of 16 December 2020 and [77/193](#) of 15 December 2022 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and [78/213](#) of 19 December 2023 on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of digital technologies,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁹⁵ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,⁹⁶

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming further that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁹⁷ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁹⁸ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁹⁹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁰⁰ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁰¹ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,¹⁰²

Reaffirming further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,¹⁰³ the Beijing Declaration¹⁰⁴ and Platform for Action,¹⁰⁵ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁰⁶ and the outcomes of their review conferences, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹⁰⁷

Welcoming the commitment to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁰⁸ and in the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the

⁹⁵ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁹⁶ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

⁹⁷ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, vols. 1577, 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

¹⁰³ Resolution [48/104](#).

¹⁰⁴ *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, annex I.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰⁶ *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.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution [61/295](#), annex.

¹⁰⁸ Resolution [70/1](#).

Status of Women at its sixty-eighth session¹⁰⁹ and previous sessions, recognizing that women play a vital role as agents of change for sustainable development, and acknowledging that achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is crucial to making progress across all Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recalling all previous agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, including at its sixty-seventh session, on 17 March 2023, on innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,¹¹⁰ at its sixty-fifth session, on 26 March 2021, on women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,¹¹¹ and at its fifty-seventh session, on 15 March 2013, on the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls,¹¹² taking note of all international, regional and national initiatives in this regard, such as the Generation Equality Forum, which was convened by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and co-chaired by France and Mexico, in partnership with civil society,

Recalling also the commitment to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, contained in Sustainable Development Goal 5, in particular targets 5.2 and 5.3, the commitment to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, contained in Sustainable Development Goal 16, and the commitment to leave no one behind,

Acknowledging the importance of combating trafficking in persons in order to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and in this regard stressing the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹¹³ as well as of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,¹¹⁴ and reaffirming the obligation to take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make women and girls vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity,

Recalling that by adopting the Pact for the Future, to which a Global Digital Compact is annexed,¹¹⁵ Member States committed themselves to ensuring that science, technology and innovation improve gender equality and the lives of all women and girls, and decided to address gender-related risks and challenges emerging from the use of technologies, including all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, harassment, bias and discrimination against all women and girls that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology,

Recognizing that digital technologies can play an important role in empowering women and girls to exercise all human rights, including the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and in enabling the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and, as appropriate, girls in political, economic, cultural and social life, and in this regard emphasizing the need to bridge the digital divides within and among countries, in particular the gender digital divide, in order to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Deeply concerned about the continued prevalence of violence against women and girls in all its different forms and manifestations worldwide, offline and online, which is underrecognized and underreported, particularly at the community level, and its pervasiveness, which reflects discriminatory norms that reinforce stereotypes, including gender stereotypes and negative social norms, and gender inequality and the corresponding impunity and lack of accountability, reiterating the need to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against all women

¹⁰⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 7 (E/2024/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 2023, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2023/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, 2021, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2021/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2013/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹¹⁴ Resolution 64/293.

¹¹⁵ Resolution 79/1.

and girls, both offline and online, in the public and private spheres, and in all regions of the world, and re-emphasizing that violence against women and girls violates, and impairs their full enjoyment of, all human rights,

Expressing grave concern that women and girls are, both online and offline, at an increased and disproportionate risk of experiencing all forms of sexual exploitation, abuse and violence, including harassment,

Emphasizing that domestic violence against women and girls of all social strata across the world is a violation, abuse or impairment of the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms and, as such, is unacceptable, and gravely concerned that domestic violence, including intimate partner violence and marital rape, remains the most prevalent and least visible form of violence,

Expressing concern about the continuity and interrelation between offline and online violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls, condemning the increase of such acts that are committed, assisted, aggravated or amplified by the use of technology, such as cyberstalking or the dissemination of private data of girls and, when non-consensual, of women, and expressing further concern about the magnitude of this violence and the significant physical, sexual, psychological, social, political and economic harm it causes to women and girls, throughout their life course, infringing on their rights and freedoms,

Noting with concern the underrepresentation of women and girls and the lack of or limited participation and leadership of women and, as appropriate, girls, in the conceptualization, design, development, implementation and use of digital technologies, as well as the use and production of imbalanced and non-representative data, which can lead to inaccuracies and biases in algorithms, in the training of smart applications and artificial intelligence-based solutions, and therefore to discrimination, including racial and gender-based discrimination, which in turn contributes to the perpetuation of violence against women and girls, noting with further concern that this impacts the accuracy of facial recognition technologies, including for women and girls, and exacerbates racial inequalities,

Deeply concerned by the impact of historical and structural inequalities, unequal power relations, gender stereotypes and negative social norms, perceptions and customs and disregard for women and girls' dignity, integrity and autonomy, that are among the primary causes of gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls and that reinforce the lower status of girls and adolescent girls in society,

Recognizing that violence against women and girls is one of the fundamental social, political and economic means by which the position of women with respect to men is regarded as subordinate and their stereotyped roles are perpetuated, and that this violence is rooted in gender stereotypes and negative social norms, such as the ideology of men's entitlement and privilege over women, and perceptions of masculinity, including the need to assert male control or power, leading to the justification, normalization, condonement and perpetuation of violence and stigmatization of victims and survivors,

Recognizing also the challenges and obstacles to eliminating discriminatory attitudes, gender stereotypes and negative social norms that perpetuate multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls, and stressing that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of international standards and norms to eliminate gender inequality,

Expressing deep concern at the continuing reports of grave abuses and violence committed against migrant women and girls, both online and offline, including sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, domestic violence, gender-related killings, including femicide, racist and xenophobic acts and expressions, discrimination, abusive labour practices, exploitative conditions of work and trafficking in persons, including forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, while taking into account the particular difficulties in accessing justice that may be faced by women migrant workers and acknowledging the challenges in recognizing their positive contributions,

Expressing its concern that incidents of racial and religious intolerance, discrimination and related violence against women and girls, because of negative racial and religious stereotyping, continue to rise around the world, including in the digital environment, and condemning, in this context, any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and urging States to take effective measures, consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, to address and combat such incidents,

Deeply concerned that women and girls with disabilities face an increased risk of violence based on stereotypes that dehumanize, infantilize, objectify, exclude or isolate them,

Reaffirming the right to freely choose a spouse, to enter into marriage only with free and full consent and to have control over and to decide freely and responsibly on matters relating to sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, and recognizing that equal relationships in matters of sexual relations and reproduction, including full respect for dignity, integrity and autonomy, are key to preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls,

Noting that women and girls experience, both offline and online, gender-specific violations and abuses of their right to privacy, which is set forth in article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and recognizing that the way in which many digital platforms are designed, commercialized, maintained and governed can give rise to disinformation, misinformation and hate speech, which can exacerbate gender stereotypes, disproportionately expose women and girls to various forms of violence, and undermine data protection and the realization of all women's and girls' rights,

Stressing the concern over the increasing misuse of social media, online digital platforms and the Internet, as well as of digital technologies, to undermine women's and girls' rights, for example targeting their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which should be protected in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences,

Recognizing the contributions of family members in combating violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and violence in the digital environment, and that in preventing such violence family members can play an important role, and emphasizing men's responsibilities as partners, parents and caregivers in the equal sharing of unpaid care and domestic work, as a means of enabling women to increase their participation in decision-making in public life and in the labour market,

Acknowledging the role of civil society, in particular women's groups and organizations and other non-governmental organizations, of the private sector and of other relevant stakeholders, at all levels, in combating all forms of violence against women and girls that occur through or are amplified by the use of digital technologies,

Expressing concern at institutional and structural discrimination against all women and girls, such as laws, policies, regulations, programmes, administrative procedures or structures, services and practices that directly or indirectly restrict access to institutions, property and landownership, inheritance, nationality, healthcare and services, education, justice, women's employment and access to credit, which place them at increased risk of violence, and compound the violence experienced, and constitute a major impediment to their full, equal, meaningful and effective participation in society, as well as economic and political life,

Recognizing that women's poverty and lack of empowerment, as well as their marginalization resulting from their exclusion from social and economic policies and from the benefits of education and sustainable development, can place them at increased risk of violence, and that violence against women and girls impedes the social and economic and therefore the sustainable development of communities and States, as well as the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recognizing also the importance of relevant International Labour Organization standards related to the realization of women's right to work and rights at work which are critical for women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life and the elimination of violence, recalling the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization and the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and noting the importance of their effective implementation,

Stressing the need to eliminate gender stereotypes and negative social norms in the world of work that condone violence against women and girls, including through, but not limited to, quality education, training and awareness-raising campaigns, associated with a change in attitudes and increased knowledge about sexual harassment, particularly among men and boys, as well as ensuring equal pay for work of equal value and reaffirming the necessity of recognizing, valuing, reducing and redistributing unpaid care and domestic work,

Recognizing the need to ensure that human rights are promoted, respected, protected and fulfilled through the entirety of digital technologies' life cycle, including through their conception, design, development, deployment, use, evaluation and regulation, and to ensure that they are subject to adequate safeguards in order to promote a free, open, universal, interoperable, safe, secure, stable, accessible and affordable digital environment for all,

Recognizing also that educational opportunities, awareness-raising and training, including in the fields of digital literacy and online safety, as well as equal access to gender-responsive education addressing consent, respecting boundaries and what constitutes unacceptable behaviour and how to report it, are effective ways to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, to combat gender stereotypes and negative social norms, and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, women's formal employment and economic opportunities and their active participation in economic, social and cultural development, governance and decision-making,

Expressing deep concern over the growing number of groups, including incels, inciting to and engaging in abuses in the digital environment, including sexual harassment of women and girls, and emphasizing that there is evidence to suggest that online violence against women and girls or incitement to such violence often precedes violence carried out against women and girls offline,

Recognizing that images, videos and other content in the digital environment of women and girls and violence against them, in particular those that depict rape, sexual exploitation or sexual slavery, and including the creation and sharing of, or threatening to share, real or simulated intimate content, such as deepfakes, of girls and, especially when non-consensual, of women, are factors contributing to the continued prevalence of such violence, and that the arts, media and other forms of communication can exacerbate, maintain or combat gender stereotypes and negative social norms,

Recognizing also that the growing impact of violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment and abuse, in digital contexts, especially on social media, its impunity and the lack of legislative and preventive measures and remedies underline the need for action by Member States, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, and that such violence may include stalking, death threats and threats of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as related trends against women and girls in digital contexts, such as trolling, cyberbullying and other forms of cyberharassment, including unwanted verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature, arbitrary or unlawful surveillance and tracking, trafficking in persons, extortion, censorship and the hacking of digital accounts, mobile telephones and other electronic devices, limiting women's equal participation in public life, including through discrediting or silencing women and girls, compromising their health, emotional and psychological well-being and safety and/or inciting other violations and abuses against them,

Expressing concern about the increased exposure of women and girls to all forms of violence in the digital environment, including harassment and any forms of sexual abuse online, and expressing further concern that the use of artificial intelligence can have far-reaching implications and cause disproportionate negative impacts on women and girls, especially through new evolving technologies that create new forms of violence, such as deepfakes,

Noting with concern the misuse of digital technologies for the purpose of any forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse, of child trafficking, of child, early and forced marriage and forced labour, of the production and distribution of child sexual exploitation and abuse material, or of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, while acknowledging the role that information and communications technologies can play in reducing the risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, including by empowering women and girls to report such abuses,

Noting the fact that several countries have criminalized the non-consensual online dissemination of intimate or sexually explicit images of adult persons, ensuring that victims do not have to rely solely on other criminal law provisions,

Recognizing the transnational nature of violence in the digital environment, the continual and diverse use and adaptation of digital technologies by perpetrators to avoid detection and investigation, and the role that the misuse of pseudonymity can play in facilitating digital violence, and in this regard recognizing the need to strengthen law enforcement capacity and training to conduct trauma-informed investigations into violence in the digital environment and to develop coordinated approaches to hold perpetrators liable,

Recognizing also the contribution of digitalization to the full, equal and meaningful participation and involvement of women in peace processes, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and the role that digital technologies can play to support the pursuit of peace and security,

Alarmed by the fact that violence against women and girls, including gender-related killings of women and girls, also known as femicide, which constitutes an extreme form of violence against women and girls, is among the least punished crimes owing to, inter alia, gender bias among the judiciary and law enforcement, recognizing the key role of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement officials, in preventing and responding to violence against

women and girls, including in ending impunity for such crimes and ensuring accountability, including at the international level,

Recognizing that women human rights defenders, politicians, journalists and other media workers, and women in leadership positions that challenge accepted sociocultural norms, traditions, perceptions and stereotypes, including gender stereotypes and negative social norms, are at greater risk of facing certain forms of violence, and gravely concerned that impunity for violations and abuses against them persists owing to factors such as a lack of reporting, documentation, investigation and access to justice, social barriers and constraints with regard to addressing sexual and gender-based violence and the stigmatization that may result from such violations and abuses,

Deeply concerned that all women and girls, especially in developing countries, including small island developing States, and particularly those in vulnerable situations, are often disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, extreme weather events and natural disasters and other environmental issues, which may exacerbate existing structural inequalities as well as violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including the incidence of child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and emphasizing the lack of sufficient data and understanding of the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on violence against women and girls,

Recognizing that all women and girls, especially victims and survivors of all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism and conflict, have particular needs, including regarding their physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health, and that global health threats, climate change, water scarcity, more frequent and intense natural disasters, conflicts, violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and related humanitarian crises and the forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades and have particular negative impacts on women and girls that need to be comprehensively assessed and addressed,

Stressing that men and boys need to support and take concrete actions for more equal power relations, and therefore stressing the need to fully engage men and boys as strategic partners, allies and beneficiaries in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and in preventing and eliminating all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, both online and offline, including by combating gender stereotypes and negative social norms, such as patriarchal masculinity, sexism and misogyny,

Recognizing the need to promote the full, effective, equal and meaningful participation of women in all their diversity and women's and girls' rights organizations and women's organizations, including victims and survivors of violence, in the development, implementation and evaluation of gender-responsive policies, regulations and legislation designed to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and to allow civil society to operate freely and safely,

1. *Strongly condemns* all forms of violence against all women and girls, which often occur in a continuum and throughout the life course, and their persistence and pervasiveness, recognizing that they are an impediment to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and to the full realization of their human rights;

2. *Stresses* that "violence against women and girls" means any act of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life, online and offline, and notes the economic and social harm caused by such violence;

3. *Urges* States to strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and girls, both offline and online, and reaffirms that they should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination and should pursue, by all appropriate means and without delay, a policy of eliminating all forms of violence against women, as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;

4. *Calls upon* States to address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, which place women and girls at greater risk of exploitation, violence and abuse, to implement measures to prevent and eliminate gender stereotypes, negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours that cause or perpetuate discrimination and violence against women and girls and to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in decision-making processes of all women and, as appropriate, girls;

5. *Urges* States to take comprehensive, multisectoral, coordinated, effective and gender-responsive measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls and to address structural and underlying causes and risk factors, including by:

(a) Designing and implementing legislation and policies to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and harmful practices against all women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence, domestic violence, including intimate partner violence and marital rape, online violence, sexual harassment, gender-related killing of women and girls, including femicide and female infanticide, child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and to end impunity for such cases;

(b) Addressing and eliminating the root causes of gender inequality, including all forms of discrimination against women and girls, patriarchal values, unequal power relations, gender stereotypes and negative social norms, perceptions and customs and harmful social norms, attitudes and behaviours, which justify, normalize, condone or perpetuate violence against women and girls and stigmatize victims and survivors;

(c) Preventing and eliminating, in all public and private spheres, discrimination, gender stereotypes, negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours and unequal power relations by which women and girls are regarded as subordinate to men and boys, and that underlie and perpetuate male domination, by designing and implementing gender-responsive policies, regulations and legislation that are aimed at eliminating discriminatory attitudes and social and cultural patterns of conduct that condone violence against all women and girls;

(d) Addressing and eliminating gender stereotypes and negative social norms that perpetuate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which reveal themselves in a differentiated manner for women and girls and can be among the factors leading to a deterioration in their living conditions, poverty, violence, multiple forms of discrimination and limitation or denial of their human rights;

(e) Eliminating gender stereotypes and negative social norms that can lead to violence against migrant women and girls, including women migrant workers, by addressing the structural and underlying causes of all forms of violence against them, including through education and the dissemination of information to combat misinformation and stigma against them, by acknowledging their positive contributions, thereby combating negative perceptions of them, and by raising awareness of gender equality issues and promoting their economic empowerment and access to decent work;

(f) Addressing the challenges presented by new methods of profiling, recruiting, controlling and exploiting victims of human trafficking, as well as sexual and other types of exploitation and abuse, and developing specialized victim-centred and trauma-informed training for law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners;

(g) Taking measures to empower women by, inter alia, strengthening their economic autonomy and ensuring their full, effective, equal and meaningful participation in society and in decision-making processes by adopting and implementing social and economic policies that guarantee women full and equal access to opportunities, resources and basic services such as quality education and training and affordable and adequate public and social services, as well as full and equal access to financial, natural and productive resources and decent work, equal pay for work of equal value, and full and equal rights to own and have access to and control over land and other property, and guaranteeing women's and girls' inheritance rights, and taking further appropriate measures to address the increasing rate of homelessness of and inadequate housing for women in order to reduce their vulnerability to violence;

(h) Enacting or strengthening and enforcing laws and policies to eliminate all forms of violence and harassment against women of all ages in the world of work, including by eliminating gender stereotypes and negative social norms;

(i) Adopting measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care, informal and domestic work and to tackle the persisting feminization of poverty, including through paid maternity, paternity, paternal and other leave schemes, sustained investments in the digital and the care economy, the promotion of work-life and work-family balance and of an equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household with respect to care and household work, efforts to bridge the gender digital divide, poverty eradication measures, labour policies, public services and social protection programmes, and to address the discrimination and gender inequality, including gender stereotypes and negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours and unequal power relations in which women and girls are viewed as subordinate to men and boys, that are at the root of these imbalances;

(j) Ensuring the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including through the development and enforcement of policies and legal frameworks and the strengthening of health systems that make universally accessible and available quality, comprehensive sexual and reproductive healthcare services, commodities, information and education, including safe and effective methods of modern contraception, emergency contraception, prevention programmes for adolescent pregnancy, maternal healthcare such as skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care, which will reduce obstetric fistula and other complications of pregnancy and delivery, safe abortion where such services are permitted by national law, and prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, HIV and reproductive cancers, recognizing that human rights include the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence;

(k) Developing and implementing programmes that aim to prevent and eliminate the gender digital divide and disparities in enrolment, and gender stereotypes and negative social norms in education systems, curricula and materials, whether derived from any discriminatory practices, social or cultural attitudes or legal and economic circumstances, and enhancing efforts to achieve universal and affordable connectivity, expand digital learning and literacy and facilitate access to information and communications technology for women and girls, including by addressing the gender digital divide, and thus ensuring that girls exercise their right to education;

(l) Implementing, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, effective violence prevention and response activities in schools and communities on the continuum between offline and online violence, educating children from a young age regarding the importance of treating all people with dignity and respect, and designing educational programmes and teaching materials that support consent, non-violent behaviour, respect for boundaries and what constitutes unacceptable behaviour and how to report it offline and online, that eliminate gender stereotypes and negative social norms, build self-esteem and informed decision-making and communication skills, that support the development of digital literacy and online safety curricula, especially among children, and that promote the development of respectful relationships based on gender equality, inclusion and respect for human rights;

(m) Developing policies and programmes with the support, where appropriate, of international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, giving priority to formal, informal and non-formal education programmes, including scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education that is relevant to cultural contexts, that targets stereotyped gender roles and promotes the values of gender equality and non-discrimination, including positive masculinities, and that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, with the best interests of the child as their basic concern, information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development, including menstrual health, and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and foster informed decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills and to develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young persons, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and healthcare providers, in order to, inter alia, enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection and other risks;

(n) Removing barriers, including political, legal, cultural, social, economic, institutional and religious ones, preventing women's full, equal, effective and meaningful participation in leadership and political and other decision-making positions, taking into account that promoting women to leadership positions may significantly reduce the risk of violence against women and girls and promoting the full, effective, equal and meaningful participation of women and women's organizations, including victims and survivors of violence, in the development, implementation and evaluation of gender-responsive policies, regulations and legislation designed to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and to allow civil society to operate freely and safely without fear of intimidation or reprisals;

(o) Preventing, addressing and prohibiting sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, against all women and girls, both offline and online, in the world of work and in public and political life, including women in leadership positions, journalists and other media workers, feminists and women human rights defenders, including by ensuring proactive and rapid detection and an appropriate and effective response to prevent threats, harassment and violence, and extrajudicial killings, and to combat impunity by ensuring that those responsible for

violations and abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence and threats, including in digital contexts, are promptly brought to justice and held accountable through impartial investigations;

(p) Taking measures to address the use of hate speech, both online and offline, against women and girls, particularly those in vulnerable situations and those who may be subject to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in line with international human rights law, including the right to freedom of expression;

(q) Promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of young women and, as appropriate, adolescent girls in decision-making processes by addressing gender-specific barriers and by promoting and enabling spaces where they can express their views of all matters relevant to them, ensuring their full and equal access to quality education, including digital literacy, technology and skills development, leadership and mentorship programmes, increased technical and financial support, as well as the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the technology workforce, including in cloud computing, software and artificial intelligence development and data management, and as entrepreneurs, innovators, researchers and industry executives and leaders, and noting that policies and programmes to achieve gender parity in science, technology, engineering and mathematics should place the responsibility for driving change on those who are responsible for creating supportive workplaces and educational settings in order to promote the representation of women and girls from different backgrounds;

(r) Preventing, addressing and prohibiting all forms of discrimination, intimidation, harassment and violence, both offline and online, that prevent women and girls from fully enjoying all their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and taking all measures to address the gender digital divide, notably by supporting initiatives that strengthen the digital, media and information literacy and skills of women and girls, including those related to the protection of personal data and cybersecurity, and to ensure equal access of women and girls to information and communications technology design and consumption, promoting digital, media and information literacy and connectivity to enable the participation of all women and girls in education and training, while combating new technological developments that can perpetuate existing patterns of inequality and discrimination, including in the data and algorithms used in artificial intelligence-based solutions, enhancing resilience against the harmful impacts of misinformation and disinformation;

(s) Promoting digital health, including digital health technologies, digital tools, telemedicine and mobile health, to achieve universal health coverage, notably by addressing all communicable and non-communicable diseases, including waterborne and neglected tropical diseases, to provide information on nutrition, healthy lifestyles and antenatal and postnatal health, and to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education; reinforcing the protection of information and data related to women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health, including menstrual health; and prioritizing that women and, as appropriate, girls are able to exercise full control and provide ongoing and informed consent over their privacy, personal data and information online;

(t) Emphasizing that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls must be respected, protected and promoted, both online and offline, and throughout the life cycle of artificial intelligence systems, and calling upon all Member States and, where applicable, other stakeholders to refrain from or cease the use of artificial intelligence systems and technologies that are impossible to operate in compliance with international human rights law or that pose undue risks to the enjoyment of human rights;

(u) Promoting the critical role that information and communications technologies can play as spaces where all women and, as appropriate, girls can advocate, mobilize and participate fully, equally and meaningfully in public life, underlining the need for online platforms to strengthen their efforts to remove online sexual and gender-based violence-related content, including through the adoption of safety-by-design approaches in the development and deployment of digital tools and technologies, and emphasizing that women's and girls' online contributions can foster inclusive and participatory public discourse and policy outcomes that take into account the interests, needs and perspectives of all women and girls;

(v) Adopting and implementing effective measures to encourage social media and online digital platforms to eliminate discrimination against women and girls, including the harmful and stereotypical portrayal of women or girls or specific groups of women or girls, from their activities, practices and output, including those perpetuated by advertisements, online and in other digital environments, that foster and perpetuate gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and inequality, and to address content that presents women and girls as inferior beings and exploiting them as sexual objects and commodities;

(w) Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the conceptualization, development and implementation of digital technologies and related policies and promoting the participation of women in order to address violence and discrimination against women and girls in digital contexts, inter alia by encouraging digital technology companies, including Internet service providers, and digital platforms to respect standards and implement effective, inclusive, transparent and accessible reporting mechanisms;

(x) Taking appropriate measures for the prevention of all forms of violence, intimidation, threats and attacks against women online and through digital technologies, and to protect them in online spaces, and considering adopting laws, policies and practices that protect them from defamation and hate speech while also respecting their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(y) Ensuring that, in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and in natural disaster situations, the prevention of and response to all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, are prioritized and effectively addressed and are centred on victims and survivors, while respecting the rights and prioritizing the needs of survivors, including groups that are particularly at risk or may be specifically targeted, including through the investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators and the strengthening of national justice mechanisms to end impunity, the removal of barriers to women's and girls' access to justice, the establishment of complaint and reporting mechanisms and the provision of support and services to victims and survivors;

(z) Engaging, educating, encouraging and supporting men and boys to be positive role models for gender equality and to promote respectful relationships, to refrain from and condemn all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, to increase their understanding of the harmful effects of violence for the victim/survivor and society as a whole, to encourage them to speak up in the defence of women's and girls' rights online and in the digital environment, and to ensure that they take responsibility and are held accountable for behaviour, including for behaviour that perpetuates gender stereotypes and negative social norms, including misconceptions about masculinities that underlie discrimination and violence against women and girls, and that men and boys take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour and for equitable sharing of responsibilities with respect to care and household work;

(aa) Holding persons in positions of authority, whether in public or private environments, such as teachers, religious and community leaders, traditional authorities, politicians and law enforcement officials, accountable for not complying with and/or upholding laws and regulations relating to violence against women and girls, both online and offline, in order to prevent and respond to such violence in a gender-responsive manner, to end impunity and to avoid the abuse of power leading to violence against women and girls and the revictimization of victims/survivors of such violence;

6. *Also urges* States to take immediate and effective action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology, and to support and protect all victims and survivors by:

(a) Exercising due diligence and ensuring legislation to prevent, investigate, prosecute and hold to account the perpetrators of all forms of violence against women and girls, including violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, to eliminate impunity and to provide for effective access to appropriate remedies and reparations for victims and survivors, ensuring the protection of women and girls, including adequate enforcement of civil remedies, orders of protection and criminal sanctions, and the provision of shelters, mental health and psychosocial services, counselling, healthcare services and other types of support services, in order to avoid revictimization, promoting an empowering environment, and in doing so contributing to the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls subjected to violence;

(b) Removing all barriers to women's access to justice and accountability mechanisms and ensuring that they all have access to information about their rights as well as effective legal assistance so that they can make informed decisions regarding, inter alia, legal proceedings and issues relating to family law, and also ensuring that they have access to just and effective victim-centred remedies for the harm that they have suffered, including formal and appropriate informal justice mechanisms, as provided for by national legislation and, where necessary, the adoption of national legislation, bearing in mind that victims and survivors may be subjected to further discrimination or reprisals;

(c) Providing relevant, comprehensive and victim-centred legal protection in full respect of human rights to support and assist victims and survivors of all forms of violence, in a gender-responsive manner, including victim and witness protection from reprisals for bringing complaints or giving evidence, within the framework of their national legal systems, including, as appropriate, legislative or other measures, such as addressing gender stereotypes and negative social norms throughout the criminal and civil justice system and law enforcement, taking into account women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;

(d) Ensuring that services and programmes designed to protect women and girls from violence are accessible to women and girls with disabilities, including those living in institutionalized settings, who are particularly vulnerable to violence, including by ensuring that facilities for such services and programmes are accessible, and disability is mainstreamed in materials and training courses addressed to professionals working on violence against women;

(e) Establishing comprehensive, coordinated, interdisciplinary, accessible and sustained multisectoral services, programmes and responses for all victims and survivors of all forms of violence, including sexual harassment online and offline, that are adequately resourced, that are, when possible, in a language that they understand and in which they can communicate and that include effective and coordinated action by, as appropriate, relevant stakeholders, such as the police and the justice sector, as well as providers of legal aid services, health services, shelters, medical and psychological assistance counselling services and protection, and online digital platforms, and, in cases of girl victims and survivors, ensuring that such services, programmes and responses take into account the best interests of the child;

(f) Establishing and/or strengthening law enforcement, health and social workers' and counsellors' response protocols and procedures to ensure that all appropriate actions are coordinated and taken to protect and respond to the needs of victims of violence, to identify acts of violence and to prevent their recurrence or further acts of violence and physical and psychological harm, ensuring that services are responsive to survivors' needs, including by providing access to female healthcare providers, police officers and counsellors if requested, and ensuring and maintaining the privacy of victims and the confidentiality of their reporting;

(g) Taking and implementing further measures to ensure that all officials, including those in leadership positions, responsible for implementing policies and programmes aimed at preventing violence against women and girls, protecting and assisting victims and investigating and punishing acts of violence receive training on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, to raise their awareness of gender-specific needs, as well as of the underlying causes and the short- and long-term impact of violence against women and girls, and training on gender-responsive investigation of crimes of violence against women and girls;

7. *Encourages* States, in efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, to work in partnership with the private sector and civil society, including women's, young women's, youth-led and community-based organizations, organizations of and led by persons with disabilities, faith-based organizations, rural, Indigenous and feminist groups, women human rights defenders, women journalists and media workers and trade, labour and other professional unions, as well as other relevant stakeholders, and to support initiatives undertaken by them, including by allocating adequate financial resources, aimed at promoting gender equality and inclusion and eliminating violence against women and girls;

8. *Also encourages* States to systematically collect, analyse and disseminate data disaggregated by sex, age and other parameters relevant in national contexts, including, where appropriate, administrative data from law enforcement officials, the health sector, the judiciary and other relevant sectors, to consider developing methodologies to collect data on all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment, in, inter alia, digital contexts, in order to monitor all forms of such violence, such as data on the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim and geographical location, with the involvement of national statistical offices and, where appropriate, in partnership with other actors, including law enforcement agencies, in order to ensure high-quality, reliable and timely disaggregated data and gender statistics to effectively review and implement laws, policies, strategies and preventive and protective measures, while ensuring and maintaining the privacy and the confidentiality of the victims;

9. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system and, as appropriate, regional and subregional organizations, to support national efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in order to enhance international efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls, through, inter alia, official development assistance, other appropriate assistance as well as South-South and triangular cooperation, such as facilitating the sharing of guidelines, methodologies, lessons learned and best practices, taking into account national priorities;

10. *Stresses* the need to continue to take and strengthen the measures necessary to ensure that no individual working within the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds, programmes and entities, is involved in sexual harassment and abuse, too often perpetrated against those affected by humanitarian crises, and calling upon the United Nations system to intensify its efforts in this regard to ensure zero tolerance for any kind of violence;

11. *Underscores* the critical importance of protecting all persons affected by humanitarian crises, in particular women and children, from any form of sexual exploitation and abuse, including those perpetrated by humanitarian personnel and those taking place in the digital environment, welcomes the determination of the Secretary-General to fully implement the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, stresses that victims and survivors should be at the core of such efforts, notes the six core principles relating to sexual exploitation and abuse adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and encourages Member States to make greater efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable;

12. *Stresses* that, within the United Nations system, adequate resources should be assigned to UN-Women and other bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes responsible for the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women and the human rights of women and girls and to efforts throughout the United Nations system to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment, calls upon the United Nations system to make the necessary support and resources available, and takes note with appreciation in this regard of the contribution of the Spotlight initiative;

13. *Also stresses* the importance of the Secretary-General's Global Database on Violence against Women, expresses its appreciation to all those States that have provided the Database with information regarding, inter alia, their national policies and legal frameworks aimed at eliminating violence against women and girls and supporting victims of such violence, strongly encourages all States to regularly provide updated information for the Database, and calls upon all relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to support States, at their request, in the compilation and regular updating of pertinent information and to raise awareness of the Database among all relevant stakeholders, including civil society;

14. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies, entities, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to intensify their efforts at all levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and to better coordinate their work, with a view to increasing effective support for national efforts to prevent and eliminate sexual harassment;

15. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences to submit an annual report to the General Assembly at its eightieth and eighty-first sessions;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report containing:

(a) Information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on their follow-up activities to implement resolution [77/193](#) and the present resolution, including on their assistance to States in their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls;

(b) Information provided by States on their follow-up activities to implement the present resolution;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to present an oral report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions, including information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on recent follow-up activities to implement resolutions [75/161](#) and [77/193](#) and the present resolution, and urges United Nations bodies, entities, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to contribute promptly to that report;

18. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls at its eighty-first session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

RESOLUTION 79/153

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/451, para. 65)¹¹⁶

79/153. Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/117 of 9 December 1998, 56/128 of 19 December 2001, 67/146 of 20 December 2012, 68/146 of 18 December 2013, 69/150 of 18 December 2014, 71/168 of 19 December 2016, 73/149 of 17 December 2018, 75/160 of 16 December 2020 and 77/195 of 15 December 2022, Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 51/2 of 9 March 2007,¹¹⁷ 52/2 of 7 March 2008¹¹⁸ and 54/7 of 12 March 2010¹¹⁹ and Human Rights Council resolutions 27/22 of 26 September 2014,¹²⁰ 32/21 of 1 July 2016,¹²¹ 38/6 of 2 July 2018,¹²² 44/16 of 17 July 2020¹²³ and 50/16 of 8 July 2022¹²⁴ and all relevant agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹²⁵

Reaffirming also that the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹²⁶ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹²⁷ and all relevant conventions, together with the optional protocols thereto, as appropriate, constitute an important contribution to the legal framework for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls,

Reaffirming further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,¹²⁸ which reaffirms that all human rights, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, the Beijing Declaration¹²⁹ and Platform for Action,¹³⁰ the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,¹³¹ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹³² and the Programme of Action of the World

¹¹⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

¹¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 7 (E/2007/27)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 2008, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2008/27)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 2010, *Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2010/27 and E/2010/27/Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

¹²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigenda (A/69/53/Add.1, A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.1 and A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.2), chap. IV, sect. A.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

¹²² *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/73/53)*, chap. VI, sect. A.

¹²³ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VIII, sect. A.

¹²⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹²⁸ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

¹²⁹ *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, annex I.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹³¹ Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

¹³² *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.

Summit for Social Development¹³³ and their 5-, 10-, 15- and 20-year reviews, as well as the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹³⁴ and the commitments relevant to women and girls made at the 2005 World Summit¹³⁵ and reiterated in Assembly resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”, and those made in the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,¹³⁶

Recognizing the role of local, national, regional, subregional and international instruments and mechanisms in the prevention and elimination of female genital mutilation, where they exist,

Recalling the undertakings and commitments on ending female genital mutilation contained in Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, adopted in Maputo on 11 July 2003, which mark a significant milestone towards the elimination and ending of female genital mutilation,

Recalling also the decision of the African Union, adopted in Malabo on 1 July 2011, to support the adoption by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session of a resolution banning female genital mutilation,

Recognizing that female genital mutilation constitutes irreparable, irreversible harm and an act of violence against women and girls that impairs and undermines the enjoyment of their human rights, and recognizing also that it affects many women and girls who are at risk of being subjected to the practice throughout the world, which is an impediment to the full achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Reaffirming that female genital mutilation is a harmful practice and a serious and life-threatening form of violence, constituting a serious threat to the dignity, health and well-being of women and girls, including their physical, mental, sexual and reproductive, and maternal health, as well as to the health of children, including infants and adolescents, that it has no documented health benefits, that it may give rise to possible adverse obstetric, prenatal and post-partum outcomes and may increase vulnerability to hepatitis C, tetanus, sepsis, urine retention and ulceration, as well as to fatal consequences for the mother and child, and that the elimination of this harmful practice can be achieved as a result of a comprehensive movement that involves all public and private stakeholders in society, including women and men, girls and boys, families, communities, religious leaders and local community and traditional leaders,

Recognizing that female genital mutilation is inherently linked to deep-rooted harmful stereotypes, negative social norms, perceptions and customs on the part of both women and men that threaten the physical and psychological integrity of women and girls, and that are obstacles to their full enjoyment of human rights, and acknowledging in this regard that awareness-raising is critical,

Recognizing also that female genital mutilation is exacerbated in humanitarian situations owing to several factors, including displacement or forced displacement and breakdown of law and State authority or social support networks, including lack of essential specialized and adequate protection and healthcare services,

Recognizing further that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has disrupted prevention programmes aimed at eliminating female genital mutilation and other harmful practices, increased the vulnerability of girls and women, especially those at risk of undergoing female genital mutilation, and further exacerbated existing gender inequality, economic disparities and health risks faced by women and girls,

Welcoming the increased national, regional and international efforts and the political commitment at the highest levels, which are critical to successfully eradicating female genital mutilation,

Deeply concerned that, despite the national, regional and international efforts, the practice of female genital mutilation persists in all parts of the world, has interlinkages with other harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and remains underreported, particularly at the local level, and that the use of new methods, such as its medicalization and cross-border practice, is increasing,

¹³³ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹³⁴ Resolution 55/2.

¹³⁵ See resolution 60/1.

¹³⁶ Resolution 70/1.

Recognizing that decades of efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation are undermined by cross-border and transnational practices, which occur when girls or women are taken across national borders to countries that have not outlawed this harmful practice or do not enforce existing criminal laws,

Recognizing also that negative discriminatory and stereotypical attitudes and behaviours, on the part of both women and men, have direct implications for the status and treatment of women and girls, and that such negative stereotypes impede the implementation of legislative and normative frameworks that guarantee gender equality and prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex,

Stressing that men and boys play an important role in the acceleration of progress in preventing and eliminating harmful practices such as female genital mutilation by being agents of change,

Recognizing that the campaign of the Secretary-General entitled “UNiTE to End Violence against Women” and the Global Database on Violence against Women have contributed to addressing the elimination of female genital mutilation,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations system to end female genital mutilation, in particular the commitment of 10 United Nations entities,¹³⁷ announced in their joint inter-agency statement of 27 February 2008 on eliminating female genital mutilation, and taking note with appreciation of the Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Delivering the Global Promise to End Female Genital Mutilation by 2030 of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children’s Fund, to accelerate the elimination of the practice,

Commending the continued efforts and actions undertaken by States, individually and collectively, regional organizations and United Nations agencies for the elimination of female genital mutilation, as well as the implementation of its resolution 77/195,

Noting with appreciation the recent progress made globally towards ending female genital mutilation, which has become less common in countries where it was once universal and in countries where it occurred in only a few communities, while expressing deep concern that, despite this global trend, progress is uneven and not fast enough to achieve the target of eliminating female genital mutilation by 2030 and the promise to leave no one behind,

Underscoring the importance of eliminating female genital mutilation as a contribution to the implementation of the range of Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular target 5.3,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹³⁸

Deeply concerned that a tremendous gap in resources continues to exist and that the shortfall in funding has severely limited the scope and pace of programmes and activities for the elimination of female genital mutilation,

1. *Stresses* that the gender equality and empowerment of women and girls is key to breaking the cycle of discrimination and violence and for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and calls upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as their commitments to implementing the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,¹³⁹ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”, and of the special session of the General Assembly on children;¹⁴⁰

2. *Condemns* all forms of violence and harmful practices that affect women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, and urges States to take all necessary measures in accordance with their obligations under

¹³⁷ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Programme, Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Population Fund, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women and World Health Organization.

¹³⁸ A/79/514.

¹³⁹ Resolution 48/104.

¹⁴⁰ Resolution S-27/2, annex.

applicable international human rights law, including legislative and policy measures, to prohibit female genital mutilation and to protect women and girls, including from cross-border and other affected communities;

3. *Calls upon* States to place a stronger focus on the development and implementation of comprehensive prevention strategies, including the intensification of educational campaigns, awareness-raising and formal and non-formal education and training in order to promote the direct engagement of girls and boys, women and men and to ensure that all key actors, including government officials, law enforcement and judicial personnel, immigration officials, parliamentarians, healthcare providers, practitioners, civil society, the private sector, community and religious leaders, teachers, employers, media professionals and those directly working with girls, as well as parents, legal guardians, families and communities, work to eliminate attitudes and harmful practices, in particular female genital mutilation, that negatively affect women and girls, and emphasizes the importance of adopting a non-stigmatization approach in all prevention interventions;

4. *Also calls upon* States to develop information and awareness-raising campaigns and programmes to systematically reach and engage the general public, especially relevant professionals, in particular schoolteachers, families, communities, civil society representatives, including women's and girl-led organizations and religious and traditional leaders, including through the traditional and non-traditional media, featuring television and radio discussions and information and communications technology, about the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and the fact that this practice still exists and about national and international levels of support for the elimination of female genital mutilation, with a view to helping to change existing negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours that condone and justify gender inequality, all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation;

5. *Further calls upon* States to provide the resources necessary to strengthen advocacy and awareness-raising programmes, to mobilize girls and women and boys and men to take an active part in developing preventive and elimination programmes to address harmful practices, especially female genital mutilation, to engage families, local community and religious leaders, educational institutions, the media and civil society and to provide increased financial support to efforts at all levels to end discriminatory social norms and practices, and calls upon the international community to support States in these efforts;

6. *Encourages* States to ensure that female genital mutilation-related prevention, protection and care services are mainstreamed in humanitarian and emergency preparedness and response plans and integrated in coordination mechanisms and remote service delivery as part of the continuum of essential services, including healthcare services for all women and girls across the humanitarian-development nexus, with particular attention to the protection needs of women and girls living in cross-border communities;

7. *Urges* States to complement punitive measures with awareness-raising and educational activities designed to promote a process of consensus towards the elimination of female genital mutilation, and also urges States to protect and support women and girls who have been subjected to female genital mutilation and those who are at risk in order to assist them, including by developing social, legal and psychological support services and care and appropriate remedies, and to ensure access to healthcare services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in order to improve their health and well-being;

8. *Also urges* States to condemn all harmful practices that affect women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, whether committed within or outside a medical institution, to take all measures necessary, including through educational campaigns and by enacting and enforcing legislation to prohibit female genital mutilation, to protect women and girls from this act of violence, to hold perpetrators to account and to put in place adequate accountability mechanisms at the national and local levels, where applicable, in order to monitor progress;

9. *Calls upon* States to address the medicalization of female genital mutilation and to encourage professional associations and trade unions of health service providers to adopt internal disciplinary rules prohibiting their members from engaging in the harmful practice of female genital mutilation;

10. *Urges* States to promote gender-sensitive, empowering educational processes, sensitive to the needs of women and girls, by reviewing and revising, as appropriate, school curricula, educational materials and teacher-training programmes and elaborating policies and programmes of zero tolerance of violence against girls or of harmful practices, including female genital mutilation, placing special emphasis on education about the harmful effects of female genital mutilation, and to further integrate a comprehensive understanding of the causes and consequences of gender-based violence and discrimination against women and girls into education and training curricula at all levels;

11. *Also urges* States to ensure the protection of, and provision of support to, women and girls subjected to or at risk of female genital mutilation, including cross-border and transnational female genital mutilation, and to address the underlying systemic and structural causes in which this harmful practice is rooted by establishing regional, national and multisectoral prevention and response strategies that respond to the needs of women and girls, including supportive legislation and policies, programmes and budgetary measures based on integrated, coordinated and collective approaches combining political commitment, civil society engagement and accountability at the regional, national, local and community levels;

12. *Further urges* States to ensure that the protection of and provision of support to women and girls subject to, or at risk of, female genital mutilation are an integral part of policies and programmes that address the practice, and to provide women and girls with coordinated, specialized, accessible and quality multisectoral prevention and response, including education, as well as legal, psychological, healthcare and social services, provided by qualified personnel, consistent with the guidelines of medical ethics;

13. *Urges* States to put in place effective regional cooperation and coordination mechanisms to prevent and eliminate cross-border and transnational female genital mutilation and to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness by providing them with adequate financial resources and capacities so that they can oversee the implementation of comprehensive and multisectoral regional, national and subnational plans, strategies, policies and programmes, with the active engagement and participation of relevant actors, including international organizations, regional and international networks of parliamentarians, national human rights institutions, professional associations, including of healthcare providers, civil society organizations, including human rights groups, women's human rights organizations and youth-led organizations, as well as traditional and religious leaders and faith-based organizations, men and boys, parents, legal guardians and family members, victims and survivors;

14. *Calls upon* States to ensure that national action plans and strategies on the elimination of female genital mutilation are comprehensive and multidisciplinary in scope and that they are adequately financed, include projected timelines for goals and incorporate clear targets and indicators for the effective monitoring, impact assessment and coordination of programmes among all relevant stakeholders and promote their participation, including the participation of affected women and girls, practising communities and non-governmental organizations, in the development, implementation and evaluation of such plans and strategies;

15. *Urges* States to take, within the general framework of integration policies and in consultation with affected communities, effective and specific targeted measures for refugee, asylum-seeker, migrant and internally displaced women and girls, their families and their communities in order to protect women and girls everywhere from female genital mutilation, including when the practice occurs outside the country of residence;

16. *Also urges* States to pursue a comprehensive, culturally sensitive, systematic approach that incorporates a social perspective and is based on human rights and gender equality in providing education and training to families, local community leaders and members of all professions relevant to the protection and empowerment of women and girls in order to increase awareness of and commitment to the elimination of female genital mutilation;

17. *Further urges* States to identify and allocate sufficient resources to the implementation of policies and programmes and legislative frameworks aimed at eliminating female genital mutilation, in particular measures involving information and communications technologies to facilitate learning and knowledge-sharing;

18. *Calls upon* States to develop, support and implement comprehensive and integrated strategies and approaches for the prevention and elimination of female genital mutilation, including, where appropriate, by adopting or amending legislation to criminalize the practice and the training of social workers, medical personnel, community and religious leaders, humanitarian workers and other relevant professionals, and to ensure that they provide competent, supportive services and care to all women and girls who are at risk of or who have undergone female genital mutilation and encourage them to report to the appropriate authorities cases in which they believe that women or girls are at risk;

19. *Also calls upon* States to harmonize legislation and policies between States where cross-border and transnational female genital mutilation occurs, in addition to supporting the implementation of laws criminalizing female genital mutilation, increasing cooperation between States and civil society at national borders, conducting media campaigns promoting cross-border prevention among vulnerable border communities and introducing enhanced monitoring systems across borders on female genital mutilation cases;

20. *Further calls upon* States to support, as part of a comprehensive approach to eliminate female genital mutilation, programmes that engage local community practitioners of female genital mutilation in community-based initiatives for the elimination of the practice, including, where relevant, the identification and the provision by communities of alternative livelihoods for them;

21. *Calls upon* the international community, the relevant United Nations entities and civil society and international financial institutions to continue to actively support, through the allocation of increased financial resources and technical assistance, targeted comprehensive programmes that address the needs and priorities of women and girls at risk of or subjected to female genital mutilation;

22. *Calls upon* the international community and all Member States to strongly support, including through increased financial support, organizations and programmes that support women and girls affected by or at risk of female genital mutilation, including the fourth phase of the Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Delivering the Global Promise to End Female Genital Mutilation by 2030 of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, which will run until 2030, as well as national programmes focused on the elimination of female genital mutilation;

23. *Stresses* that progress has been made in eliminating female genital mutilation in a number of countries using a common coordinated approach that promotes positive social change at the community, national, regional and international levels, and recalls the goal set out in the United Nations inter-agency statement that female genital mutilation is to be eliminated within a generation, with some of the main achievements being obtained by 2030, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals;

24. *Encourages* men and boys to take an active part and to become strategic partners of women and girls and their allies in efforts, including through intergenerational dialogue, to eliminate violence, discrimination and harmful practices against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, through networks, peer programmes, information campaigns and training programmes;

25. *Calls upon* States to engage key stakeholders, in a coordinated manner, including various sectors of government and civil society organizations, along with the support, upon request, of United Nations entities, in developing a multidisciplinary approach to both preventing and responding to female genital mutilation and to adopt laws and policies, where appropriate, providing high-quality, multisectoral interventions for girls and women who have been subject to female genital mutilation, as well as robust prevention strategies, taking into consideration those girls and women who are most vulnerable;

26. *Calls upon* States, the United Nations system, civil society and all stakeholders to continue to observe 6 February as the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation and to use the day to enhance awareness-raising campaigns and to take concrete actions against female genital mutilation;

27. *Calls upon* States to improve the collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative disaggregated data, where appropriate, and to collaborate with existing data collection systems, which are crucial for evidence-based legal and policy development, programme design and implementation and the monitoring of the elimination of female genital mutilation;

28. *Also calls upon* States to develop unified methods and standards for the collection of data on female genital mutilation, which is underdocumented and underreported, particularly in humanitarian and emergency situations, to develop additional indicators to effectively measure progress in eliminating this practice and to reinforce the sharing of good practices relating to the prevention and elimination of female genital mutilation at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

29. *Urges* the international community to fulfil its commitment in supporting developing countries in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress, in order, inter alia, to inform policy and programming, as well as to monitor progress in the elimination of female genital mutilation;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the United Nations High

Commissioner for Human Rights, individually and collectively, take into account the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls against female genital mutilation in their country programmes, as appropriate and in accordance with national priorities, in order to further strengthen their efforts in this regard;

31. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its eighty-first session, an in-depth, multidisciplinary, evidence-based report, with accurate and updated data, an analysis of root causes, progress made to date, challenges and needs and action-oriented recommendations for eliminating this practice, on the basis of updated information provided by Member States, relevant actors of the United Nations system working on the issue and other relevant stakeholders.

RESOLUTION 79/154

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/451, para. 65)¹⁴¹

79/154. Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and children, which constitutes a serious crime and a grave offence to human dignity and physical integrity, a violation and abuse of human rights and a challenge to sustainable development and which requires (a) the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes partnerships and measures to prevent such trafficking, to prosecute and punish the traffickers, to effectively identify, protect and support the victims of such trafficking and to intensify international cooperation and other prevention efforts and (b) a criminal justice response proportionate to the serious nature of the offence,

Recalling all international conventions that deal specifically with or address issues relevant to the problem of trafficking in women and girls, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁴² and the Protocols thereto, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁴³ and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁴⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹⁴⁵ and the Optional Protocol thereto,¹⁴⁶ the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁴⁷ and the Optional Protocol thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,¹⁴⁸ and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,¹⁴⁹ as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions and the Human Rights Council on the issue,

¹⁴¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

¹⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2131, No. 20378.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 96, No. 1342.

Recognizing the crucial importance of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which provides an internationally agreed definition of the crime of trafficking in persons aimed at the prevention of trafficking in persons, the protection of victims and the prosecution of the perpetrators,

Recalling the resolution entitled “Launch of the review process of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”,¹⁵⁰ adopted at the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Vienna from 12 to 16 October 2020,

Welcoming the 2021 Political Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,¹⁵¹ adopted by the General Assembly at its high-level meeting during the seventy-sixth session, in which Member States reiterated, in the strongest possible terms, the importance of strengthening collective action to end trafficking in persons,

Reaffirming the provisions pertaining to trafficking in women and girls contained in the outcome documents of relevant international conferences and summits, in particular the strategic objective on the issue of trafficking in persons contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women¹⁵² and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹⁵³

Reaffirming also the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁵⁴ and the commitments made by world leaders at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, and in this regard acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda, inter alia, addresses the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking in persons and sexual and other types of exploitation; the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery, trafficking in persons and child labour; and the ending of abuse, exploitation, trafficking in persons, all forms of violence against and torture of children,

Recognizing the importance of a revitalized global partnership to ensure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the implementation of the goals and targets related to ending violence against women and girls and trafficking in persons, and in this regard taking note with appreciation of Alliance 8.7, the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, and the various initiatives of Member States to contribute to the global fight against trafficking in persons,

Welcoming the actions and efforts related to eradicating forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, especially of women and children, in the Pact for the Future¹⁵⁵ and its annexes,

Recalling the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakech, Morocco, on 10 December 2018 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 73/195 of 19 December 2018, which addresses, inter alia, the issue of trafficking in persons in the context of international migration,

Welcoming the convening of the first International Migration Review Forum in May 2022, as the primary intergovernmental global platform for Member States to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the Global Compact, and the adoption of its Progress Declaration,¹⁵⁶

Welcoming in particular the efforts of States, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to combat trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and children, including the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons adopted

¹⁵⁰ CTOC/COP/2020/10, sect. I.A, resolution 10/1.

¹⁵¹ Resolution 76/7, annex.

¹⁵² *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.

¹⁵³ *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.

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁵⁵ Resolution 79/1.

¹⁵⁶ Resolution 76/266, annex.

by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/293](#) of 30 July 2010 and the 2021 Political Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

Recognizing the urgency of combating trafficking in persons in all its forms, including for the purposes of forced or compulsory labour, including of women migrant workers, and in this regard taking note of the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 11 June 2014, at its 103rd session, of the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), and of the Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203), of the International Labour Organization,

Welcoming, in the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-eighth session,¹⁵⁷ the provisions pertaining to trafficking in women and girls, inter alia, the commitment of Governments to eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces, online and offline, such as sexual and gender-based violence, including trafficking in persons and modern slavery and other forms of exploitation, and to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat trafficking and raise public awareness about the risks of trafficking in persons, including women and girls, and the factors that make women and girls vulnerable to trafficking, addressing all forms of associated violence, and discourage, with a view to eliminating, the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation and forced labour,

Noting with appreciation the efforts, including of the human rights treaty bodies and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, other relevant special procedure mandate holders of the Council involved in trafficking in persons issues, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and United Nations agencies and other concerned intergovernmental and governmental organizations, within their existing mandates, as well as civil society, to address the crime of trafficking in persons, and encouraging them to continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible,

Noting the relevant contributions of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,¹⁵⁸ and her work in integrating a gender- and age-specific perspective throughout her mandate, in relation to the issue of trafficking in persons,

Acknowledging the inclusion of gender-related crimes in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,¹⁵⁹ which entered into force on 1 July 2002,

Bearing in mind the obligations of States to take appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of trafficking in women and girls, to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of trafficking in persons and to protect and empower victims, and that not doing so may violate and impair or nullify the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the victims,

Seriously concerned that an increasing number of women and girls are being trafficked within and between regions and States, as well as within and between developed and developing countries, and recognizing that trafficking in persons disproportionately affects women and girls and that men and boys are also victims of trafficking in persons, including for sexual exploitation and for the purpose of organ removal,

Highlighting the need to incorporate a victim-centred and trauma-informed, and gender- and age-sensitive approach, taking into account the specific needs of women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities, into all anti-trafficking efforts, and recognizing that women in vulnerable situations are particularly susceptible to trafficking in persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation and abuse, prostitution, forced labour and other forms of exploitation, and that girls are also susceptible to trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation and abuse, forced labour and harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage,

Recognizing that pervasive gender inequality, poverty, unemployment, lack of access to quality education, lack of socioeconomic opportunities, barriers to accessing justice, gender-based violence, discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, harmful gender stereotypes and negative social norms, marginalization, persistent demand, conflicts, disasters, adverse impacts of climate change, as well as statelessness

¹⁵⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 7 (E/2024/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁵⁸ Most recently [A/79/161](#).

¹⁵⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

and migration status, are among the factors that make women and girls, including Indigenous women and girls, at heightened risk of trafficking in persons,

Noting with concern that some of the demand fostering sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and the illegal removal of organs is met by trafficking in persons, and recognizing that trafficking in persons is fuelled by high profits for traffickers and demand that fosters all forms of exploitation,

Recognizing the need to adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand, which fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking in persons,

Recognizing also the role that men and boys can play as agents of change in addressing the harmful impact of gender stereotypes and negative social norms and in preventing sexual and gender-based violence and trafficking in persons, and underlining the need to educate and engage men and boys for this purpose,

Recognizing further the heightened risk of trafficking of women and girls in humanitarian crisis situations, in conflict and post-conflict situations, natural disasters, including those that result from or are exacerbated by the adverse impacts of climate change, pandemic situations, and other emergency environments, as well as the devastating consequences for women and girls in such circumstances, and noting in this regard the Migrants in Countries in Crisis initiative and the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, resulting from the Nansen Initiative,

Recognizing that in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, trafficking in persons, including for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced marriage, illegal adoption of children and recruitment and use of children by armed groups for active or support roles, can be prevalent, and in this regard expressing deep concern over its negative impacts on victims of trafficking in persons, and bearing in mind the obligation to respect and protect the human rights of all women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations,

Recognizing also the need to reinforce efforts regarding the provision of relevant documents, such as birth registration and identity documents, in order to lower the risk of women and girls of being subjected to trafficking in persons and to help to identify victims,

Recognizing further that, despite the progress made, challenges to preventing, prosecuting and combating trafficking in women and girls and to identifying, protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking in persons remain and that further efforts should be made to adopt and implement adequate legislation and other measures and to continue improving the collection and sharing of reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, nationality, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts and other relevant factors and of statistics, including gender statistics, that would allow proper analysis of the nature, extent and risk factors of trafficking in women and girls,

Recognizing that further work is required both to better understand the link between migration and trafficking in persons and to develop more effective responses to eliminate the risk of trafficking in persons in the migration process in order to, inter alia, further efforts to protect women migrant workers from all forms of violence, discrimination, exploitation and abuse,

Reaffirming that global efforts, including international cooperation and technical assistance programmes, to eradicate trafficking in persons, especially in migration contexts and especially trafficking in women and children, demand the strong political commitment, coordinated and coherent efforts and active cooperation of all Governments of countries of origin, transit and destination,

Concerned about the misuse of information and communications technologies, including the Internet, social media and online platforms, for the purpose of profiling, recruiting, controlling and exploiting children, including for child sexual abuse material, paedophilia and any other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse of children, as well as for child, early and forced marriage and forced labour, while acknowledging the role that information and communications technologies and artificial intelligence can play in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, assisting victims and eliminating the risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, including by empowering women and children to report such abuses, and by applying a safety-by-design approach to technology,

Concerned also about the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations and others that profit from trafficking in persons, especially women and children, without regard to dangerous and inhuman conditions and in flagrant violation of national laws and international law and standards,

Recognizing that victims of trafficking in persons are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that women and girl victims are often subject to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of their gender, age, ethnicity, disability, culture and religion or belief, as well as their origin, and that those forms of discrimination themselves may fuel trafficking in persons,

Acknowledging that women and girl victims of trafficking in persons, owing to pervasive and persistent gender inequality, are further disadvantaged and marginalized by a general lack of information on or awareness and recognition of their human rights and by the stigmatization often associated with trafficking in persons, as well as by the obstacles they meet in gaining access to accurate information and recourse mechanisms, including access to justice, legal aid and legal protections in cases of violations and abuses of their rights, and that special measures are required for their protection and to increase their awareness,

Taking note of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law, adopted in March 2021,¹⁶⁰ which expresses the importance of strengthening efforts to prevent, counter and combat trafficking in persons, including by supporting information and data collection and sharing as appropriate, through relevant technical assistance by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, addressing factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking, detecting and dismantling trafficking networks, including in supply chains, discouraging demand that fosters exploitation leading to trafficking, ending impunity of trafficking networks, conducting financial investigations and using special investigative techniques under the conditions prescribed by domestic law, and protecting victims of trafficking in persons,

Recognizing the importance of implementing a victim-centred and trauma-informed approach, with full respect for the human rights of victims, to prevent and counter all forms of trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, including the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,

Reaffirming the importance of bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation mechanisms and initiatives, including information exchanges on best practices, of Governments, intergovernmental and civil society organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, to address, in a comprehensive manner, the problem of trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and children,

Recognizing that policies and programmes for prevention, protection, rehabilitation and recovery, repatriation and reintegration should be developed through a gender-responsive and age- and disability-sensitive, comprehensive and multidisciplinary and multicultural approach, taking into account the needs of victims with concern for their security and privacy and respect for their full enjoyment of human rights and with the involvement of all relevant actors in countries of origin, transit and destination,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶¹ which provides information on measures by States and activities within the United Nations system to tackle trafficking in women and girls;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the information submitted by Member States and United Nations entities on measures and activities undertaken to combat trafficking in women and girls, and urges Member States and United Nations entities that have not done so to submit the requested information for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Takes note* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children;¹⁶²

¹⁶⁰ Resolution 76/181, annex.

¹⁶¹ [A/79/322](#).

¹⁶² [A/79/161](#) and [A/HRC/56/60](#).

4. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and urges States parties to those instruments to implement them fully and effectively;

5. *Urges* Member States to consider signing and ratifying, and States parties to implement, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,¹⁶³ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁶⁴ and its Optional Protocol,¹⁶⁵ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹⁶⁶ as well as the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)¹⁶⁷ and the Protocol thereto, the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81),¹⁶⁸ the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97),¹⁶⁹ the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111),¹⁷⁰ the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138),¹⁷¹ the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143),¹⁷² the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181),¹⁷³ the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182),¹⁷⁴ and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189),¹⁷⁵ of the International Labour Organization;

6. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the media, to fully and effectively implement the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons¹⁷⁶ and the activities outlined therein;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental, regional, subregional and non-governmental organizations to prevent and address trafficking in women and girls and invites them to further enhance their efforts and cooperation, including by sharing their knowledge, technical expertise and best practices as widely as possible, and encourages Member States to strengthen cooperation among all relevant actors to identify and disrupt illicit financial flows stemming from trafficking in women and girls;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome document of the Regional Ministerial Conference on Human Trafficking and Smuggling in the Horn of Africa, known as the Khartoum Declaration, and calls for its effective implementation, including through technical cooperation and capacity-building, by the United Nations and the international community;

9. *Encourages* the Commission on the Status of Women to consider addressing the needs of, inter alia, women and girls subjected to trafficking in persons at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions, within the framework of the priority themes;

10. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and other stakeholders to observe the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, in the context of the need to prevent and eliminate trafficking in persons, protect the rights and dignity of victims and promote the empowerment of survivors of trafficking in persons;

¹⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

¹⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 39, No. 612.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 54, No. 792.

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 120, No. 1616.

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 362, No. 5181.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1015, No. 14862.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, vol. 1120, No. 17426.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2115, No. 36794.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2133, No. 37245.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2955, No. 51379.

¹⁷⁶ Resolution [64/293](#).

11. *Encourages* the United Nations system to mainstream, as appropriate, the issue of trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and girls, into its broader policies and programmes aimed at addressing economic and social development, human rights, the rule of law, good governance, education, health, humanitarian action, natural disasters, conflict situations and post-conflict reconstruction, and the contributions of women to peacebuilding, peacekeeping and conflict resolution;

12. *Welcomes* the continued focus given by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to ending violence against women and girls and to increasing women's equal access to economic opportunities, as well as its work on building effective partnerships for the empowerment of women and girls, which will contribute to the efforts to combat trafficking in persons;

13. *Calls upon* Governments to intensify their efforts to prevent and address, with a view to eliminating, the demand that fosters the trafficking of women and girls for all forms of exploitation and in this regard to put in place or to enhance preventive measures, including legislative and punitive measures to deter traffickers and exploiters of trafficked persons, as well as ensure their accountability;

14. *Recalls* the basic principles on the right to an effective remedy for victims of trafficking in persons¹⁷⁷ and encourages States to ensure the full recovery and well-being of trafficking victims through long-term, comprehensive reintegration support, including legal, economic, health, psychological and social support, including migration support, as appropriate;

15. *Calls upon* Governments to strengthen measures aimed at achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their equal and full enjoyment of all human rights, women's full, equal and meaningful participation in all spheres of life, free from all forms of discrimination and violence, and their leadership in society, including through education, economic empowerment, gender-sensitive social protection and promoting an increase in the number of women assuming decision-making roles in both the public and private sectors, to take further appropriate measures to address the increasing rate of homelessness of and inadequate housing for women and girls in order to reduce their risk of being trafficked and, in that regard, to improve the collection and use of disaggregated data and gender statistics to inform such measures;

16. *Also calls upon* Governments to take appropriate preventive measures to address the underlying causes and factors that increase the risk of trafficking in persons, such as poverty, including the feminization of poverty, underdevelopment and lack of economic opportunities, gender inequality, gender stereotypes and negative social norms, discrimination, gender-based violence, violence against women and girls, impunity for such violence, persistent demand that fosters all forms of trafficking and the goods and services produced as a result of such trafficking, as well as other factors that encourage trafficking of women for all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation, including in prostitution, pornography and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriage, forced labour and organ removal, as well as trafficking of girls for child sexual abuse and exploitation, child, early and forced marriage, forced labour and sale of children, including in the context of exploitative commercial surrogacy, and encourages Governments to enact or strengthen legislation, with a view to preventing and eliminating trafficking in persons, providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and punishing perpetrators, including public officials engaging in or facilitating trafficking in persons, through, as appropriate, criminal, civil and administrative measures;

17. *Calls upon* Governments, the international community and all other organizations and entities that deal with conflict, post-conflict, disaster and other emergency situations to address the heightened risk of women and girls to trafficking in persons and exploitation and associated gender-based violence, inter alia, that is perpetuated by traffickers in digital spaces or through the use of technology, and to prevent the trafficking of affected women and girls through national, regional and international initiatives;

18. *Urges* Governments to devise, enforce and strengthen effective gender-responsive and age-sensitive measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual and economic exploitation, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy that integrates a human rights perspective, and to draw up, as appropriate, national action plans in this regard;

19. *Also urges* Governments to ensure that the prevention of and responses to trafficking in persons continue to address the specific needs of women and girls and their participation in and contribution to all phases of preventing

¹⁷⁷ A/69/269, annex.

and responding to trafficking in persons, especially in addressing specific forms of exploitation, such as sexual exploitation, and, in this regard, to ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation in decision-making at all levels, inter alia, in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking legislation, policy and programmes, continuing implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Trafficking Protocol thereto, as an essential component of the peacemaking, stabilization and reconstruction process;

20. *Further urges* Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sector organizations, to support and allocate resources to strengthen preventive action, in particular, education for all, on human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, self-respect and mutual respect, and campaigns carried out in collaboration with civil society and the private sector to increase public awareness of the issue at the national and grass-roots levels, including awareness-raising campaigns against trafficking in persons and slavery, including modern slavery, targeted at groups that are at increased risk of becoming victims of trafficking in persons, as well as at those who may fuel the demand that contributes to trafficking in persons;

21. *Reiterates* the importance of continued coordination among, inter alia, the Special Rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, on the sale, sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication in their activities in the fulfilment of their mandates;

22. *Urges* Governments to strengthen measures to eliminate sex tourism demand, especially for children, through all possible preventive actions, including legislative and punitive measures and other relevant policies and programmes, and to develop age-appropriate educational and training programmes and policies aimed at preventing sex tourism and trafficking in persons, as well as ensuring accountability for perpetrators, giving special emphasis to the protection of young women and children;

23. *Reaffirms* the central role of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the global fight against trafficking in persons, particularly in providing technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, to implement the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

24. *Calls upon* Member States to take into consideration the challenges presented by new methods of profiling, targeting, recruiting, controlling and exploiting victims of trafficking in persons, such as the misuse of the Internet, social media, online platforms, the blockchain and other digital tools and technology, including artificial intelligence, by criminals, to take measures to develop targeted awareness-raising campaigns, including for law enforcement, front-line service providers and at-risk industries, to identify the signs of trafficking in persons, and to develop specialized training for law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners;

25. *Encourages* Member States to establish or strengthen national programmes and to engage in bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation, including by forging regional initiatives or plans of action,¹⁷⁸ to address the problem of trafficking in persons through, inter alia, enhancing information-sharing, between and among Member States and intergovernmental bodies, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), collecting data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, specific data collection and other technical capacities and mutual legal assistance, coordinating with a view to dismantling criminal networks involved in trafficking women and girls, and combating corruption and the laundering of proceeds derived from trafficking in persons, including by

¹⁷⁸ Such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking, the Action Plan for the Asia-Pacific region of the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (see [A/C.3/55/3](#), annex), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, the initiatives of the European Union on a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings, as expressed in the European Union plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings, adopted in December 2005, the activities of the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, the Organization of American States Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons, the Agreement on the Cooperation of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues, the Inter-American Programme for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Children, and the activities of the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration in this field.

collaborating with financial institutions, and to ensure, as appropriate, that such agreements, programmes and initiatives are particularly responsive to the problem of trafficking in persons as it affects women and girls;

26. *Urges* all Governments to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons, recognizing its increasing occurrence for the purpose of the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, as well as for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and abuse and sex tourism, and to bring to justice and punish the offenders and intermediaries involved, including public officials involved with trafficking in persons, whether local or foreign, through the competent national authorities, either in the country of origin of the offender or in the country in which the abuse occurs, in accordance with the due process of law, as well as to penalize persons in authority found guilty of sexually assaulting victims of trafficking in persons in their custody;

27. *Urges* Governments, in accordance with their respective legal systems, to take all appropriate measures, including through policies and legislation, to facilitate access to justice and protection for victims of trafficking in persons that is not conditional on their participation in criminal proceedings, as well as to ensure that victims of trafficking in persons are protected from prosecution or punishment for acts those victims have been compelled to commit as a direct consequence of having been subjected to trafficking in persons and that the victims do not suffer from revictimization as a result of actions taken by Government authorities, and encourages Governments to prevent, within their legal framework and in accordance with national policies, victims of trafficking in persons from being prosecuted or punished as a direct consequence of their illegal entry or residence;

28. *Invites* Governments to consider establishing or strengthening a national mechanism, with the participation of civil society, as appropriate, including non-governmental organizations, such as women's and women's rights organizations, youth-led organizations, faith-based organizations, migrant and diaspora organizations, and survivors of trafficking in persons, and where appropriate, their families, to ensure a holistic and coordinated approach to anti-trafficking policies and measures, with full respect for human rights, to encourage the exchange of information and to report on data, underlying causes, factors and trends in trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and girls, and to include data on victims of trafficking in persons disaggregated by, when feasible, income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;

29. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to continue to cooperate with international, regional and national mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons, in consultation with Governments, relevant treaty bodies, special procedures, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, Indigenous Peoples, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions, the private sector and other sources, including victims of trafficking in persons or their representatives, as appropriate;

30. *Calls upon* Governments and relevant United Nations bodies to take appropriate measures to raise public awareness on addressing the root causes that lead to all forms of exploitation of at-risk women and girls, in particular those in vulnerable situations, to eliminate the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation and forced labour, to publicize the laws, regulations and penalties relating to this issue and to emphasize that trafficking is a serious crime;

31. *Calls upon* Governments to allocate resources, as appropriate, to provide access to appropriate programmes for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including sexual and reproductive healthcare services that include affordable treatment, care and support services for HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, free of stigma and discrimination, as well as comprehensive information and voluntary counselling, and to take measures to cooperate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims in ways that protect their privacy and identity;

32. *Also calls upon* Governments to promote the empowerment of women and girls, including survivors of trafficking in persons, in all stages of humanitarian response and to work to provide adequate access to redress;

33. *Encourages* Governments, in line with their obligations under international law, to prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration, including by identifying and supporting victims of trafficking in persons, to prevent the criminalization of migrants who are victims of trafficking for trafficking related offences, and to cooperate with relevant stakeholders to undertake or strengthen campaigns to inform migrants, including migrant women and girls, of the risks associated with trafficking in persons;

34. *Strongly urges* Governments to ensure coherence between the laws on and measures responding to migration, labour and trafficking in persons to respect, protect and promote the human rights of migrant women and girls throughout the migration and employment process as well as the repatriation process, when applicable, and to provide effective protection against trafficking in persons;

35. *Invites* States, together with relevant United Nations entities, to undertake further research into the links between migration and trafficking in persons to guide the development of age-sensitive and gender-responsive policies and programmes that address the vulnerability of women and girl migrants;

36. *Encourages* Governments to review and strengthen, as appropriate, the enforcement of relevant labour and other laws within their territories or jurisdictions that are aimed at, or have the effect of, requiring business enterprises, including recruitment agencies, to prevent and combat trafficking in persons in supply chains, and to periodically assess the adequacy of such laws and address any gaps;

37. *Encourages* the business sector to adopt ethical codes of conduct to ensure decent work and to prevent any form of exploitative practices that foster trafficking in persons, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;

38. *Encourages* Governments to intensify collaboration with non-governmental organizations, including women's and women's rights organizations, to develop and implement gender-responsive and age-sensitive programmes for effective counselling, training and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking in persons and programmes that provide shelter and helplines to victims or potential victims in ways that protect their privacy and identity, ensuring that all these programs are sensitive to the needs of persons with disabilities;

39. *Urges* Governments to provide or strengthen training for, and to raise awareness among, law enforcement, judicial, immigration, health and other relevant officials on the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons, including the sexual exploitation of women and girls, and in this regard calls upon Governments to ensure that the treatment of victims of trafficking in persons, especially by law enforcement officials, immigration officers, consular officials, social workers, health service providers and other first response officials, is victim-centred and trauma-informed and conducted with full respect for the human rights of those victims and with gender and age sensitivity and observes the principles of non-discrimination;

40. *Encourages* Member States to provide training and equip law enforcement and border control officials, as well as medical personnel, with necessary skills and abilities in identifying potential cases of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal;

41. *Invites* Governments to take steps to ensure that criminal justice procedures and witness protection programmes are responsive to the particular situation of women and girls subjected to trafficking, and that they are supported and assisted, as appropriate, in making complaints to the police or other authorities, without fear and with due regard for the protection of their privacy and their identity, and are available, when required, to the criminal justice system, and to ensure that during this time they have access to gender-, disability- and age-sensitive protection and, as appropriate, social, medical, financial and legal assistance, including the possibility of obtaining compensation for damages suffered;

42. *Emphasizes* the need to establish firewalls between immigration checks and labour inspections, and/or to ensure that labour inspections are conducted in such a way that does not put potential victims of trafficking in fear of immigration authorities or offences;

43. *Invites* Governments to intensify efforts aimed at the efficient prosecution and speedy disposition of cases of trafficking in persons, ensuring non-discrimination between men and women offenders, and, in cooperation with, inter alia, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to devise, enforce and strengthen systems and mechanisms for combating trafficking in persons, bearing in mind that criminal network members may be exploiting women and girls to evade accountability, and that trafficked women and girls should not be subjected to unjust prosecution in countries of destination in relation to their being trafficked, instead of the criminal network members;

44. *Encourages* Governments to develop and implement strategies that promote safe access to the use of media and to information and communications technologies, including for women and girls, to require media providers, including Internet, social media and online platform service providers, to adopt or strengthen measures to promote the safe and responsible use of media, particularly the Internet, social media and online platforms, with a

view to eliminating the exploitation of women and children, particularly girls, and to prevent and eradicate trafficking in women and girls, including through increasing women's and girls' digital literacy and access to information;

45. *Encourages* the business sector, in particular the tourism, travel and telecommunications industries, relevant recruitment agencies and mass media organizations, to cooperate with Governments in eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, including through the dissemination by the media of information regarding the dangers of trafficking in persons, the means used by traffickers, the rights of persons subjected to trafficking in persons and the services available to them;

46. *Stresses* the need for the systematic collection of disaggregated data including, as appropriate, in humanitarian responses, in line with do-no-harm principles, and in this regard takes note of the publication of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the development of common methodologies and internationally defined indicators to make it possible to develop relevant and comparable figures, and encourages Governments to enhance information-sharing and data-collection capacity as a way of promoting cooperation to combat trafficking in persons;

47. *Encourages* Governments, United Nations bodies, agencies and special mechanisms, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue collaborative and joint research and studies on trafficking in women and girls that can serve as a basis for policy formulation or change;

48. *Invites* Governments, with the support of the United Nations, when necessary, and other intergovernmental organizations, taking into account best practices, to formulate training manuals and other informational materials and to provide training for law enforcement, judicial and other relevant officials and medical and support personnel, with a view to sensitizing them to the special needs of women and girl victims and survivors of trafficking in persons;

49. *Calls upon* Governments, and encourages relevant intergovernmental bodies and international organizations, to ensure that military, peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed in conflict, post-conflict and other emergency situations are provided with training on conduct that does not promote, facilitate or exploit trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual exploitation, and to raise the awareness of such personnel about the potential risks that victims of conflict and other emergency situations, including natural disasters, face of being subjected to trafficking in persons;

50. *Invites* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁷⁹ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁸⁰ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to include information and disaggregated statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to the respective committees, as applicable;

51. *Encourages* States to continue to contribute to the United Nations voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery and to the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report that presents information on successful interventions and strategies, as well as the gaps, in addressing the gender dimensions of the problem of trafficking in persons and provides recommendations on the strengthening of human rights-based, victim-centred and gender- and age-sensitive approaches within comprehensive, multidimensional, multicultural and balanced efforts to address trafficking in persons, including in the prosecution of traffickers and protection of victims.

¹⁷⁹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

RESOLUTION 79/155

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/451, para. 65)¹⁸¹

79/155. Intensification of efforts to end obstetric fistula

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/138 of 18 December 2007, 63/158 of 18 December 2008, 65/188 of 21 December 2010 and 67/147 of 20 December 2012 on supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula and its resolutions 69/148 of 18 December 2014, 71/169 of 19 December 2016, 73/147 of 17 December 2018, 75/159 of 16 December 2020 and 77/196 of 15 December 2022 on the intensification of efforts to end obstetric fistula,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁸² the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,¹⁸³ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁸⁴ and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,¹⁸⁵ and their reviews, and the international commitments in the field of social development and to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls made at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance¹⁸⁶ and the 2005 World Summit,¹⁸⁷ as well as those made in the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,¹⁸⁸

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁸⁹ as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹⁹⁰ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁹¹ recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁹² and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁹³ and urging States that have not done so to consider, as a matter of priority, signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions and the optional protocols thereto,¹⁹⁴

¹⁸¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

¹⁸² *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.

¹⁸³ Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

¹⁸⁴ *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.

¹⁸⁵ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁸⁶ See A/CONF.189/12 and A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1, chap. I.

¹⁸⁷ Resolution 60/1.

¹⁸⁸ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁸⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁹² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2131, No. 20378; *ibid.*, vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531; *ibid.*, vol. 1642, No. 14668; and *ibid.*, vol. 2922, No. 14531.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁹⁵ and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Recognizing that intensified national ownership and leadership, political commitment and scaled-up national capacity are urgently needed to accelerate progress towards the elimination of fistula, including by implementing strategies to prevent new cases and treating all existing cases, with special attention paid to countries with the highest maternal mortality and morbidity levels,

Stressing the interlinkages between poverty, malnutrition, lack of or inadequate or inaccessible healthcare services, early childbearing, child, early and forced marriage, violence against young women and girls, sociocultural barriers, marginalization, illiteracy and gender inequality as root causes of obstetric fistula, and that poverty remains the main social risk factor,

Stressing also that obstetric fistula can be a cause of devastating lifelong morbidity if left untreated, with severe medical, social, psychological and economic consequences, that approximately 90 per cent of women who develop fistula deliver stillborn babies and that misperceptions about its cause often result in stigma and ostracism,

Recognizing that the difficult socioeconomic conditions that exist in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, have resulted in the acceleration of the feminization of poverty,

Noting with concern that child, early and forced marriage remains common in rural areas and among the poorest communities and has increased over the past decade, and acknowledging the correlation between child, early and forced marriage and economic insecurity, poverty, including the feminization of poverty, and lack of income opportunities and that the immediate alleviation and eradication of extreme poverty must remain a high priority for the international community,

Recognizing that early childbearing increases the risk of complications during pregnancy and delivery and entails a much higher risk of maternal mortality and morbidity, and deeply concerned that early childbearing and limited access to the highest attainable standard of mental and physical health, including sexual and reproductive health, specifically timely access to high-quality emergency obstetric care, cause high levels of obstetric fistula and other maternal morbidities, as well as maternal mortality,

Noting with concern that prolonged obstructed labour, which leads to obstetric fistula, is also a major cause of maternal mortality and other serious childbirth injuries to the mother, and babies who survive such traumatic births can face significant health challenges, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive maternal and newborn healthcare interventions,

Recognizing that adolescent girls, in particular those who live in poverty or who are marginalized, are at particular risk of maternal death and morbidity, including obstetric fistula, and concerned that the leading cause of death among girls aged 15 to 19 in many low- and middle-income countries is complications from pregnancy and childbirth and that women aged 30 and older are at increased risk of developing complications and of dying during childbirth,

Recognizing also that lack of access to sexual and reproductive health, especially emergency obstetric services, including in humanitarian settings, remains among the leading causes of obstetric fistula, leading to ill health and death for women and girls of childbearing age in many regions of the world, and that a dramatic and sustainable scaling-up of quality treatment and healthcare services, including high-quality emergency obstetric services, and of the number of trained, competent fistula surgeons and midwives is needed to significantly reduce maternal and newborn mortality and to eradicate obstetric fistula,

Noting that a human rights-based approach to eliminating obstetric fistula and efforts to eliminate obstetric fistula should be underpinned by, inter alia, accountability, participation, transparency, empowerment, sustainability, non-discrimination and international cooperation,

Deeply concerned about discrimination against and marginalization of women and girls, in particular those who are facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, which often result in reduced access to education and nutrition, compromising their physical and mental health and well-being and the enjoyment of their human rights and

¹⁹⁵ A/79/112.

the opportunities and benefits of childhood and adolescence compared with boys, and often in their being subjected to various forms of cultural, social, sexual and economic exploitation and abuse, violence and harmful practices, which can increase the risk of obstetric fistula,

Deeply concerned also about the situation of women and girls living with or recovering from obstetric fistula, who are often neglected and stigmatized, which may lead to negative effects on their mental health, resulting in depression and suicide, and are driven deeper into poverty and marginalization,

Recognizing the need to raise awareness among men and adolescent boys and, in this context, to fully engage men and community leaders as strategic partners and allies in the efforts to address and eliminate obstetric fistula,

Welcoming the contribution by Member States, the international community, the private sector and civil society to the global Campaign to End Fistula led by the United Nations Population Fund, bearing in mind that a people-centred approach to social and economic development is fundamental for protecting and empowering individuals and communities,

Deeply concerned that, as the global Campaign to End Fistula completes its twenty-first anniversary, while some progress has been made, significant challenges remain that require the intensification of efforts at all levels to end obstetric fistula,

Deeply concerned also about the insufficient resources for addressing obstetric fistula in high-burden countries, compounded by the low levels of development assistance for maternal and newborn health, which have declined in recent years, and the substantial need for additional resources and support for the global Campaign to End Fistula and for national and regional initiatives dedicated to improving maternal health and eliminating obstetric fistula,

Recalling the Secretary-General's revised Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030), undertaken by a broad coalition of partners, in support of national plans and strategies that aim for the highest attainable standards of health and well-being, physical, mental and social, at every age, ending maternal and newborn mortality, which is preventable, and noting that this can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting with deep concern that, while most causes of maternal mortality and morbidity are preventable, 30 years after the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in 1994, global progress to reduce maternal mortality has stagnated or worsened in most regions, particularly in Africa between 2016 and 2020, and that, for every maternal death, an estimated 20 to 30 women experience acute or chronic morbidities, including obstetric fistula, and noting in this regard that expenditures for healthcare delivery system infrastructure, in particular emergency obstetric care supported by adequate transportation infrastructure, continue to fall short of what is needed to end maternal morbidity by 2030, as agreed in the 2030 Agenda,

Taking note of the Pact for the Future,¹⁹⁶ while emphasizing particular actions to accelerate efforts to achieve universal health coverage and the various national, regional and international initiatives on all the Sustainable Development Goals and the global Campaign to End Fistula, including those undertaken bilaterally and through South-South cooperation, in support of national plans and strategies in sectors such as health, education, finance, gender equality, energy, water and sanitation, poverty eradication and nutrition as a way to reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-5 child deaths,

Taking note also of recently reinvigorated regional initiatives aimed at strengthening commitments to ending obstetric fistula as part of the broader maternal and newborn health, development and human rights agenda,

Welcoming government ownership and leadership in new and ongoing coordination related to partnerships between stakeholders at all levels to address the multifaceted determinants of maternal, newborn and child health, based on their needs and priorities, and in this regard welcoming also the commitments to accelerating progress on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals by 2030,

1. *Reaffirms* the commitments made by Member States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and recognizes that the efforts to end obstetric fistula within a decade will contribute to the achievement of the Goals by 2030;

¹⁹⁶ Resolution 79/1.

2. *Stresses* the need to address the interlinkages between poverty, lack of or inadequate education for women and girls, gender inequality, lack of or inadequate access to healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive healthcare services, early childbearing and child, early and forced marriage as root causes of obstetric fistula, and calls upon States, in collaboration with the international community, to take accelerated action to address the situation;

3. *Also stresses* the need for comprehensive strategies at the national, regional and international levels to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including the feminization of poverty, as well as to ensure economic empowerment and access to quality maternal healthcare, to prevent maternal complications, in particular obstetric fistula, while addressing underlying socioeconomic inequalities, which lie at the root of these problems, as well as risk factors such as female genital mutilation, child, early and forced marriage and childbearing;

4. *Calls upon* States to take all measures necessary to ensure the right of women and girls to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action¹⁹⁷ and the outcome documents of their review conferences, and to develop sustainable health systems and social services, with a view to ensuring universal access to such systems and services without discrimination, while paying special attention to adequate food and nutrition, water and sanitation, family planning information, increasing women's empowerment, knowledge and awareness and ensuring equitable access to high-quality appropriate prenatal and delivery care for the prevention of obstetric fistula and the reduction of health inequities, as well as postnatal care for the detection and early management of fistula cases;

5. *Also calls upon* States to achieve universal health coverage in order to ensure equitable coverage and timely access, by means of national plans, policies and programmes, to healthcare services, in particular to prevent obstetric fistula, and to provide universal access to high-quality emergency obstetric and newborn care, adequately supplied birthing facilities, antenatal and postnatal care, skilled birth attendance, obstetric fistula treatment and family planning that are financially affordable, accessible and culturally sensitive, especially in rural and the most remote areas;

6. *Further calls upon* States to ensure the right to education of good quality for women and girls, on an equal basis with men and boys, and to ensure that they complete a full course of primary education, and to renew their efforts to improve and expand girls' and women's education at all levels, including at the secondary and higher levels, including age-appropriate sex education, as well as vocational education and technical training, in order to, inter alia, achieve gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and poverty eradication;

7. *Urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage, including in rural and remote areas, is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage, where necessary;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to provide intensified technical and financial support, in particular to high-burden countries, to further accelerate progress towards enhancing quality care to prevent and respond to childbirth injuries such as fistula, especially in fragile contexts, and to mobilize the public and private sectors to ensure increased, predictable, sustained and adequate funding to prevent childbirth injuries and end fistula by 2030 and leave no one behind;

9. *Urges* the international community to provide and enhance the necessary resources and capacity-building, upon the request of Member States, in order to treat fistula cases through surgery, leading to the reintegration of affected women and girls into their communities, with appropriate psychosocial, medical and economic support to restore their well-being and dignity;

10. *Urges* multilateral donors, international financial institutions and regional development banks in the public and private sectors, within their respective mandates, to review and implement policies to support national efforts and institutional capacity-building to end obstetric fistula and to ensure that a higher proportion of resources reach young women and girls, in particular in rural and remote areas and the poorest urban areas, as well as to ensure that needed funding is increased, predictable and sustained;

¹⁹⁷ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

11. *Calls upon* the international community to support the activities of the United Nations Population Fund and other partners, including the World Health Organization, in the global Campaign to End Fistula in establishing and financing regional fistula treatment and training centres and, where necessary, national centres, by identifying and supporting health facilities that have the potential to serve as centres for treatment, training and convalescent care;

12. *Calls upon* States to accelerate progress to improve maternal health by addressing sexual and reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health in a comprehensive manner, inter alia, through the provision of family planning, prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, including midwives, emergency obstetric and newborn care, postnatal care and methods of prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and infections, such as HIV, within strengthened healthcare systems that provide universal access to affordable, equitable and high-quality integrated healthcare services and include community-based preventive and clinical care, towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

13. *Urges* the international community to address the shortage and inequitable distribution of doctors, surgeons, midwives, nurses and other healthcare workers trained in life-saving obstetric care, and of space and supplies, which limit the capacity of most fistula centres;

14. *Commends* the commemoration by the international community of 23 May as the International Day to End Obstetric Fistula and the decision to continue to use the International Day each year to significantly raise awareness, intensify actions and mobilize support towards ending obstetric fistula;

15. *Calls upon* States and/or the relevant funds and programmes, organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, and invites the international financial institutions and all relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, to end obstetric fistula within a decade by:

(a) Redoubling their efforts to meet the internationally agreed goal of improving maternal health by making maternal healthcare services and obstetric fistula treatment geographically and financially accessible, including by ensuring universal access to skilled attendance at birth and timely access to high-quality emergency obstetric care and family planning, as well as appropriate prenatal and postnatal care;

(b) Making greater investments in strengthening health systems, ensuring adequately trained and skilled human resources, especially midwives, obstetricians, gynaecologists and doctors, and providing support for the development and maintenance of infrastructure, as well as investments in referral mechanisms, equipment and supply chains, to improve maternal and newborn healthcare services and ensure that women and girls have access to the full continuum of care, with functional quality control and monitoring mechanisms in place for all areas of service delivery;

(c) Supporting the training of doctors and surgeons, nurses and other healthcare workers in life-saving obstetric care, especially midwives, who are the front-line workers in the fight to prevent obstetric fistula and maternal and newborn mortality, including training on fistula prevention, treatment and care as a standard element of the training curricula of health professionals;

(d) Ensuring universal access through national policies, plans and programmes that make maternal and newborn healthcare services, particularly family planning, skilled attendance at birth, emergency obstetric and newborn care and obstetric fistula treatment, financially accessible and affordable, including in rural and remote areas and among the poorest women and girls through, where appropriate, the establishment and distribution of healthcare facilities and trained medical personnel, collaboration with the transport sector for affordable transport options, support for developing and maintaining infrastructure to improve maternal and newborn healthcare services and to strengthen the capacity for surgery, the promotion of and support for community-based solutions and the provision of incentives and other means to secure the presence in rural and remote areas of qualified healthcare professionals who are able to perform interventions to prevent obstetric fistula;

(e) Developing, implementing, following up on and supporting national and international prevention, care and treatment and socioeconomic reintegration and support strategies, policies and plans to eliminate obstetric fistula within a decade by developing further multisectoral, multidisciplinary, comprehensive and integrated action plans in order to bring about lasting solutions and put an end to maternal mortality and morbidity and obstetric fistula, which is preventable and treatable, including by ensuring access to affordable, accessible, comprehensive, high-quality maternal healthcare services, and, within countries, incorporating into all sectors of national budgets policy and programmatic approaches to address inequities and reach poor women and girls and those in vulnerable situations;

(f) Establishing or strengthening, as appropriate, a national task force for obstetric fistula, with a lead governmental entity, to enhance national coordination and improve partner collaboration to end obstetric fistula, including partnering with in-country efforts, to increase surgical capacity and to promote universal access to essential and life-saving surgery;

(g) Strengthening the capacity of healthcare systems, in particular public health systems, to provide the essential services needed to prevent obstetric fistula and to treat existing cases by increasing national budgets for health, ensuring that adequate funds are allocated to reproductive health, including for obstetric fistula, ensuring access to fistula treatment through increased availability of trained, expert fistula surgeons and permanent, holistic fistula services integrated into strategically selected hospitals, thereby addressing the significant backlog of women and girls awaiting surgical repair of fistula, and encouraging communication among fistula centres to facilitate training, research, advocacy and fundraising and the application of relevant medical standards, including consideration of the use of the World Health Organization manual entitled *Obstetric Fistula: Guiding Principles for Clinical Management and Programme Development*, which provides background information and principles for developing fistula prevention and treatment programmes, as appropriate;

(h) Mobilizing funding to provide free or adequately subsidized maternal healthcare and obstetric fistula repair and treatment services, including by encouraging networking among providers and the sharing of new treatment techniques and protocols to protect women's and children's well-being and survival and to prevent the recurrence of subsequent fistulas by making post-surgery follow up and the tracking of fistula patients a routine and key component of all fistula programmes, and also to ensure access to elective caesarean sections for fistula survivors who become pregnant again in order to prevent fistula recurrence and to increase the chances of survival of mother and baby in all subsequent pregnancies;

(i) Increasing national budgets and harnessing domestic resources for health, ensuring that adequate funds are allocated to prevent obstetric fistula and to treat existing cases, and for strengthening the capacity of healthcare systems to provide the essential services needed in this regard;

(j) Ensuring that all women and girls who have undergone fistula treatment, including the forgotten women and girls whose conditions are deemed incurable or inoperable, are provided with and have access to comprehensive healthcare services, holistic social integration services and careful follow-up, including counselling, education, family planning, socioeconomic empowerment, social protection and psychosocial services, for as long as needed, through, inter alia, skills development, family and community support and income-generating activities, so that they can overcome abandonment, stigma, ostracism and economic and social exclusion, and developing linkages with civil society organizations and women's and girls' empowerment programmes so as to help to achieve this goal;

(k) Empowering fistula survivors to make informed decisions about their lives and to contribute to community sensitization and mobilization as advocates for fistula elimination, safe motherhood and newborn survival, and supporting the exercise of their voice, agency and leadership;

(l) Accelerating efforts to improve the health of women and girls globally, with an increased focus on social determinants that affect their well-being and that include the provision of universal access to quality education for women and girls, economic empowerment, with access to microcredit, savings and microfinancing, legal reforms, the promotion and support of their meaningful participation in decision-making at all levels, and social initiatives, including legal literacy to protect women and girls from violence and discrimination, child, early and forced marriage and early pregnancy;

(m) Educating individual women and men, girls and boys, communities, policymakers and health professionals about how obstetric fistula can be prevented and treated, and increasing awareness of the needs of pregnant women and girls, as well as of those who have undergone surgical fistula repair, including their right to the highest attainable standard of mental and physical health, including sexual and reproductive health, by working with community and religious leaders, traditional birth attendants and midwives, women and girls who have suffered from fistula, the media, social workers, civil society, women's organizations, influential public figures and policymakers;

(n) Enhancing the participation of men and adolescent boys in the intensification of efforts to end obstetric fistula and further strengthening their involvement as partners, including in the global Campaign to End Fistula;

(o) Strengthening awareness-raising and advocacy, including through the media, to effectively reach families and communities with key messages on fistula prevention and treatment and social reintegration;

(p) Strengthening research, monitoring and evaluation systems, including by developing a community- and facility-based mechanism for the systematic notification of obstetric fistula cases and maternal and newborn deaths to ministries of health, and their recording in a national register, and by acknowledging obstetric fistula as a nationally notifiable condition, triggering immediate reporting, tracking and follow-up for the purpose of guiding the development and implementation of maternal health programmes and ending fistula within a decade;

(q) Strengthening research, data collection, monitoring and evaluation to guide the planning and implementation of maternal health programmes, including for obstetric fistula, by conducting up-to-date needs assessments on emergency obstetric and newborn care and for fistula and routine reviews of maternal deaths and near-miss cases as part of a national maternal death surveillance and response system, integrated within national health information systems;

(r) Improving data collection, pre- and post-surgery, to measure progress in addressing needs for surgical treatment and the quality of surgery, rehabilitation and socioeconomic reintegration services, including post-surgery prospects for successful subsequent pregnancies, live births and severe health-related complications, so as to address the challenges of improving maternal health;

(s) Providing essential healthcare services, equipment and supplies, education, skills training and income-generating projects and support to women and girls so that they can break out of the cycle of poverty;

16. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to efforts to end obstetric fistula, including, in particular, through the global Campaign to End Fistula, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and to commit themselves to continued efforts to improve maternal and newborn health, with the aim of eliminating obstetric fistula globally within a decade;

17. *Requests* the global Campaign to End Fistula to implement the road map that will accelerate action to end obstetric fistula within a decade, towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, including for enhancing financial resources for interventions at the local, subnational, national, regional and international levels, in order to support countries and relevant United Nations organizations in the prevention, treatment and care of obstetric fistula;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report with specific updated statistics and disaggregated data on obstetric fistula and the challenges faced by Member States in implementing the present resolution to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Advancement of women”, focusing on information on the financial resources required to fulfil the goal of ending obstetric fistula by 2030 and including all available information on expenditures on addressing fistula and their source since the adoption of resolution [62/138](#), in 2007.

RESOLUTION 79/156

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/452](#), para. 18)¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

79/156. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office¹⁹⁹ and the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its seventy-fifth session²⁰⁰ and the decisions contained therein,

Recalling its previous annual resolutions on the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees since its establishment by the General Assembly,

Expressing deep concern that the number of persons who are forcibly displaced owing to, inter alia, conflict, persecution and violence, including terrorism, is increasing,

Expressing deep concern also that the adverse effects of climate change, hazards, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss are increasing in intensity and frequency, contributing to drive forced displacement and disproportionately affecting persons in vulnerable situations, including forcibly displaced persons in developing countries and particularly in small island developing States and the least developed countries,

Noting with grave concern that, despite the unprecedented generosity of host countries and donors, the gap between needs and humanitarian funding continues to grow, and recalling in this context the need for equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing and the importance of flexible funding, particularly unearmarked funding,

Recognizing the key role of the co-conveners, co-hosts and leaders of multi-stakeholders to effectively implement the pledges of the first and second Global Refugee Forums,

Recognizing also that the greatest share of the refugees and other persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, the majority of whom are women and children, are hosted by developing countries,

Noting with grave concern the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on refugees and other persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as their host communities and countries and countries of origin, and recalling that the pandemic requires a global response based on unity, solidarity and multilateral cooperation,

Expressing concern at the continued emergence and re-emergence of epidemic-prone diseases, and recognizing that pandemics have a disproportionate impact on developing countries, including hosting countries,

Recognizing that forced displacement has, inter alia, humanitarian and development implications and that, thus, addressing root causes of forced displacement is highly imperative as part of more comprehensive collaboration among humanitarian, development and peace efforts,

Expressing its appreciation for the leadership shown by the High Commissioner, and commending the staff of his Office and its partners for the competent, courageous and dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities,

Underlining its strong condemnation of all forms of violence to which humanitarian personnel are increasingly and perilously exposed, particularly in areas of armed conflict,

Reaffirming the need for consistency with international law and relevant General Assembly resolutions, and taking into account national policies, priorities and realities,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and all subsequent General Assembly resolutions on the subject, including resolution 78/119 of 8 December 2023,

1. *Welcomes* the important work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and its Executive Committee in the course of the year, which is aimed at strengthening the international protection regime and assisting Governments in meeting protection responsibilities, and underlines the importance of seeking durable solutions, in an equitable and sustainable manner, and the significance of the Office's efforts to

¹⁹⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/79/12).

²⁰⁰ Ibid., Supplement No. 12A (A/79/12/Add.1).

promote addressing root causes, within its mandate, and enhancing partnerships with relevant actors to address root causes;

2. *Endorses* the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its seventy-fifth session;

3. *Recognizes* the relevance of the Executive Committee's practice of adopting conclusions on international protection, welcomes the adoption of a conclusion on durable solutions and complementary pathways at its seventy-fifth session, and encourages the Executive Committee to continue the process of adopting conclusions;

4. *Reaffirms* the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees²⁰¹ and the 1967 Protocol thereto²⁰² as the foundation of the international refugee protection regime, recognizes the importance of their full and effective application by States parties and the values they embody, notes with satisfaction that 149 States are now parties to one or both instruments, encourages States not parties to consider acceding to those instruments and States parties with reservations to give consideration to withdrawing them, underlines, in particular, the importance of full respect for the principle of non-refoulement, and recognizes that a number of States not parties to the international refugee instruments have shown a generous approach to hosting refugees;

5. *Urges* States that are parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto to respect their obligations in letter and spirit;

6. *Re-emphasizes* that the protection of refugees is primarily the responsibility of States, whose full and effective cooperation, action and political resolve are required to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to fulfil its mandated functions, and strongly emphasizes the importance of active international solidarity and equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing;

7. *Welcomes* recent accessions to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons²⁰³ and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness,²⁰⁴ notes that 99 States are now parties to the 1954 Convention and 81 States are parties to the 1961 Convention, encourages States that have not done so to give consideration to acceding to those instruments, notes the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with regard to identifying stateless persons, preventing and reducing statelessness and protecting stateless persons, and urges the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to work in this area in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and Executive Committee conclusions;

8. *Re-emphasizes* that prevention and reduction of statelessness are primarily the responsibility of States, in appropriate cooperation with the international community, recognizes the achievements of the I Belong campaign to end statelessness, including through the implementation by States of pledges made at the high-level segment that took place at the start of the seventieth plenary session of the Executive Committee, and welcomes the high-level segment on statelessness that took place at the seventy-fifth plenary session of the Executive Committee, which marked the launch of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness and provided an opportunity to renew collective commitments, and encourages all States to consider actions they may take to further accelerate the prevention and reduction of statelessness;

9. *Also re-emphasizes* that protection of, assistance to and achieving durable solutions for internally displaced persons are primarily the responsibility of States, in appropriate cooperation with the international community, in line with applicable international law, and taking into consideration international and regional norms and standards, as appropriate, and welcomes efforts by States to incorporate such applicable norms and standards into domestic law and national development plans, aimed at, inter alia, facilitating voluntary, safe, sustainable and dignified return, local integration or relocation in their own country;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, calls for sustained momentum on this important issue, and encourages the Office of the High Commissioner, within its

²⁰¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

²⁰² *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, vol. 360, No. 5158.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 989, No. 14458.

mandate, to continue contributing to the collective efforts of the United Nations system to advance durable solutions for internally displaced persons, with States;

11. *Notes* the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner related to the protection of, assistance to and durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including in the context of inter-agency arrangements in this field, emphasizes that such activities should be carried out with the full consent of the affected States, consistent with relevant General Assembly resolutions, in accordance with the refugee mandate of the Office, and requests the High Commissioner to support States in a transparent and accountable manner;

12. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to respond adequately to emergencies, in accordance with its mandate and in cooperation with States, notes the ongoing measures to reinforce its capacity to respond to emergencies, and encourages the Office to redouble its efforts to ensure a more predictable, effective and timely response;

13. *Also encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to work in partnership and full cooperation with relevant national authorities, United Nations offices and agencies, international and intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations, the private sector and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the development of humanitarian response capacities at all levels;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Office of the High Commissioner to ensure an inclusive, transparent, predictable and well-coordinated response to refugees as well as internally displaced persons and other persons of concern, consistent with its mandate, and in this regard takes note of the refugee coordination model and further notes the need to support host communities and refugees alike in the spirit of leaving no one behind and promoting cohesion and peaceful co-existence;

15. *Notes* the significant global, regional and bilateral initiatives, conferences and summits undertaken to strengthen international solidarity with and cooperation for refugees and other persons of concern, and encourages those who participated to implement their commitments made therein;

16. *Recalls* the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants²⁰⁵ at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, on 19 September 2016, and encourages States to implement relevant commitments made therein;

17. *Also recalls* the Global Compact on Refugees,²⁰⁶ affirmed on 17 December 2018,²⁰⁷ and calls upon the international community as a whole, including States and other relevant stakeholders, to implement the Compact to achieve its four objectives on an equal footing based on the principle of burden- and responsibility-sharing, and in accordance with the guiding principles and paragraph 4 of the Global Compact on Refugees, through concrete actions, pledges and contributions;

18. *Calls upon* States and other relevant stakeholders to implement the pledges, including pledge matching while prioritizing host countries' pledges, in the spirit of burden- and responsibility-sharing, and requests the High Commissioner to regularly update Member States on the status of progress in the implementation of the pledges of both the first and second Global Refugee Forums, held in 2019 and 2023;

19. *Underlines* the centrality of international cooperation to the refugee protection regime, recognizes the burden that large movements of refugees place on major and long-standing refugee-hosting countries and communities, as well as their national resources, especially in the case of developing countries, and calls for a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, addressing the needs of refugees and hosting States, while taking account of existing contributions and the differing capacities and resources among States;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts of host countries receiving refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons and other persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner to adopt durable solutions, to give access to social services

²⁰⁵ Resolution 71/1.

²⁰⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/73/12 (Part I) and A/73/12 (Part II))*, part II.

²⁰⁷ See resolution 73/151.

and to facilitate their integration and inclusion, and calls upon donor countries to support predictable and sustained financing, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation;

21. *Expresses concern* over the significant challenges associated with hosting, protecting and integrating refugees in national systems and strategies given socioeconomic difficulties and stretched resources, affecting, inter alia, infrastructure, social security and the provision of protection services, education, health and employment, and stresses the importance of easing pressure on host countries by facilitating more equitable, sustained and predictable burden- and responsibility-sharing among States and other relevant stakeholders;

22. *Invites* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue coordinating the effort to effectively measure the impacts arising from hosting, protecting and assisting refugees, with a view to quantifying the impact and assessing gaps in international cooperation and promoting burden- and responsibility-sharing that is more equitable, predictable and sustainable and facilitates pathways for durable solutions, and to report on the results to Member States in 2025, and notes in this regard the organization of workshops on measuring the impact of hosting refugees in the main spending areas such as education, health and basic needs;

23. *Emphasizes* the need for robust, well-functioning, concrete arrangements and potential, complementary mechanisms for ensuring predictable, equitable, efficient and effective burden- and responsibility-sharing in the context of the Global Compact on Refugees;

24. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the increased number of countries applying the comprehensive refugee response framework that is part of the Global Compact on Refugees, including through regional approaches, where applicable, such as the comprehensive regional protection and solutions framework (MIRPS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development regional approach, the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees and the Central African Republic Solutions Support Platform (CAR-SSP), welcomes the launch and efforts of support platforms established for these mechanisms, as concrete arrangements to support responsibility-sharing, and encourages States, and other stakeholders, to continue their efforts to address the needs of the persons who require international protection, including through support for host communities;

25. *Notes with interest* that in 2024 Latin American and Caribbean States are commemorating 40 years of the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, and the regional process, led by Chile, to adopt a Declaration and Plan of Action for the next decade (2024–2034) to promote good practices and address regional challenges on international protection;

26. *Calls upon* the Office of the High Commissioner and partners to effectively provide and facilitate further support for States in different situations, in coordination with national authorities, enabling them to build and expand the capacity of national systems to protect persons of concern to the Office and to the communities hosting them, as well as support for durable solutions and emergency responses, consistent with the principles of burden- and responsibility-sharing, taking into account the importance of national ownership and leadership;

27. *Calls upon* States and other stakeholders that have not yet contributed to burden- and responsibility-sharing to do so, with a view to broadening the support base, in a spirit of international solidarity and cooperation;

28. *Recognizes* the importance of meaningful refugee participation and of integrating the perspectives of refugees and other persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner in humanitarian responses;

29. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue improving its humanitarian assistance response and protection, and stresses the importance of tailored, innovative approaches, including effective cash-based interventions;

30. *Highlights* the importance for States and the Office of the High Commissioner to have, when possible, high-quality and disaggregated data, in accordance with data protection and data privacy principles, and stresses the importance of interoperable data collection and analysis within the United Nations system, consistent with relevant United Nations provisions relating to data, further calls for strengthened coordination in this regard, and welcomes the collaboration of the Office of the High Commissioner with key data actors, development partners and States, including through the Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement, in order to promote evidence-based programming and policymaking at all levels to better target and monitor assistance;

31. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner and States to enhance data management practices, ensuring data protection and privacy in line with applicable laws;

32. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian response and to contribute, in consultation with States, as appropriate, to making further progress towards common humanitarian needs assessments, as stated, among other important issues, in General Assembly resolution 78/119 on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, and recalls the role of the Office of the High Commissioner as the leading entity of the clusters for protection, camp coordination and camp management and emergency shelter in complex emergencies;

33. *Recognizes* the importance of a comprehensive and principled approach to humanitarian response, in both protracted and emerging situations, including through early recovery activities, to strengthen the resilience of the persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner and their access to basic services;

34. *Welcomes* the active engagement of the Office of the High Commissioner in the United Nations development system reform, including as part of broader efforts towards generating system-wide effectiveness, transparency, accountability and efficiencies;

35. *Expresses deep concern* about the increasing threats to the safety and security of humanitarian aid workers, facilities and convoys and, in particular, the loss of life of humanitarian personnel working in the most difficult and challenging conditions in order to assist those in need, and calls upon all States and parties to armed conflict to fulfil their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect civilians and humanitarian personnel and facilities;

36. *Strongly condemns* attacks and all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, threats and intimidation, against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel and their premises and assets, including humanitarian supplies, facilities and transports, in violation of international humanitarian law; and in particular urges parties to armed conflict to respect the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution in the conduct of hostilities and refrain from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population;

37. *Emphasizes* the need for States to ensure that perpetrators of attacks committed on their territory against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel do not act with impunity and that the perpetrators of such acts are promptly brought to justice as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

38. *Strongly condemns* attacks on refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons and internally displaced persons and acts that pose a threat to their personal security and well-being, calls upon all States concerned and, where applicable, parties involved in an armed conflict to take all measures necessary to respect and ensure respect for human rights, and international humanitarian law, and urges all States to fight racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance, including racial discrimination, xenophobia, hate speech, stigmatization and stereotyping;

39. *Urges* States to uphold the civilian and humanitarian character of camps and settlements for refugees and internally displaced persons, inter alia, through effective measures to prevent the infiltration of armed elements, to identify and separate any such armed elements from refugees, to settle refugees and internally displaced persons in secure locations and to afford to the Office of the High Commissioner and, where appropriate, to other humanitarian organizations prompt, unhindered and safe access to asylum-seekers, refugees and other persons of concern;

40. *Emphasizes* that the international protection of refugees is a dynamic and action-oriented function that is at the core of the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner and that it includes, in cooperation with States and other partners, the promotion and facilitation of the admission, reception and treatment of refugees in accordance with internationally agreed standards and the ensuring of durable, protection-oriented solutions, bearing in mind the particular needs of the most vulnerable, and notes in this context that the delivery of international protection is a staff-intensive service that requires adequate staff with the appropriate expertise, especially at the field level;

41. *Calls upon* States to process asylum applications by duly identifying those in need of international protection, in accordance with their applicable international and regional obligations, so as to strengthen the refugee protection regime;

42. *Deplores* the growing number of incidents of refoulement and unlawful expulsion of refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as practices of denial of access to asylum, and calls upon all States concerned to respect the relevant principles of refugee protection and human rights;

43. *Stresses* the importance of preventing abuse of asylum systems, including for political purposes, in order to safeguard the efficiency and functionality of asylum systems for those in need of international protection and to process asylum applications in accordance with the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees, and further urges States to cooperate in finding solutions to address onward movements;

44. *Notes with increasing concern* that asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons are subject to arbitrary detention in numerous situations and encourages working towards the ending of this practice, welcomes the increasing use of alternatives to detention, especially in the case of children, and emphasizes the need for States to limit detention of asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons to that which is necessary, giving full consideration to possible alternatives;

45. *Notes with grave concern* the significant risks to which many persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are exposed as they attempt to reach safety, and encourages international cooperation to step up efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking and smuggling and to ensure adequate response mechanisms, including, as appropriate, life-saving measures, reception, registration and assistance, including trauma-informed assistance for victims of human trafficking and smuggling, as well as to ensure that safe and regular access to asylum for persons in need of international protection remains open and accessible;

46. *Expresses grave concern* at the large number of asylum-seekers who have lost their lives or gone missing at sea and on land trying to reach safety, encourages international cooperation to further strengthen prevention, search and rescue mechanisms that are in accordance with international law, and commends the great life-saving efforts and actions taken by a number of States in this regard;

47. *Notes* that the lack of civil registration and related documentation makes persons vulnerable to statelessness and associated protection risks, including the risk of being victims of human trafficking, recognizes that birth registration provides an official record of a child's legal identity and is crucial to preventing and reducing statelessness, and welcomes efforts by States to ensure the birth registration of children and other essential documentation;

48. *Notes with concern* that arbitrary deprivation of nationality pushes persons into statelessness and is a source of widespread suffering, and calls upon States to refrain from adopting discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily revoke citizenship of their nationals, rendering a person stateless;

49. *Expresses grave concern* over the unprecedented scale of the global food security and nutrition crisis and the impacts this will have on persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, who are already in a situation of vulnerability, and calls upon States, humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant partners to take coordinated and immediate action to save lives and reduce suffering in countries at risk of famine, food insecurity, hunger and acute malnutrition, and in this regard takes note of the work of the Secretary-General's Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance and the Committee on World Food Security, bearing in mind its resolution [76/264](#) of 23 May 2022 on the state of global food insecurity and measures contained to reinforce global food security;

50. *Also expresses grave concern* about the negative long-term impact of continued cuts in food rations on the nutrition, health and well-being of refugees and hosting communities globally and especially its impacts on women and children, owing to insufficient funding and increased costs, and calls upon donors to ensure sustained support for the Office of the High Commissioner and the World Food Programme, with contributions, including flexible, particularly unearmarked funding, while looking to provide refugees with alternatives to food assistance, pending a durable solution;

51. *Recognizes* that pandemics and public health emergencies of international concern require a global response to ensure that all States, in particular developing States, including refugee-hosting countries as well as the countries of origin, have universal, timely, effective and equitable access to safe and effective diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines, vaccines and medical supplies and equipment, calls upon States and other partners to consider funding and explore innovative financing initiatives aimed at facilitating equitable access to vaccines during pandemics and other health emergencies for all, including persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner and their host communities, bearing in mind that extensive immunization in case of future pandemics and other health emergencies is a global public good for health in preventing, containing and stopping transmission, stresses the need to ensure that refugees can access correct information to avoid the negative impact of disinformation and misinformation, and also

stresses the need to adequately prepare for and respond to future pandemics and public health emergencies of international concern;

52. *Encourages* States and the Office of the High Commissioner to address mental health and psychosocial well-being by promoting the availability and affordability of mental health and psychosocial support to persons of concern to the Office, as well as host communities, and encourages the further strengthening of such measures, including through additional international support;

53. *Recognizes* the generosity of host countries and their differentiated experiences and situations, and in particular welcomes the positive steps taken by individual States to open their labour markets to refugees, and calls upon the Office of the High Commissioner to strengthen the coordination with the private sector and international financial institutions for investment in host countries and countries of origin to ease pressures on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance, and support conditions in countries of origin for voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity;

54. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions of refugees in host countries and countries of resettlement, including facilitating the generation of decent work opportunities, with the purpose of developing sustainable livelihoods until durable solutions are achieved, and recalls that further international cooperation is needed in support of host communities, particularly in long-standing refugee-hosting countries;

55. *Notes* the importance of age, gender and diversity mainstreaming in analysing protection needs and ensuring the participation of refugees and other persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, as appropriate, in the planning and implementation of programmes of the Office and of State policies, affirms the importance of according priority to addressing discrimination, gender inequality and the problem of sexual and gender-based violence, recognizing the importance of addressing the protection needs and rights of women, children and persons with disabilities in particular, through an inclusive approach, and underlines the importance of continuing to work on those issues;

56. *Encourages* States and the Office of the High Commissioner to ensure that the perspectives of women and girls in situations of displacement are taken into account by promoting their meaningful participation in matters affecting them, as well as women's full and equal participation in the design, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies, programmes and activities related to humanitarian response;

57. *Calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner and with the support of other stakeholders, to ensure that the humanitarian needs of persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, and their host communities, including clean water, food and nutrition, shelter, education, livelihoods, energy, health, including sexual and reproductive health, and other protection needs, are addressed as components of humanitarian response, including through providing timely and adequate resources, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts fully adhere to humanitarian principles;

58. *Calls upon* States, the Office of the High Commissioner and other stakeholders to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, and in this regard urges Member States, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, and with the support of other stakeholders, to ensure reliable and safe access for persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, as well as basic healthcare services and psychosocial support from the onset of emergencies, while recognizing that relevant services are important in order to effectively meet the needs of women and adolescent girls and infants and protect them from preventable mortality and morbidity that occur in humanitarian emergencies;

59. *Encourages* States to put in place appropriate systems and procedures to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration with regard to all actions concerning refugee children and to protect them from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence, while taking into account the situation of those with disabilities;

60. *Encourages* States and the Office of the High Commissioner to support and enable the full and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities, including those in particularly vulnerable situations, and their representative organizations, in the design, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies, programmes and activities related to humanitarian response, and to consult relevant experts on the rights of persons with disabilities, and further requests the Office to continue its work on the implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and to regularly report to the Executive Committee on its progress;

61. *Notes with concern* that a large proportion of the world's out-of-school population lives in conflict-affected areas, and calls upon States, in their implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees, to lend support to host countries in providing quality primary, secondary and tertiary education in safe learning environments for all refugee children, youth and adults, and to develop more inclusive, responsive and resilient education systems to meet the needs of children, youth and adults in these contexts, including internally displaced persons and refugees,²⁰⁸ and underlines the importance of quality education in countries of origin and the role of international cooperation in this regard;

62. *Welcomes* the increased attention and efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner to address and respond to matters related to the impact of climate change and environmental degradation in its work, including the adoption of the Strategic Framework for Climate Action, within its mandate, in consultation with national authorities and in cooperation with competent agencies;

63. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate measures to address climate change, including with a view to building local and national resilience and capacity to prevent, prepare for and respond to displacement in this context, in particular in developing countries, including in small island developing States and the least developed countries;

64. *Encourages* States and the Office of the High Commissioner, within its protection mandate, to improve the resilience of both forcibly displaced persons and their host communities in the context of adverse effects of climate change and disasters through enhanced strategic partnerships, including with support from donors;

65. *Calls upon* donors, the Office of the High Commissioner and other stakeholders to mobilize and provide additional support for adaptation and mitigation of environmental impacts of hosting large numbers of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons, including by supporting renewable energy, environmental protection and rehabilitation initiatives for refugees and other forcibly displaced persons and their host communities, including through the Climate Resilience Fund of the Office of the High Commissioner;

66. *Recalls* that the work of the High Commissioner shall be of an entirely non-political character; it shall be humanitarian and social and shall relate, as a rule, to groups and categories of refugees, in accordance with the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

67. *Recognizes* the importance of achieving durable solutions to refugee situations and, in particular, the need to address in this process their root causes, and urges countries of origin to commit to their human rights obligations towards their nationals as a preventative measure to reduce forced displacement;

68. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental importance and the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the function of the Office of the High Commissioner of providing international protection to refugees and seeking durable solutions for them and for refugee situations, and recalls that those solutions include voluntary repatriation and, where appropriate and feasible, local integration and resettlement in a third country, while reaffirming that voluntary repatriation, supported, as necessary, by rehabilitation and development assistance to facilitate sustainable reintegration, remains the preferred solution;

69. *Expresses concern* about the particular difficulties faced by the millions of refugees and their hosting communities in protracted situations, recognizes with deep concern that the average length of stay has continued to grow, and emphasizes the need to redouble international efforts and cooperation to find practical and comprehensive approaches to resolving the plight of refugees, to strengthen peace efforts and address violent conflict and to realize durable solutions, consistent with international law and relevant General Assembly resolutions;

70. *Encourages* further efforts by the Office of the High Commissioner, in cooperation with countries hosting refugees and countries of origin, including their respective local communities, relevant United Nations agencies, international and intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations and development actors, to actively promote durable solutions, particularly in protracted refugee situations, with a focus on sustainable, timely, voluntary, safe and dignified return, which encompasses repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, and encourages States and other relevant actors to continue

²⁰⁸ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum 2015, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 19–22 May 2015* (Paris, 2015).

to support these efforts through, inter alia, the allocation of funds and strengthening humanitarian, development and peace efforts, particularly in countries of origin;

71. *Recalls* the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the Office of the High Commissioner, calls upon the international community and the Office to coordinate and exert further efforts to promote and facilitate, whenever the prevailing circumstances are deemed appropriate, the safe, dignified and voluntary repatriation of refugees, through their free and informed choice, in a sustainable manner and in full respect of the principle of non-refoulement, to their countries of origin, and encourages the Office and, where appropriate, other United Nations agencies, to mobilize further resources in this regard;

72. *Encourages* the solution-oriented approach pursued by the Office of the High Commissioner to support the sustainability of voluntary repatriation and reintegration, including from the onset of displacement, and in this regard urges the Office to further strengthen partnerships with national Governments and development actors, as well as international financial institutions, to create conducive conditions in countries of origin for voluntary repatriation and reintegration in safety and dignity;

73. *Recognizes*, in the context of voluntary repatriation, the importance of resolute efforts in the country of origin, including rehabilitation and development assistance, to foster the voluntary, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration of refugees and to ensure the restoration of national protection;

74. *Acknowledges with appreciation* voluntary action taken by several host countries to enable permanent residence and naturalization for refugees and former refugees;

75. *Recognizes* the importance of resettlement as a strategic protection tool and a durable solution for refugees in reducing the pressure on refugee-hosting countries in protracted situations, as a measure for international protection, as well as in opening possibilities for other durable solutions;

76. *Calls upon* States and the Office of the High Commissioner to create expanded opportunities for inclusive and non-discriminatory resettlement as a durable solution, broaden the base of countries and actors engaged, expand the scope and size, and maximize the protection and quality of resettlement as an invaluable tool for burden- and responsibility-sharing, and acknowledges with appreciation countries that continue to offer enhanced resettlement opportunities;

77. *Reaffirms* that accelerating complementary pathways to solutions, including through implementation of the Executive Committee conclusion on durable solutions and complementary pathways, is crucial for addressing protracted refugee situations, and recognizes the importance of the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for seeking durable solutions for refugees, in accordance with its mandate;

78. *Calls upon* States to consider creating, expanding or facilitating access to complementary and sustainable pathways to protection and solutions for refugees, in cooperation with relevant partners, including the private sector, where appropriate, including through humanitarian admission or transfer, family reunification, skilled migration, labour mobility schemes, scholarships and education mobility schemes;

79. *Notes* the importance of States and the Office of the High Commissioner discussing and clarifying the role of the Office in mixed movements in order to better address protection needs of persons under the mandate of the Office in the context of mixed movements, especially unregistered persons in need of international protection, bearing in mind the particular needs of persons in vulnerable situations, especially women, children and persons with disabilities, including by safeguarding access to asylum for those in need of international protection, and also notes the readiness of the High Commissioner, consistent with his mandate, to assist States in fulfilling their protection responsibilities in this regard;

80. *Acknowledges* existing disparities between the numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers registered and the persons in need of international protection, and the need to strengthen registration capacities, particularly in protracted refugee situations;

81. *Emphasizes* the obligation of all States to accept the return of their nationals, calls upon States to facilitate the return of their nationals who have been determined not to be in need of international protection, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, and affirms the need for the return of persons to be undertaken in a safe and humane manner and with full respect for their human rights and dignity, irrespective of the status of the persons concerned;

82. *Notes* the transformation process that the High Commissioner is implementing to establish clearer authorities and lines of accountability, including through regionalization and decentralization, to enable a more timely, relevant and efficient response to the needs of persons of concern and to ensure the accountable, effective, efficient and transparent use of the Office's resources;

83. *Affirms* the importance of a geographically diverse, inclusive and representative workforce, with a view to reflecting the international character of the Office of the High Commissioner, and calls upon the Office to take effective measures to ensure balanced geographical representation across the regions, in particular from underrepresented States and large refugee-hosting States, among its workforce both at headquarters and in the field, with due consideration for gender parity, racial equality, disability and age, particularly at the senior level, which will also promote a better understanding of the working environment;

84. *Welcomes* the commitment and efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner to prevent, mitigate and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, fraud, corruption and other forms of misconduct, and encourages the Office to continue to strengthen its internal oversight and accountability mechanisms, enforcing the zero-tolerance approach;

85. *Expresses concern* that the needs required to protect and assist persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner continue to increase and that the gap between global needs and available resources continues to grow, appreciates the continued and increasing hospitality of host countries and generosity of donors, and therefore calls upon the Office to further enhance efforts to broaden its donor base so as to achieve greater burden- and responsibility-sharing by reinforcing cooperation with governmental donors, non-governmental donors and the private sector;

86. *Recognizes* that adequate and timely resources are essential for the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to fulfil the mandate conferred upon it through its statute²⁰⁹ and by subsequent General Assembly resolutions on refugees and other persons of concern, recalls its resolution 58/153 of 22 December 2003 and subsequent resolutions on the Office of the High Commissioner concerning, inter alia, the implementation of paragraph 20 of the statute of the Office, and urges Governments and other donors to respond promptly to annual and supplementary appeals issued by the Office for requirements under its programmes, with contributions, including flexible, particularly unearmarked funding;

87. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the cooperation of the Office of the High Commissioner with development partners, noting the advantages of complementarity of funding sources to support refugees and host communities as requested by host Governments, and the importance of doing so in a manner that does not negatively impact or reduce support for broader development objectives in host countries and, where appropriate, countries of origin;

88. *Renews its call upon* all States and other relevant stakeholders to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees and its comprehensive refugee response framework with a view to sharing the burden and responsibilities for hosting and supporting refugees, while recognizing contributions already made to ensure timely, adequate, flexible and needs-driven humanitarian assistance, and underscores the critical importance of additional development support over and above regular development assistance for host countries and countries of origin in a spirit of partnership, respecting country ownership and leadership;

89. *Urges* all States and relevant non-governmental and other organizations, in conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner, in a spirit of international solidarity and burden- and responsibility-sharing, to cooperate and to mobilize resources, including through financial and in-kind assistance, as well as direct aid to host countries, countries of origin, refugees and the communities hosting them, with a view to enhancing their capacity and reducing the heavy burden borne by countries and communities hosting refugees, in particular those that have received large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers, and whose generosity is appreciated;

90. *Calls upon* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to play its catalytic role in mobilizing assistance from the international community to address the root causes as well as the environmental, development, security and social impacts and economic and financial constraints faced by developing countries hosting refugees, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, and notes with appreciation those States, organizations and individuals that contribute to improving the conditions for refugees through building

²⁰⁹ Resolution 428 (V), annex.

their resilience and that of their host communities, while working towards addressing root causes and the attainment of durable solutions;

91. *Requests* the High Commissioner to report on his annual activities to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/157

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 119 to 5, with 60 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/453, para. 12)²¹⁰

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Belarus, Israel, Nicaragua, Russian Federation

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tonga, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

79/157. Report of the Human Rights Council

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 60/251 of 15 March 2006, by which it established the Human Rights Council, and 65/281 of 17 June 2011 on the review of the Council,

Recalling also its resolutions 62/219 of 22 December 2007, 63/160 of 18 December 2008, 64/143 of 18 December 2009, 65/195 of 21 December 2010, 66/136 of 19 December 2011, 67/151 of 20 December 2012, 68/144 of 18 December 2013, 69/155 of 18 December 2014, 70/136 of 17 December 2015, 71/174 of 19 December 2016, 72/153 of 19 December 2017, 73/152 of 17 December 2018, 74/132 of 18 December 2019, 75/165 of 16 December 2020, 76/145 of 16 December 2021, 77/200 of 15 December 2022 and 78/186 of 19 December 2023,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Human Rights Council,²¹¹

Takes note of the report of the Human Rights Council, including the addendum thereto, and its recommendations.

²¹⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States) and Ecuador.

²¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53); and ibid., Supplement No. 53A (A/79/53/Add.1).*

RESOLUTION 79/158

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/454, para. 16)²¹²

79/158. Child, early and forced marriage

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 69/156 of 18 December 2014, 71/175 of 19 December 2016, 73/153 of 17 December 2018, 75/167 of 16 December 2020 and 77/202 of 15 December 2022 on child, early and forced marriage,

Recalling its resolutions 78/188 of 19 December 2023 on the girl child and 78/187 of 19 December 2023 on the rights of the child, and 77/193 of 15 December 2022 on the intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, as well as Human Rights Council resolution 53/23 of 13 July 2023, entitled “Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage”,²¹³ and all other previous resolutions relating to child, early and forced marriage, while recognizing that 2024 marks 10 years since the adoption of resolution 69/156, in which the General Assembly first addressed the pressing issue of child, early and forced marriage,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²¹⁴ as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²¹⁵ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²¹⁶ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,²¹⁷ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women²¹⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,²¹⁹ together with the relevant Optional Protocols thereto,²²⁰ as well as other relevant human rights instruments, and recalling the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages,²²¹

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,²²² the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,²²³ which will mark its thirtieth year in 2025, as well as the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, which marks its thirtieth year in 2024,²²⁴ and the outcome documents of their review conferences, while taking note of the relevant agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women,

²¹² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

²¹³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

²¹⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

²¹⁵ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*

²¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

²²⁰ *Ibid.*, vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531; *ibid.*, vol. 2131, No. 20378; and *ibid.*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

²²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 521, No. 7525.

²²² A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

²²³ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

²²⁴ *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 I, annex.

Reaffirming also the commitment to eliminate child, early and forced marriage in the Pact for the Future,²²⁵

Reaffirming further the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²²⁶ noting the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda and the range of Goals and targets relevant to eliminating child, early and forced marriage, including target 5.3, and its pledge to leave no one behind, and recommitting to endeavouring to reach the furthest behind first and to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as their attainment and full enjoyment of all human rights, which are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development,

Taking note with appreciation of the ongoing United Nations Population Fund and United Nations Children's Fund Global Programme to End Child Marriage, as well as international, regional, national and subnational instruments, mechanisms and initiatives to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, including the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage, the Southern African Development Community Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage, the Regional Action Plan to End Child Marriage in South Asia, the Joint Inter-Agency Programme to End Child Marriage and Early Unions in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Regional Action Forum to End Child Marriage in the Arab States/Middle East and North Africa, and further encouraging coordinated and comprehensive approaches to action at all levels and across sectors,

Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage is a harmful practice that violates, abuses or impairs human rights and is linked to and perpetuates other harmful practices and human rights violations and abuses, and that such violations and abuses have a disproportionately negative impact on women and girls, particularly those living in vulnerable situations and hard-to-reach areas, putting them, inter alia, at heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence, threatening girls' education and future economic opportunities as well as their physical and mental health, and underscoring the human rights obligations and commitments of States to respect, promote, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women and girls and to prevent, address and eliminate the practice of child, early and forced marriage,

Reaffirming that marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, and further stressing that this consent must be informed,

Recognizing that the eradication of poverty, the elimination of hunger, social protection, access to quality early childhood, primary and secondary education, employability skills, livelihood support and economic empowerment, in a safe environment, with a strong social work system, meaningful participation and inclusion in decision-making, universal access to affordable, quality and inclusive healthcare services, nutrition, full access to clean water, including safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, menstrual health and hygiene and affordable and accessible menstrual products, skills development and the combating of all forms of discrimination and violence, among other things, are all necessary for the empowerment of the girl child, contributing to preventing, addressing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage and supporting already married, divorced, separated, or widowed girls and women,

Expressing concern that despite the recent progress made globally towards ending child, early and forced marriage, including a decrease to 19 per cent in the proportion of girls who were married before the age of 18 in the past decade, progress has been uneven across regions, both between and within countries, and that existing data show that, at the current pace of progress, target 5.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which involves ending the practice by 2030, will not be met in any region of the world, and recognizing that urgent local, national, regional and international action, including the allocation of adequate financing, is required to accelerate progress to eliminate child, early and forced marriage,

Recognizing that chronic poverty remains one of the biggest obstacles to meeting the needs and promoting and protecting the rights of the child, including the girl child, and that girls living in poverty, including those living in rural and remote areas, are more likely to experience harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and recognizing also that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions is critical to realizing the rights of girls and must remain a high priority for the international community,

Noting with concern the effects that humanitarian emergencies, armed conflict, natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, and the persistent effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic are having on the hard-won

²²⁵ Resolution 79/1.

²²⁶ Resolution 70/1.

gains achieved on ending harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, and which may further compromise the ability of Member States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including target 5.3, by 2030,

Noting that the current pace of change is not sufficient to eliminate child, early and forced marriage by 2030, where, in addition to the 12 million child, early and forced marriages that occur every year, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are projected to result in up to 10 million additional cases of child, early and forced marriage that otherwise would have been averted between 2020 and 2030, and noting also that even further increases may result from the impacts of natural disasters, the adverse impacts of climate change, humanitarian emergencies and armed conflicts, with girls from poor households, rural and remote areas, those living in conflict-affected areas, humanitarian situations and those who have dropped out of formal education particularly at risk,

Recognizing that global health threats, climate change, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, more frequent and intense natural disasters, armed conflicts, violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and related humanitarian emergencies and the forced displacement of people have particularly negative impacts on women and girls, including those with disabilities, while recognizing also that poverty, including the feminization of poverty, insecurity, early and unintended pregnancy and lack of access to quality education are also among the root causes of child, early and forced marriage,

Deeply alarmed by reports of the abduction, trafficking and forced religious conversion of women and girls, including those belonging to religious minorities, by armed groups and other non-State actors in connection with child, early and forced marriage,

Recognizing that, in some regions and contexts, the practice of child, early and forced marriage may include other arrangements, including informal unions, that are not formalized, registered or recognized by a religious, customary or State authority, and that such arrangements should be addressed and eliminated in policies and programmes to prevent, address and eliminate child, early and forced marriage and that strengthening efforts to collect quality disaggregated data and information on these arrangements will help to develop responses for affected girls and women,

Noting with concern that deep-rooted gender discrimination, inequalities and stereotypes, harmful practices, perceptions and customs, patriarchal attitudes and structures and discriminatory social norms that consider women and girls to be inferior to men and boys are not only obstacles to the full enjoyment of human rights and the empowerment of all women and girls, but are also among the root causes of child, early and forced marriage, and that the persistence of child, early and forced marriage places children, in particular girls, at greater risk of being exposed to and encountering various forms of discrimination and violence throughout their lives,

Noting with concern also that child, early and forced marriage remains common in rural areas and among the poorest communities and has increased among the poorest communities over the past decade, and acknowledging the correlation between child, early and forced marriage and economic insecurity, poverty and lack of income opportunities and that the immediate alleviation and eradication of extreme poverty must remain a high priority for the international community,

Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage is underrecognized and underreported and often coincides with impunity and lack of accountability, particularly at the community level, and that the persistence of child, early and forced marriage places women and girls at greater risk of being exposed to and encountering various forms of discrimination and violence throughout their lives, including marital rape and sexual, physical and psychological violence, and reinforces the lower status of girls and adolescent girls in society,

Recognizing also that child, early and forced marriage is a major impediment to the achievement of the economic empowerment of women and their social and economic development, including through the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work shouldered by girls and women, thereby hampering the ability of women to enter, advance and remain in the labour market, and that this harmful practice can impede economic independence and impose direct and indirect short- and long-term costs on society, and recognizing further that the economic autonomy of women can expand their options for leaving abusive and violent relationships,

Recognizing further that child, early and forced marriage undermines women's and girls' autonomy and decision-making in all aspects of their lives and that the empowerment of and investment in all women and girls, as well as the strengthening of their voice, agency, leadership and full and meaningful participation in all decisions that affect them, are key factors in breaking the cycle of gender inequality and multiple and intersecting forms of

discrimination, violence and poverty and are critical, inter alia, for sustainable development, peace, security, democracy and inclusive economic growth,

Bearing in mind the crucial importance of civil registration and vital statistics, including births, deaths and marriages, for the realization of the human rights of individuals, especially girls, recalling that the provision of legal identity for all, including birth registration, is included as target 16.9 in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing that full implementation of this target is critical in accelerating progress to prevent, address and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, and will have an impact on the achievement of other targets and goals,

Recognizing that men and boys can be affected by child, early and forced marriage and also benefit from gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and should play a role as strategic partners and allies of women and girls, including by supporting women and girls at risk, and that the meaningful engagement of men and boys can contribute to eliminating discriminatory social norms that perpetuate sexual and gender-based violence, as well as harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, ending this practice and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full and equal enjoyment of all their human rights,

Recognizing also that families, communities and religious, traditional and community leaders have an essential role to play in eliminating negative social norms and harmful traditional or customary practices and confronting gender inequality, and recognizing further that empowering girls, including already married girls, requires their active and meaningful participation in decision-making processes in all matters affecting them and as agents of change in their own lives and communities, including through women's organizations and girls-led organizations, with the active support and engagement of their parents, legal guardians, families and care providers, boys and men, as well as the wider community,

Recognizing further the need to support girls and women who have been subjected to child, early and forced marriage, as well as their children, and underscoring the importance of removing structural barriers and discrimination that prevent their access to services, including education, social protection and healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive healthcare services, that respond to their specific needs,

Expressing deep concern that child, early and forced marriage disproportionately affects girls who have had minimal, disrupted or no access to formal and informal education and is itself a significant obstacle to educational opportunities and the development of employable and life skills for girls and young women, in particular girls who are forced to drop out of school owing to pregnancy, marriage, childbirth and/or childcare and other unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities, as well as stigma relating to menstruation, gender stereotypes and negative social norms that confine married women and girls to the home, and that educational possibilities and opportunities are directly related to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full enjoyment of all their human rights, women's employment and economic opportunities and their full, effective, equal and meaningful participation in economic, social and cultural development, governance and decision-making,

Acknowledging that girls, particularly adolescent girls, including those who are among the poorest, those impacted by armed conflict and by disasters, including internally displaced persons and refugees, those living in rural and remote areas and those in vulnerable situations, are at particular risk of dropping out and not returning to school, thereby increasing their vulnerability to poverty, child, early and forced marriage, early pregnancy, female genital mutilation and all forms of violence, including sexual violence,

Noting with concern that, owing to school closures, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the digital divides, within and between developed and developing countries, including the gender digital divide, and vast disparities in the availability of learning materials, including access to the Internet and communication devices, particularly in rural and remote areas, while recognizing that, with the increased reliance on virtual learning, many schools, especially in developing countries, lack adequate technology and equipment to provide online teaching, which leads to limited access or lack of access to quality education for many children, particularly girls in vulnerable situations, such as those from poorer families and those living in rural and remote areas, who are far less likely to be able to benefit from online education, skills development, online services and future job opportunities, and that the gender digital divide and the lack of access, ownership and use of digital technologies of women and girls also limits their development of digital skills and, in turn, their ability to access information, including on their rights, reinforcing gender inequality and further increasing their vulnerability to child, early and forced marriage,

Recognizing that girls, particularly adolescent girls, are often at greater risk of being exposed to and encountering various forms of discrimination and violence, particularly in digital contexts, including exploitation, abuse and

cyberbullying, increasing their vulnerability to child, early and forced marriage, and reaffirming the importance of access to technologies, digital literacy and skills among girls, as well their parents or legal guardians, caregivers, teachers and educators, and including internally displaced children, refugees, migrants, those living in humanitarian situations, as well as those with disabilities and those living in rural and remote areas and from the poorest households, especially in developing countries,

Noting with concern that, despite gains in providing access to education, girls are still more likely than boys to remain excluded from education, particularly at the transition from primary to secondary education, and recognizing that the attendance of girls at school can be affected by the expectation for girls to undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and can further be affected by negative perceptions of menstruation and a lack of means to maintain safe personal hygiene, such as secure, adequate and accessible water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools that meet the needs of girls, as well as violence and harassment on the way to and from and at school,

Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage increases vulnerability to all forms of violence and remains a serious threat to the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and to multiple aspects of the physical and psychological health of women and girls, including but not limited to their sexual and reproductive health, significantly increasing the risk of early, frequent and unintended pregnancy, maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity, obstetric fistula and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV and AIDS, and noting that adolescent mothers and their children face higher risks of maternal, prenatal and neonatal complications and other life-threatening conditions, including child and maternal mortality,

Recognizing also that the incidence and risk of child, early and forced marriage are highly exacerbated during humanitarian emergencies, situations of forced displacement, armed conflict, public health emergencies and natural disasters because of various factors, including insecurity, increased risks of sexual and gender-based violence, the misconception of providing protection through marriage, gender inequality, lack of access to continuous, inclusive and equitable quality early childhood, primary and secondary education, the stigmatization of pregnancy outside marriage, the absence of family planning services, disruption in social networks and routines, increased poverty and the absence of livelihood opportunities, and that this requires increased attention, appropriate protection measures and coordinated action by relevant stakeholders, with the full and meaningful participation of the women and girls affected, from the early stages of humanitarian emergencies, and recognizing further the importance of addressing the increased vulnerability of women and girls to sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation in those situations,

Recognizing further that preventing and ending child, early and forced marriage and supporting married girls and women affected by this harmful practice require appropriate gender-responsive and age-sensitive protection, prevention and response measures, as well as coordinated action by relevant stakeholders, and that existing gaps in the collection and use of reliable data and evidence remain a major challenge for programming and informing appropriate measures and actions,

Recognizing that research initiatives and disaggregated data collection at the global, regional, national and subnational levels provide critical information on child, early and forced marriage and how trends related to child, early and forced marriage change over time and that further data and research is needed in contexts with a high prevalence of child, early and forced marriage,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;²²⁷

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and to reach the furthest behind first, and emphasizes the commitment to get back onto a track of accelerated progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including target 5.3, noting that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their full and equal enjoyment of their human rights will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets, while reiterating that States will not be able to achieve the ambitious Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda without a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda;

²²⁷ [A/79/308](#).

3. *Calls upon* States, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, including women and girls, men and boys, parents and other family members, teachers, religious, traditional and community leaders, civil society, organizations led by girls, women's organizations, youth and human rights groups, the media and the private sector, to develop and implement holistic, comprehensive and coordinated age- and gender-responsive and disability-inclusive, victim-centred and multisectoral responses and strategies that respect human rights to prevent, address and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, to support girls and women who are affected or at risk, who have fled such a marriage or whose marriage has dissolved, and widowed girls or women who were married as girls, including through the strengthening of child protection systems, social work programmes, protection mechanisms such as safe shelters, mental health and psychosocial support services, empowerment and livelihood support, community sensitization, family reunification, access to justice and the sharing of best practices across borders;

4. *Also calls upon* States to develop and implement measures at all levels to end child, early and forced marriage, including national and subnational action plans where appropriate, and to make adequate resources, including financing, available across relevant sectors, including health, nutrition, sanitation, shelter, protection, governance and education;

5. *Urges* States to enact, enforce and uphold laws and policies aimed at preventing, addressing and ending child, early and forced marriage, including by enabling women and girls to leave the marriage without undue financial or administrative burden, protecting those at risk and addressing the needs of those affected, and work towards the coherence of these laws and policies at the local level, to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the informed, free and full consent of the intending spouses, and further urges States to recognize child, early and forced marriage as a violation or abuse of human rights;

6. *Calls upon* States to enact, enforce and uphold laws concerning a minimum age of marriage, to monitor their application and to progressively amend laws with lower minimum ages of marriage and/or ages of majority to 18 and engage all relevant authorities to ensure that these laws are well known and fully implemented;

7. *Urges* States to repeal or amend laws and remove any provisions that enable perpetrators of rape, sexual exploitation and abuse or abduction to escape prosecution and punishment by marrying their victims and that may enable, justify, or lead to child, early and forced marriage, and to engage traditional and religious leaders, among others, to eliminate traditional practices that resolve sexual violence incidents through marriage;

8. *Calls upon* States to strengthen their efforts to ensure the timely registration of births and marriages, especially for individuals living in rural and remote areas, including by identifying and removing all physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to registration and by providing, where lacking, mechanisms for the registration of customary and religious marriages, as well as working to ensure that the registration of births and marriages remains accessible in emergencies or is re-established as quickly as possible when affected;

9. *Also calls upon* States to promote the full and meaningful participation of and active consultation with children and adolescents, including those who are hardest to reach and already married girls, girls who are divorced, separated or widowed in the context of child, early and forced marriage, and girls who are pregnant or mothers, on all issues affecting them, and to raise awareness about their rights, including the negative impact of child, early and forced marriage, through safe spaces, forums and support networks, including in digital spaces, that provide accessible information, life skills, inclusive and equitable quality education, and leadership skills training and opportunities, including catch-up and literacy education, and lifelong learning opportunities, remote learning opportunities and childcare, as needed, to be empowered, to express themselves, to participate meaningfully in all decisions that affect them and to become agents of change within their communities;

10. *Further calls upon* States to promote awareness-raising about the harmful effects of child, early and forced marriage on the individual and wider society and the benefits of ending this harmful practice, including through open dialogue with all stakeholders, including girls and boys, women and men, religious, traditional and community leaders, parents, legal guardians and other family members, to work with local communities to combat negative social norms and gender stereotypes that condone child, early and forced marriage, to empower parents and communities to abandon the practice and to empower all women and girls to make informed decisions about their lives;

11. *Recognizes* that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding and that parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child,

acknowledging the need to support their capacity to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, and reaffirming that the best interests of the child will be their basic concern;

12. *Urges* Governments, while addressing child, early and forced marriage, to confront family poverty and social exclusion through investing in family-friendly and family-oriented policies addressing the multidimensional aspects of poverty and aimed at achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including by extending coverage of social protection, inter alia, through nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all girls, focusing on early childhood, primary and secondary education and training for future employment, and on health, social security, livelihoods and social cohesion, paying special attention to age- and gender-responsive social protection measures, child allowances for parents and guidance to build their positive parenting knowledge and skills, pension benefits for older persons, and protecting, supporting and empowering children, including girls, in child-headed households;

13. *Also urges* Governments, with the collaboration of relevant stakeholders, to tackle poverty, including the feminization of poverty, the lack of economic opportunities for women throughout their life course and other entrenched economic incentives that act as drivers of child, early and forced marriage, including by ensuring the rights of all women and girls to inheritance and property, without discrimination of any kind, including in relation to marital status, their equal access with men and boys to social protection, childcare services and direct financial services, to support the right of girls to receive and continue their education, including through their continued enrolment in school during pregnancy and re-enrolment in school after childbirth, to develop livelihood opportunities through access to inclusive and equitable quality education, including technical and vocational education, and training and life skills education, including entrepreneurship and financial and digital literacy, and to promote freedom of movement, women's equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, including waged and salaried work, as well as equal political participation and rights to inherit and own land;

14. *Urges* Member States to ensure access to social services, justice and education for women who were married in childhood and for girls who are married, are pregnant or are mothers;

15. *Calls upon* States to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the human rights of all already married girls and women affected by this harmful practice, to eliminate discrimination and promote women's and girls' equality in law and in practice, including in all aspects of marriage and its dissolution, and to address their specific needs, such as through targeted and tailored programmes, including social work programmes, that provide social services to protect them from sexual and gender-based violence, increase their decision-making power, make it easier for them to seek formal employment, increase their economic independence and financial literacy, access quality education, skills development programmes and lifelong learning opportunities, ensure their equal access to healthcare services and information, and decrease their social isolation, including by establishing or strengthening childcare services and working with communities to change discriminatory social norms;

16. *Also calls upon* States to promote and protect the right of women and girls to equal access to education through enhanced emphasis on free and quality primary and secondary education, including catch-up and literacy education for those who have not received formal education, have left school early or were forced to leave school, including because of marriage, pregnancy, childbirth and/or childcare responsibilities, which empowers young women and girls to make informed decisions about their lives, employment, economic opportunities and health, including through scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education that is relevant to cultural contexts, that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men, in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, with the best interests of the child as their basic concern, information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, gender equality and the empowerment of women, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and foster informed decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills and to develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young persons, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and healthcare providers, in order to contribute to ending child, early and forced marriage;

17. *Recognizes* that education is one of the most effective ways to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage and to help married women and girls to make informed decisions about their lives, and urges States to remove barriers to education, including by investing in quality primary and secondary education for every child in a safe environment, through adequate financing, ensuring that married girls and boys, pregnant girls and women and young parents continue to have access to schooling, improving access to quality formal education and skills

development, especially for those living in remote or insecure areas, improving the safety of girls at and on the way to and from school, providing safe and adequate sanitation, including for menstrual hygiene management, adopting and implementing laws and policies to prohibit, prevent and address violence and to hold perpetrators accountable, strengthening and intensifying their efforts to implement effective violence prevention and response activities in schools and communities, engaging men and boys, community leaders and parents, educating children from a young age regarding their human rights and the importance of treating all people with dignity and respect and designing educational programmes and teaching materials that support respectful relationships, non-violent behaviours, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls;

18. *Encourages* States to mitigate the impact of past and present school closures, particularly for those learners who are among the poorest and in vulnerable situations, especially girls, and to continue to strengthen the protection of schools, making them free from all forms of violence, including on the way to and from and at school, bearing in mind that special measures to ensure equal access contribute to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion by eliminating social, economic and gender disparities in education and ensuring school attendance, in particular for girls, children with disabilities, pregnant adolescent girls, children living in poverty, Indigenous children, children of African descent, children living with HIV/AIDS, persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, internally displaced, refugee or migrant children, children living in rural or remote areas, and children in vulnerable situations, including those living in humanitarian and armed conflict situations;

19. *Calls upon* States to promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, taking the needs of developing countries into particular account, and with a view to contributing to the elimination of illiteracy, access to modern teaching methods, and ensuring inclusive, accessible and equitable quality education throughout the world in order to prevent, address and eliminate child, early and forced marriage;

20. *Also calls upon* States to pursue efforts and ensure greater connectivity to bridge the digital divides in access to the Internet, both between and within countries, and the gender digital divide, including in school and learning opportunities, with a view to reducing the widening gap between developed and developing countries and achieving greater accessibility for the most affected girls and women, such as those who live in rural and remote areas or refugee camps or those who come from lower-income households and girls with disabilities, and address all forms of discrimination and violence against all women and girls in digital contexts, including violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology;

21. *Calls upon* Member States, to ensure the continuation of education in emergencies, that school closures are a last resort and that girls are protected and supported in returning to school once it is deemed safe to do so, and in this regard calls upon Member States and other relevant stakeholders to take the appropriate measures in order to ensure proper training of teachers and other educational professionals and the availability of and access to learning materials and remote learning platforms to ensure learning continuity in emergencies, and to bridge the digital divide, including barriers such as poor access to connectivity, lack of affordability of connection and devices, digital illiteracy, limited digital skills, absence of locally relevant digital content, and gender stereotypes and negative social norms, in order to provide non-formal and distance learning opportunities, inter alia, Internet, television and radio teaching alternatives, especially in developing countries;

22. *Encourages* States to adopt, as appropriate, and implement inclusive policies and programmes to promote technical and vocational training and skills development and lifelong learning opportunities, including in science, technology, engineering and mathematics and in information and communications technology, as well as higher educational opportunities for women and girls, including those at risk of or affected by child, early and forced marriage, so as to enable them to gain the knowledge, attitudes and skills that they need to fulfil their full potential;

23. *Urges* States to address and eliminate the root causes of gender inequality, including gender stereotypes and negative social norms, harmful attitudes, behaviours and customs, and the socioeconomic drivers of violence and unequal power relations in which women and girls are viewed as subordinate to men and boys, which condone or perpetuate all forms of violence against women and girls and perpetuate child, early and forced marriage, by developing and implementing, inter alia, robust and comprehensive interventions addressing the gender inequality and the social norms that underlie the practice, and awareness-raising programmes that provide accurate information about the negative impact of child, early and forced marriage on women and girls and society at large, including through social media, the Internet and community communication and dissemination tools;

24. *Urges* Governments to promote, respect and protect the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, through the development and enforcement of policies and legal frameworks

and the strengthening of health systems, including health information systems, that make universally accessible and available quality, gender-responsive, adolescent-friendly health services, sexual and reproductive healthcare services, information, education and commodities, social protection, HIV and AIDS prevention, testing, treatment and care, mental health and psychosocial support services, nutrition interventions and prevention, treatment of and care for obstetric fistula and other obstetric complications by providing the continuum of services, including family planning, access to quality and safe maternal healthcare services to reduce the risks associated with early and frequent pregnancy and childbirth, including prenatal, perinatal and postnatal care, skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric care and post-partum care, as well as adequately supplied birthing facilities;

25. *Also urges* Governments to promote and protect the human rights of all women and girls, including the right of women, and those girls who have been subjected to child, early and forced marriage, to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, and to adopt and accelerate the implementation of laws, policies and programmes that protect and enable the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences;

26. *Urges* States to formulate or review, as needed, appropriate policies, programmes or strategies in order to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, and address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence, including domestic violence, which may occur against women and girls subjected to child, early and forced marriage, as well as strengthen child protection systems and social work programmes through gender-responsive and age-sensitive policies and provide targets and timetables for implementation, while paying special attention to girls with disabilities, Indigenous girls and girls in vulnerable situations, including girls facing social and economic exclusion, and those living in rural and remote areas;

27. *Also urges* States to uphold the human rights of all women and girls with disabilities, and recognizes that disability can increase the risk of child, early and forced marriage, and the importance of ensuring that services and programmes designed to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage are inclusive of, accessible to and proactively engage with women and girls with disabilities;

28. *Further urges* States to ensure access to justice and accountability mechanisms and remedies for the effective implementation and enforcement of laws aimed at preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage, including by working towards the elimination of loopholes in customary and other laws, where they exist, and by informing women, girls and boys about their rights under relevant laws, including in marriage and at its dissolution, improving legal infrastructure, removing all legal, practical, economic and structural barriers to access to legal counselling, assistance and remedies, and ensuring accountability for perpetrators and protection against retribution or physical or psychological pressure, emphasizing the importance of providing access to justice and accessible legal aid services, training law enforcement officers, the judiciary and professionals working with women and children, ensuring oversight of the handling of cases of child, early and forced marriage and ensuring that victims never face criminalization in relation to any marriage into which they may be forced;

29. *Calls upon* States, with the collaboration of relevant stakeholders, to ensure that emergency response and recovery plans are comprehensive, participatory, age- and gender-sensitive, disability-inclusive and adequately funded, promote inclusive, gender-equal and sustainable economies and societies, eliminate inequality, discrimination and exclusion, and eradicate poverty, including extreme poverty, which are among the root causes of child, early and forced marriage;

30. *Also calls upon* States to mitigate the impact of emergencies and improve on response measures by strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders working at the local and national levels, which are often best placed to reach communities, to continue their essential work with girls, families and local communities to prevent and respond to child, early and forced marriage, particularly those working with communities in vulnerable situations;

31. *Further calls upon* States to mitigate the effects of armed conflicts and disasters by expanding programmes that protect against economic shocks and to continue to monitor their impact on the prevalence of child, early and forced marriage as a way of coping with these challenges and in relation to changes in gender roles, including in care and domestic work, non-return to school, hindered access to services, rates of early, frequent and unintended pregnancy and the economic situation of families;

32. *Calls upon* States to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, including by making efforts to change gender roles in domestic work and care responsibilities, including by adopting measures to reduce and redistribute girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, and tackle the feminization of poverty, which is exacerbated during emergencies, and to address all forms of discrimination and gender inequality, including gender stereotypes and negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours and unequal power relations in which women and girls are viewed as subordinate to men and boys, that are at the root of these imbalances;

33. *Also calls upon* States to develop and implement, in consultation with and with the full, effective, equal and meaningful participation of women and, as appropriate, girls, and integrate into humanitarian responses, from the early stages of humanitarian emergencies, measures to address the increased vulnerability of women and girls, particularly adolescent girls, to child, early and forced marriage, and to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation during humanitarian emergencies, situations of forced displacement, armed conflict, disasters and public health emergencies, including by ensuring their access to such services as health, education and child protection, while also strengthening follow-up and interventions to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings, as well as to address the needs of those affected and to ensure that the provision of essential services during emergencies respects the rights of girls and women and is addressed in national response plans, including life skills education, gender-sensitive mental health and psychosocial support services, as well as health and information services, including sexual and reproductive healthcare services;

34. *Urges* States to recognize and promote awareness of the disproportionate and distinct effects of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters and water scarcity on women and girls, in particular those with disabilities and those facing violence, discrimination and displacement, harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and insecurity of land tenure, income and food, ensure that policies and programmes reflect these impacts, and encourages States to support and fund research and analysis to better understand these impacts on women and girls in relation to child, early and forced marriage, and to take targeted action to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacities of all women and girls, including systems and services, including in cities and tropical, arctic, coastal, mountainous, rural and remote areas;

35. *Calls upon* States to take a comprehensive, rights-based, age- and gender-responsive, survivor-centred and multisectoral approach that takes into account linkages with other harmful practices in the prevention of and response to child, early and forced marriage in the context of multidimensional challenges, such as armed conflict, humanitarian situations, climate change and natural disasters, and to pay particular attention to the specific needs of all women and girls, in particular those in vulnerable situations and those experiencing various forms of violence, discrimination, stigmatization, exclusion and inequalities, in terms of, inter alia, access to essential services such as safe spaces and shelters, access to social work services and family reunification, as well as access to other social protection services, healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support services, safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, menstrual health and hygiene, as well as access to education, including early childhood education and lifelong learning, and to timely registration of births and marriages;

36. *Also calls upon* States to pay particular attention to the specific needs of children, especially adolescent girls, who are more likely to be subjected to child, early and forced marriage and are vulnerable to the consequences of early, frequent and unintended pregnancy, and to promoting their active and meaningful participation in decisions that affect them, by prioritizing the provision of child- and adolescent-centred services, with a focus on safe and equitable access, particularly in relation to schooling, nutrition programmes, immunization, maternal and newborn care, and child protection and positive parenting programmes;

37. *Further calls upon* States to strengthen prevention and protection measures for women and children, particularly girls who are victims of, or at risk of, abduction, trafficking and forced religious conversion by armed groups and other non-State actors in the context of child, early and forced marriage;

38. *Calls upon* States to ensure uninterrupted access to and funding for initiatives and programmes that respond effectively to girls' specific needs and challenges, including access to essential healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive healthcare services, and to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, including menstrual hygiene, and including in disadvantaged areas such as rural communities, informal settlements and humanitarian settings, and to consider increasing international financial

support and technical assistance to actively support efforts to end child, early and forced marriage, with a focus on community engagement;

39. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, civil society and other relevant actors and human rights mechanisms to continue to collaborate among themselves and with Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies at the national, regional and international levels to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, as well as to support those who were married as children;

40. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, regional and subregional organizations, the international financial institutions, civil society and other relevant actors and human rights mechanisms to continue to collaborate with Member States and national statistical agencies in order to assist in strengthening and building capacity for data and reporting systems for analysing, monitoring and publicly reporting on progress to end child, early and forced marriage based on evidence and addressing data gaps, where they may exist, especially on girls with disabilities;

41. *Affirms* the need for States and relevant United Nations entities and agencies to improve the safe and ethical collection and use of quantitative, qualitative and comparable data on violence against women and girls and on harmful practices, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, civil status, race, ethnicity, migratory status, socioeconomic status, education level, geographical location, and including those hardest to reach, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, as appropriate, to identify and focus action, decision-making, policies and programmes on those furthest behind, to enhance research and dissemination of evidence-based and good practices relating to the prevention and elimination of child, early and forced marriage and to strengthen monitoring and impact assessment of existing policies and programmes as a means of ensuring their effectiveness and implementation;

42. *Encourages* the international community to fulfil its commitment in supporting developing countries, African countries, the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, as well as those with the highest prevalence of child, early and forced marriage, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress, including in the context of child, early and forced marriage;

43. *Encourages* Governments to include information on progress towards eliminating child, early and forced marriage, including best practices and implementation efforts, in their national reports to relevant international treaty bodies and the universal periodic review and within the national voluntary reviews conducted through the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on progress towards ending child, early and forced marriage worldwide as well as best practices and recommendations for accelerating progress to end child, early and forced marriage and support already married girls in situations of poverty, and including in humanitarian contexts, armed conflict and disasters, and including on gaps in funding, research and data collection, using information provided by Member States, United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, including those who have been subjected to child, early and forced marriage;

45. *Decides* to consider the issue of child, early and forced marriage at its eighty-first session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of the rights of children”, taking into account the multifaceted and worldwide nature of this issue.

RESOLUTION 79/159

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/455, para. 14)²²⁸

79/159. Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council relating to the rights of Indigenous Peoples, reaffirming its resolutions 65/198 of 21 December 2010, 66/142 of 19 December 2011, 67/153 of 20 December 2012, 68/149 of 18 December 2013, 69/2 of 22 September 2014, 69/159 of 18 December 2014, 70/232 of 23 December 2015, 71/178 of 19 December 2016, 71/321 of 8 September 2017, 72/155 of 19 December 2017, 72/247 of 24 December 2017, 73/156 of 17 December 2018, 74/135 of 18 December 2019, 75/168 of 16 December 2020, 76/148 of 16 December 2021, 77/203 of 15 of December of 2022 and 78/189 of 19 December 2023, and recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 27/13 of 25 September 2014,²²⁹ 30/4 of 1 October 2015,²³⁰ 33/12 and 33/13 of 29 September 2016,²³¹ 36/14 of 28 September 2017,²³² 39/13 of 28 September 2018,²³³ 42/19 of 26 September 2019,²³⁴ 45/12 of 6 October 2020,²³⁵ 48/11 of 8 October 2021,²³⁶ 51/18 of 6 October 2022,²³⁷ 54/12 of 11 October 2023²³⁸ and 57/15 of 10 October 2024,²³⁹

Reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,²⁴⁰ which addresses the individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples and has positively influenced the drafting of several constitutions and statutes at the national and local levels and contributed to the progressive development of international and national legal frameworks and policies,

Recalling the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in New York on 22 and 23 September 2014,²⁴¹ in which Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States reiterated the important and continuing role of the United Nations in promoting and protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples, recalling also the inclusive preparatory process for the high-level plenary meeting, including the comprehensive engagement of the representatives of Indigenous Peoples, and welcoming and reaffirming the commitments, measures and efforts undertaken by States, the United Nations system, Indigenous Peoples and other actors in its implementation,

Encouraging the active engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,

²²⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

²²⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigenda (A/69/53/Add.1, A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.1 and A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.2), chap. IV, sect. A.

²³⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/70/53/Add.1), chap. III.

²³¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/71/53/Add.1 and A/71/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. II.

²³² *Ibid.*, *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/72/53/Add.1), chap. III.

²³³ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/73/53/Add.1), chap. II.

²³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/74/53/Add.1), chap. III.

²³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/75/53/Add.1), chap. III.

²³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/76/53/Add.1), chap. IV, sect. A.

²³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/77/53/Add.1), chap. III, sect. A.

²³⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/78/53/Add.1), chap. III, sect. A.

²³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/79/53/Add.1), chap. II.

²⁴⁰ Resolution 61/295, annex.

²⁴¹ Resolution 69/2.

including at the regional and global levels, and inviting the General Assembly to consider holding a follow-up World Conference on Indigenous Peoples to enable follow-up on the implementation of the outcome document,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁴² and stressing the need to ensure that no one is left behind and to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first, in particular Indigenous Peoples, who should participate in, contribute to and benefit without discrimination from the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and encouraging Member States to give due consideration to all the rights of Indigenous Peoples while implementing the 2030 Agenda,

Stressing the importance of promoting and pursuing the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples also through international cooperation to support national and regional efforts and instruments to achieve the ends of the Declaration, including the right to maintain and strengthen the distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions of Indigenous Peoples and the right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State,

Taking note of the references to Indigenous Peoples in the Pact for the Future, the Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations,²⁴³

Noting the need to recognize, respect, promote and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples, their territories, lands and ecosystems, while safeguarding their traditions, spiritual beliefs and ancestral knowledge, strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State; and ensure their right to participation in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, as determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations,

Reiterating that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic was one of the greatest global challenges, and noting with deep concern its impact on individuals and groups of society, in particular Indigenous Peoples, on loss of life, health, mental health and well-being, and the enjoyment of human rights, and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, and disruption to economies, trade, societies and environments, and that these effects disproportionately impact poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population, as well as women and girls,

Recognizing the need for science, technology and innovation to be adapted and made relevant to Indigenous Peoples, in line with the principle of free, prior and informed consent, fostering synergies between science and technology and Indigenous knowledge, systems, practices and capacities,

Expressing deep concern about the rise in discrimination, hate speech, stigmatization, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including against Indigenous Peoples exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, and stressing the need to counter them, in a manner consistent with international human rights law, as part of the responses to COVID-19 and other health emergencies,

Condemning the cases of threats, harassment, reprisals and murder of Indigenous Peoples, in particular women and girls, and persons with disabilities, often with impunity, as well as land invasions, arbitrary forced evictions and other abusive practices,

Condemning also the increase of cases of intimidation, harassment and reprisals against Indigenous human rights defenders and Indigenous leaders, including Indigenous women, as well as Indigenous Peoples' representatives attending United Nations meetings and United Nations mandate holders working on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and expressing its concern at the practice of some countries, including those hosting meetings on Indigenous issues, of intentionally or in a discriminatory manner delaying or denying entry visas to United Nations mandate holders or Indigenous Peoples' representatives, or applying additional travel restrictions to them that interfere, inter alia, with their ability to participate in or return from such meetings,

²⁴² Resolution 70/1.

²⁴³ Resolution 79/1.

Bearing in mind the policy instruments in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration²⁴⁴ for Member States to draw on, including to respond to the needs of migrants who face situations of vulnerability, including Indigenous Peoples,

Noting the importance to Indigenous women and girls of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization,²⁴⁵

Taking note with appreciation of the agreed conclusions of the sixty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women,²⁴⁶ in which Governments at all levels and as appropriate, with the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates and bearing in mind national priorities, were urged to promote and protect the rights of Indigenous women and girls, including those living in rural and remote areas, by addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers that they face, including violence, ensuring access to quality and inclusive education, healthcare, public services, economic resources, including land and natural resources, and women's access to decent work, and promoting their meaningful participation in the economy and in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas, while respecting and protecting their traditional and ancestral knowledge, recognizing that Indigenous women and girls, including those living in rural and remote areas, regardless of age, often face violence and higher rates of poverty, limited access to healthcare services, information and communications technologies, infrastructure, financial services, education and employment, while recognizing also their cultural, social, economic, political and environmental contributions, including to climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Recognizing that violence against Indigenous women and girls, online and offline, has a negative impact on their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitutes a major impediment to Indigenous women's full, equal, meaningful and effective participation in society, the economy and political decision-making, and in this regard recalling Human Rights Council resolution 32/19 of 1 July 2016, entitled "Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including Indigenous women and girls",²⁴⁷ which brings closer attention to this issue, and recognizing also the negative effects of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,

Taking note of general recommendation No. 39 (2022) on the rights of Indigenous women and girls²⁴⁸ of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and noting further that it provides recommendations to States parties on legislative, policy and other relevant measures to ensure the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,²⁴⁹

Stressing the importance of the empowerment and capacity-building of Indigenous women and youth, including their full, meaningful, equal and effective participation in decision-making processes in matters that affect them directly, including policies, programmes and resources, where relevant, that target the well-being of Indigenous women, children and youth, in particular in the areas of quality health services, inclusive quality education, productive employment and decent work, the transmission of traditional, scientific and technical knowledge, languages, spiritual and religious traditions and practices, and the importance of taking measures to promote awareness and understanding of their rights,

Recognizing the importance of the International Year of Indigenous Languages and the International Decade of Indigenous Languages to draw attention to the critical loss of Indigenous languages and the urgent need to preserve, revitalize and promote Indigenous languages, including sign languages, and to take further urgent steps to that end at the national and international levels, taking into consideration challenges related to high linguistic diversity, including the promotion, translation and interpretation of international instruments to Indigenous languages,

²⁴⁴ Resolution 73/195, annex.

²⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1650, No. 28383.

²⁴⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 7 (E/2019/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

²⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

²⁴⁸ CEDAW/C/GC/39.

²⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

Stressing the importance of the preservation, revitalization and promotion of Indigenous languages for the empowerment of Indigenous language users, speakers and signers, and the preservation of Indigenous Peoples' cultures, traditions and knowledge, and recognizing the potential of the positive contribution of digital technologies in this regard,

Recognizing the important contribution of Indigenous Peoples in addressing a range of issues on the international agenda,

Recognizing also that Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person, and the collective right of Indigenous Peoples to live in freedom, peace and security, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and emphasizing the importance of meaningfully engaging Indigenous Peoples in peace agreement negotiations, transitional justice processes, conflict resolution, mediation and constructive arrangements,

Recognizing further the importance to Indigenous Peoples of revitalizing, using, developing and transmitting to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, cultures, knowledge, philosophies, writing systems and literature,

Taking note of World Health Assembly resolution 76.16 of 30 May 2023 entitled "The health of Indigenous Peoples",²⁵⁰ in which the World Health Assembly recalls relevant principles in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, reaffirms that Indigenous Peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, and also reaffirms that Indigenous individuals have the right to access, without any discrimination, all social and health services,

Deeply concerned that, in many cases, suicide rates in Indigenous Peoples' communities, in particular among Indigenous youth and children, are significantly higher than in the general population, and recognizing the need to support a holistic approach to social and emotional well-being through connection to land, culture, spirituality and ancestry, in addition to access to mental health services and psychosocial support,

Bearing in mind the importance of promoting respect for the rights of Indigenous children, in particular eliminating the worst forms of child labour, in accordance with international law, including relevant human rights law and international labour law obligations,

Recognizing the importance of access to justice in the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and individuals and the need to examine and take steps to remove obstacles to justice for Indigenous Peoples, especially for Indigenous women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities,

Reiterating the responsibility of transnational corporations and other business enterprises to respect all human rights, while recognizing the specific challenges that may be faced by Indigenous Peoples, and all applicable laws and international principles and to operate transparently and in a socially and environmentally responsible manner, and emphasizing the need to refrain from negatively affecting the well-being of Indigenous Peoples and to take further action towards corporate responsibility and accountability, including the prevention, mitigation and remediation of human rights abuses, in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework,²⁵¹

Taking note of the work carried out by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including on the protection of Indigenous human rights defenders, as well as of his report entitled "Mobile Indigenous Peoples",²⁵² and calling upon all States to consider the recommendations contained in the report,

Taking note with appreciation of the decision of the Human Rights Council, in its resolution 54/12,²⁵³ that the theme of the annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to be held during the fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council will be on laws, policies, judicial decisions and other measures that States have taken, consistent with article 38 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to achieve

²⁵⁰ See World Health Organization, document WHA76/2023/REC/1.

²⁵¹ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

²⁵² [A/79/160](#).

²⁵³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

the ends of the Declaration, and looking forward to the summary report thereon to be prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Noting the discussions to enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the work of the Human Rights Council, including the discussions and recommendations of the four-day expert workshop, held from 21 to 24 November 2022, convened to discuss recommendations on possible ways to ensure the enhanced participation of Indigenous Peoples in the work of the Council, and taking note of the summary report thereon prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner,²⁵⁴

Taking note of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the half-day panel discussion, held on 27 September 2023, on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, in particular, the impact of certain development projects on Indigenous women,²⁵⁵

Recognizing the importance of free, prior and informed consent, as outlined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Recognizing and reaffirming that Indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that Indigenous Peoples possess collective rights as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the form of social organization of Indigenous Peoples and their holistic traditional knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment, and stressing that Indigenous Peoples, including those who are in voluntary isolation or initial contact, have the right to self-determination, and can choose to live in accordance with their traditions,

Noting that the General Assembly, in the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, affirmed and recognized the importance of Indigenous Peoples' religious and cultural sites and of providing access to and repatriation of their ceremonial objects and human remains, as contemplated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Commending Member States, cultural, religious and educational institutions, museums, Indigenous Peoples and civil society for their efforts to combat the illicit trade in Indigenous Peoples' cultural property, and welcoming all initiatives, whether by States, institutions or private persons, for the voluntary return of Indigenous Peoples' cultural property that has been illicitly appropriated,

Recognizing that agricultural practices and forestry that include Indigenous traditional knowledge and innovations can contribute to overcoming the combined challenges of climate change, food insecurity, biodiversity conservation and combating desertification and land degradation,

Recognizing also that Indigenous Peoples, particularly Indigenous women and girls and Indigenous persons with disabilities, are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, which negatively impact the enjoyment of their rights, and stressing the need for resources, education and healthcare, as well as the need to strengthen the full, equal and meaningful participation of Indigenous women in decision-making processes regarding environmental and development policies,

Recognizing further the importance of facilitating Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods, which may be achieved by, inter alia, the recognition of their traditions, land tenure systems, adequate public policies and economic empowerment,

Recognizing that the economic empowerment, inclusion and development of all Indigenous Peoples, especially Indigenous women, including through the establishment of Indigenous-owned businesses, can enable them to improve their social, cultural, civil and political engagement, achieve greater economic independence and build more sustainable and resilient communities, and noting the contribution of Indigenous Peoples to the broader economy,

²⁵⁴ [A/HRC/53/44](#).

²⁵⁵ [A/HRC/56/33](#).

Concerned about the extreme disadvantages that Indigenous Peoples have typically faced across a range of social and economic indicators and about the impediments to their full enjoyment of their rights, in particular for all women, young women and girls,

Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of Indigenous women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including in the process of protecting and promoting their equal access to justice,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, takes note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur,²⁵⁶ and encourages all Governments to respond favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur for visits;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the rights of Indigenous Peoples,²⁵⁷ the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples entitled “Indigenous persons with disabilities”,²⁵⁸ and the report of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples entitled “Constitutions, laws, legislation, policies, judicial decisions and other mechanisms through which States have taken measures to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with article 38 of the Declaration”²⁵⁹ and its annual report on the rights of Indigenous Peoples;²⁶⁰

3. *Urges* Governments and the United Nations system, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples through their representatives and institutions, to continue to implement appropriate measures at the national level, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to promote awareness of it among all sectors of society, including members of legislatures, the judiciary and the civil service, as well as among Indigenous Peoples, and invites international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, national human rights institutions, where they exist, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and other relevant actors to contribute to those efforts;

4. *Underscores* the importance of implementing the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, and reiterates the commitment of Member States to cooperating with Indigenous Peoples, through their own representative institutions, to develop and implement national action plans, strategies or other measures, where relevant, to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges the positive development that several States have developed, or are in the process of developing, national action plans and domestic legislation for their implementation with the coordination of Indigenous Peoples;

5. *Encourages* the leadership of the Secretary-General and of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, as the responsible senior official of the United Nations system, in overseeing the implementation of and in following up on the system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, raising awareness of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and increasing the coherence of the activities of the system in this regard, and encourages the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, resident coordinators and United Nations country teams to implement this plan in full alignment with national development needs and priorities;

6. *Encourages* Member States, resident coordinators and United Nations country teams, within their mandates and in coordination with the Governments concerned, to involve Indigenous Peoples regarding issues affecting them in the preparation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and country programme action plans;

7. *Reminds* Member States to work towards achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

²⁵⁶ A/79/160, A/HRC/57/47 and A/HRC/57/47/Add.1.

²⁵⁷ A/HRC/57/25.

²⁵⁸ A/HRC/57/47.

²⁵⁹ A/HRC/57/62.

²⁶⁰ A/HRC/57/64.

8. *Encourages* those States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization to consider doing so;

9. *Urges* Member States to implement World Health Assembly resolution 76.16 of 30 May 2023, entitled “The health of Indigenous Peoples”, and invites the Director-General of the World Health Organization to take into account the present resolution while developing a global plan of action for the health of Indigenous Peoples within the framework of resolution 76.16 and his mandate for the consideration of the seventy-ninth World Health Assembly;

10. *Reiterates* the need for Member States to ensure protection for Indigenous Peoples affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and protection from future health emergencies, and prevent all forms of discrimination, especially in the context of timely, universal, inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory access to safe, quality, effective and affordable healthcare and services and medical supplies and equipment, including diagnostics, therapeutics, medicine and vaccines, and through the dissemination of accurate, clear and evidence- and science-based information, including in Indigenous languages as appropriate, and to leave no one behind, with an endeavour to reach the furthest behind first, founded on the dignity of the human person and reflecting the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and calls upon Member States to put in place an inclusive response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and engage with Indigenous Peoples and other relevant stakeholders to fully empower all in improving and protecting their own health;

11. *Reaffirms* that Indigenous Peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices,²⁶¹ including, inter alia, the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, as part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, and also reaffirms that Indigenous individuals have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services;

12. *Recalls* the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples,²⁶² encourages Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the trust fund on Indigenous issues and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples and invites Indigenous organizations and private institutions and individuals to do likewise, and notes the importance of accessibility, accountability, transparency and balanced geographical distribution in the management of those funds;

13. *Also recalls* the expansion of the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples so that it can assist representatives of Indigenous Peoples’ organizations and communities in participating, whether in person or alternatively by electronic means, in other mechanisms and negotiations such as the Forum on Business and Human Rights and in the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including in its preparatory sessions and in the meetings of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group organized by the secretariat of the Convention, in accordance with their respective rules and regulations;

14. *Decides* to further expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples so that it can assist representatives of Indigenous Peoples’ organizations and communities in participating in meetings related to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;²⁶³

15. *Notes* the ongoing work and potential of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, emphasizes the important role of Indigenous Peoples in achieving the targets and goals set out in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²⁶⁴ the Paris Agreement²⁶⁵ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizes that Indigenous Peoples are among the first to face the direct consequences of climate change owing to their dependence upon and close relationship with the environment and its resources;

16. *Stresses* the disproportionate impact of climate change on Indigenous Peoples due to their direct reliance on ecosystems, including for meeting their basic needs and engaging in traditional and other economic activities, and

²⁶¹ Resolution 61/295, annex, art. 24, para. 1.

²⁶² A/79/262.

²⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1037, No. 15511.

²⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

²⁶⁵ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

further emphasizes that climate change poses a threat to the survival, dignity and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and exacerbates the existing inequities and challenges that they face;

17. *Also stresses* the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability of Indigenous Peoples to climate change and extreme weather events, and to support the leadership, knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of Indigenous Peoples to address and respond to climate change, and encourages Member States to take measures that will ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making processes relating to climate change on issues affecting them, including Indigenous women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities;

18. *Further stresses* the importance of enhancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples in processes and negotiations on issues that affect them, including, but not limited to, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement,²⁶⁶ and the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework²⁶⁷ under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity;²⁶⁸

19. *Encourages* Member States and the private sector to ensure more sustainable, environmentally friendly and responsible corporate behaviour that addresses the adverse environmental impact of certain business activities, such as illegal logging and mining, uncontrolled agribusiness expansions, unsustainable large-scale infrastructure development projects and extractive industries on the lands and territories traditionally inhabited by Indigenous Peoples and on the well-being of Indigenous Peoples;

20. *Decides* to continue to observe the International Day of Indigenous Peoples every year on 9 August, and requests the Secretary-General to support the observance of the Day from within existing resources;

21. *Encourages* Member States and all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, the private sector and academia, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to observe the International Day of Indigenous Peoples in an appropriate manner, including through educational and public awareness-raising activities;

22. *Encourages* Member States to give due consideration to all the rights of Indigenous Peoples in fulfilling the commitments undertaken in the 2030 Agenda and in the elaboration of national action plans and programmes as well as international and regional programmes, applying the pledge to leave no one behind and to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first;

23. *Encourages* States to continue to consider including in their voluntary national reviews for the high-level political forum on sustainable development and their national and global reports information related to Indigenous Peoples on the progress made and challenges in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, bearing in mind paragraphs 78 and 79 of the 2030 Agenda, and also encourages States to compile disaggregated data to measure progress and to ensure that no one is left behind;

24. *Also encourages* States, according to their relevant national context and characteristics, to collect and disseminate data disaggregated by ethnicity, income, gender, age, race, migratory status, disability, geographic location or other factors, as appropriate, in order to monitor and improve the impact of development policies, strategies and programmes aimed at improving the well-being of Indigenous Peoples and individuals, to combat and eliminate violence and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against them and to support work towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda;

25. *Calls upon* States to foster an enabling online environment that is safe and conducive to engagement by all Indigenous Peoples, and to take all necessary and appropriate measures to address disinformation and advocacy of hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence towards Indigenous Peoples;

26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to include information pertinent to Indigenous Peoples in the forthcoming annual reports on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals;

²⁶⁶ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

²⁶⁷ United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/15/17, decision 15/4, annex.

²⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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27. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the commitment of States and the entities of the United Nations system to mainstream the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples into development policies and programmes at the national, regional and international levels, and encourages them to give due consideration to the rights of Indigenous Peoples in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda;

28. *Also stresses* the need for Indigenous Peoples of all regions to contribute to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, and encourages States to engage with Indigenous Peoples at the local, national and regional levels in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals and to promote Indigenous Peoples' leadership in their achievement;

29. *Invites* the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to give due consideration, within their mandates, to the rights of Indigenous Peoples as related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

30. *Encourages* the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to continue to provide inputs on Indigenous issues to the high-level political forum on sustainable development for consideration in its thematic reviews;

31. *Underlines* the need to intensify efforts, in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence, harassment and discrimination, both online and offline, against Indigenous women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and to support measures that will ensure their empowerment and full, meaningful and effective participation in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas and eliminate structural and legal barriers to their full, equal and effective participation in political, economic, social and cultural life;

32. *Urges* States to take necessary measures where appropriate to ensure the rights, protection and safety of Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous leaders and Indigenous human rights defenders, and to promote a safe and enabling environment in which human rights violations, killings, reprisals and abuses against or related to them are prevented and investigated, the perpetrators are held accountable and access to justice and remedy are ensured;

33. *Reaffirms* the importance of effective accountability with regard to violence against Indigenous women and girls, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, domestic violence, abuse, exploitation and sexual harassment, as well as with regard to taking adequate measures to prevent and eliminate such violence;

34. *Encourages* States to consider including in their reports related to Indigenous Peoples and women information on the progress made and challenges in the implementation of Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 49/7 of 11 March 2005, entitled "Indigenous women: beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action",²⁶⁹ and 56/4 of 9 March 2012, entitled "Indigenous women: key actors in poverty and hunger eradication",²⁷⁰ as well as to consider general recommendation No. 39 (2022) on the rights of Indigenous women and girls of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

35. *Invites* Member States and all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, the private sector and academia, as well as civil society, to consider the importance of general recommendation No. 39 (2022) of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, with a particular focus on gender equality and the empowerment of Indigenous women and girls;

36. *Takes note* of the work of the Commission on the Status of Women on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including Indigenous women and girls, and suggests that the Commission consider in a future session the issue of gender equality and the empowerment of Indigenous women and girls as a priority theme;

37. *Recalls* the proclamation of the period 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, to draw attention to the critical loss of Indigenous languages and the urgent need to preserve, revitalize and promote Indigenous languages and to take urgent steps at the national, regional and international levels, and renew its support to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to serve as the lead agency for the

²⁶⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum ([E/2005/27](#) and [E/2005/27/Corr.1](#)), chap. I, sect. D.

²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 2012, *Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum ([E/2012/27](#) and [E/2012/27/Corr.1](#)), chap. I, sect. D.

International Decade through the global action plan, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and other relevant agencies, within existing resources;

38. *Encourages* the adoption by Member States of national action plans with an intergenerational approach to preserve, revitalize and promote Indigenous languages, including sign languages, and engage with public and private actors to enhance the use of digital technologies involving and empowering Indigenous Peoples, while respecting their cultures, traditions and autonomy;

39. *Recognizes* the importance of Indigenous languages as a driver for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and calls upon Member States to integrate the preservation, promotion and revitalization of Indigenous languages in the wider efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda;

40. *Also recognizes* the importance of creating international, regional and national initiatives to promote the use of Indigenous languages, such as the Ibero-American Institute of Indigenous Languages, and in this regard encourages Member States to explore the creation of such initiatives;

41. *Invites* Member States to consider establishing national mechanisms with adequate funding for the successful implementation of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, in partnership with Indigenous Peoples, and to support Indigenous Peoples, as custodians of their own languages, to initiate and develop appropriate measures for the implementation of the International Decade, with the aim to preserve, revitalize and promote Indigenous languages;

42. *Recognizes* that the United Nations pursues multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally, reaffirms that linguistic diversity is an important element of cultural diversity, and encourages Member States to adopt public policies with an intercultural approach in their design and implementation, aiming to preserve, revitalize and promote Indigenous languages, the possibility of including educational programmes that reinforce the use of Indigenous languages among children and youth by using an intergenerational approach with the participation of Indigenous elders, as well as the promotion and use of Indigenous languages at the international level;

43. *Recalls* the right of Indigenous Peoples to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-Indigenous media without discrimination, and calls upon States to promote and examine national policies, practices and funding programmes on Indigenous media, including on capacity-building and content production in Indigenous languages by Indigenous content producers and media professionals, especially Indigenous women, and to foster international cooperation, knowledge-sharing and cooperation among Indigenous media and other partners, including mainstream media and Governments;

44. *Encourages* Governments to redouble efforts to eliminate child labour, both in legislation and in practice, in the context of respect for the human rights of Indigenous children, including through international cooperation, as appropriate;

45. *Also encourages* Governments to promote actions to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms and achieve food security and improved nutrition for Indigenous children, especially for those living in rural and remote areas, by providing them with adequate access to food, water and sanitation, education, including intercultural and multilingual education, and universal and equitable access to quality health services, and to implement actions for poverty eradication and build sustainable food systems;

46. *Urges* Governments to ensure that Indigenous Peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories and that no relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the Indigenous Peoples concerned, after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return, and to take effective measures to ensure that all Indigenous Peoples, regardless of their tenure status, have access to essential services, including access to safe and affordable water, sanitation, energy and health services;

47. *Encourages* transnational corporations and other business enterprises to respect human rights, including the rights of Indigenous children, and to eliminate forced labour and child labour from their operations;

48. *Expresses concern* over the misappropriation and misuse of Indigenous Peoples' cultural heritage, reaffirms that Indigenous Peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, and that they also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural

expressions, and recalls that States, in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples, shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and as acknowledged in national law;

49. *Underscores* the need to ensure equal protection of the law and equality before the courts for Indigenous women and girls at all levels and, to that end, the importance of providing systematic gender-sensitivity training, as appropriate, for police and security forces, prosecutors, judges and lawyers, integrating gender considerations into security sector reform initiatives, developing protocols and guidelines and enhancing or putting in place appropriate accountability measures for adjudicators;

50. *Encourages* States and entities of the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation, including to address the disadvantages faced by Indigenous Peoples, and to increase technical cooperation and financial assistance in this regard;

51. *Encourages* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in accordance with their mandates, to carry out research and evidence-gathering on the prevalence and root causes of suicide among Indigenous youth and children and good practices on its prevention and to consider developing, as appropriate, strategies or policies, consistent with national priorities, in cooperation with Member States, to tackle it, including through consultation with Indigenous Peoples, in particular Indigenous youth organizations;

52. *Recalls* the report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them,²⁷¹ and recalls with appreciation the work led by the Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventieth to seventy-fifth sessions in conducting consultations with Member States, Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions from all regions of the world and existing mechanisms of the United Nations on possible measures to enable the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, which led to the adoption of Assembly resolution [71/321](#), taking into account the achievements in that regard of other bodies and organizations throughout the United Nations system, to be preceded by consultations with Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions from all regions of the world as an input to the intergovernmental process;

53. *Takes note with appreciation* of the summary reports of the three informal interactive hearings on possible further measures necessary to enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions in relevant United Nations meetings on issues affecting them, held at United Nations Headquarters on 17 April 2018, 25 April 2019 and 20 April 2023, recalls General Assembly resolution [70/232](#), whereby the Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to conduct timely, inclusive, representative and transparent consultations with Member States, Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions from all regions of the world, and existing relevant mechanisms of the United Nations, on the possible measures necessary, including procedural and institutional steps and accreditation criteria, to enable the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, and also recalls Assembly resolutions [71/321](#) and [77/203](#), whereby the Assembly decided to continue the consideration of possible further measures necessary to enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions in relevant United Nations meetings on issues affecting them at the seventy-eighth session, as originally requested in resolution [71/321](#);

54. *Congratulates* the President of the General Assembly for convening a successful and productive high-level event to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in order to raise awareness of the importance of pursuing its objectives;

55. *Recalls* its resolution [78/328](#) of 6 September 2024 on enhancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, in which the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of possible further measures necessary to enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions in relevant United Nations meetings on issues

²⁷¹ [A/75/255](#).

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affecting them at its eightieth session, taking into account the achievements in that regard of other bodies and organizations throughout the United Nations system, with the aim of adopting procedural and institutional steps;

56. *Raises awareness* of the fact that many Indigenous Peoples do not speak any of the official languages of the United Nations, and encourages the United Nations to consider addressing this issue;

57. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold, within existing resources, a high-level panel during the high-level week of the eighty-second session of the General Assembly, in 2027, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and share perspectives and best practices on the realization of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

58. *Encourages* the United Nations system to strengthen cooperation with the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, considering its fundamental role in the Latin American and Caribbean region in processes of dialogue and consultation between States and Indigenous Peoples;

59. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its eightieth session, under the item entitled “Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, and to maintain in the provisional agenda the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples”.

RESOLUTION 79/160

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 119 to 53, with 10 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/456, para. 31)²⁷²

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Bahamas, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Kiribati, Myanmar, Panama, Samoa, Switzerland, Türkiye, Tuvalu

²⁷² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

79/160. Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁷³ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁷⁴ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination²⁷⁵ and other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling the provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2004/16 of 16 April 2004²⁷⁶ and 2005/5 of 14 April 2005²⁷⁷ and relevant Human Rights Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 7/34 of 28 March 2008,²⁷⁸ 18/15 of 29 September 2011²⁷⁹ and 21/33 of 28 September 2012,²⁸⁰ as well as General Assembly resolutions 60/143 of 16 December 2005, 61/147 of 19 December 2006, 62/142 of 18 December 2007, 63/162 of 18 December 2008, 64/147 of 18 December 2009, 65/199 of 21 December 2010, 66/143 of 19 December 2011, 67/154 of 20 December 2012, 68/150 of 18 December 2013, 69/160 of 18 December 2014, 70/139 of 17 December 2015, 71/179 of 19 December 2016, 72/156 of 19 December 2017, 73/157 of 17 December 2018, 74/136 of 18 December 2019, 75/169 of 16 December 2020, 76/149 of 16 December 2021, 77/204 of 15 December 2022 and 78/190 of 19 December 2023 on this issue, and its resolutions 61/149 of 19 December 2006, 62/220 of 22 December 2007, 63/242 of 24 December 2008, 64/148 of 18 December 2009, 65/240 of 24 December 2010, 66/144 of 19 December 2011, 67/155 of 20 December 2012, 68/151 of 18 December 2013, 69/162 of 18 December 2014, 70/140 of 17 December 2015, 71/181 of 19 December 2016, 72/157 of 19 December 2017, 73/262 of 22 December 2018, 74/137 of 18 December 2019, 75/237 of 31 December 2020, 76/226 of 24 December 2021, 77/205 of 15 December 2022 and 78/234 of 22 December 2023, entitled “A global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action”,

Acknowledging other important initiatives of the General Assembly aimed at raising awareness about the suffering of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and forms of discrimination, including in the historical perspective, in particular regarding commemoration of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade,

Recalling the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, and the Judgment of the Tribunal which recognized as criminal, inter alia, the SS organization and its integral parts, including the Waffen SS, through its officially accepted members implicated in or with knowledge of the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity connected with the Second World War, as well as other relevant provisions of the Charter and the Judgment,

Mindful of the horrors of the Second World War, and stressing in this regard that the victory over Nazism in the Second World War contributed to the establishment of the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to prevent future wars and save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Noting that neo-Nazism is more than just the glorification of a past movement, it is a contemporary phenomenon with strong vested interests in racial inequality and an investment in gaining broad support for its false claims of racial superiority,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on 8 September 2001,²⁸¹ in particular paragraph 2 of the Declaration and paragraphs 84 to 86 of the Programme of Action, as well as the

²⁷³ Resolution 217 A (III).

²⁷⁴ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

²⁷⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3 (E/2004/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

²⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 2005, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23, E/2005/23/Corr.1 and E/2005/23/Corr.2), chap. II, sect. A.

²⁷⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/63/53)*, chap. II.

²⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.1 and A/66/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. II.

²⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

²⁸¹ See A/CONF.189/12 and A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1, chap. I.

relevant provisions of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference of 24 April 2009,²⁸² in particular paragraphs 11, 13 and 54,

Alarmed at the spread in many parts of the world of various extremist political parties, movements, ideologies and groups of a racist or xenophobic character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and at the fact that this trend has resulted in the implementation of discriminatory measures and policies at the local or national level,

Noting with concern that, even where neo-Nazis or extremists do not formally participate in government, the presence therein of extreme right-wing ideologues can have the effect of injecting into governance and political discourse the same ideologies that make neo-Nazism and extremism so dangerous,

Alarmed at music lyrics and video games that advocate racial hatred and incite discrimination, hostility or violence,

Concerned by the use of Internet platforms by groups that advocate hatred to plan, fundraise and circulate information about public events aimed at promoting racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, such as rallies, demonstrations and acts of violence,

Mindful of the role that the Internet can play in promoting equality, inclusion and non-discrimination as part of strengthening democracy and respect for human rights,

Seriously concerned that neo-Nazi groups, as well as other groups and individuals espousing ideologies of hatred, have increasingly targeted susceptible individuals, mainly children and youth, by means of specifically tailored websites with the aim of their indoctrination and recruitment,

Deeply concerned by all recent manifestations of violence and terrorism incited by violent nationalism, racism, antisemitism, discrimination based on religion, belief or origin, including Islamophobia, Christianophobia and Afrophobia, xenophobia and related intolerance, including during sports events,

Recognizing with deep concern the continued alarming increase in instances of discrimination, intolerance and extremist violence motivated by antisemitism, religion or belief, including Islamophobia and Christianophobia, and prejudices against persons of other ethnic origins, religions and beliefs,

Underlining the existing lack of uniformity of norms regarding protected speech and expression and prohibited racial discrimination and advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,

Noting with concern, in this regard, that the variation in national standards prohibiting hate speech may provide safe havens for neo-Nazi, extremist, violent nationalist, xenophobic or racist speech owing to the fact that many neo-Nazi and relevant extremist groups of a racist or xenophobic character operate transnationally by relying on Internet service providers or social media platforms,

Stressing that the purpose of addressing hate speech is not to limit or prohibit freedom of speech, but to prevent incitement to discrimination and violence, which shall be prohibited by law,

Expressing its concern about the use of digital technologies by extremist and hate groups, including neo-Nazi groups, to disseminate their ideology, while recognizing that digital technologies are of great importance for the enjoyment of human rights and for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Recalling that in 2025 the international community will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of victory over Nazism in the Second World War, and looking forward in this regard to the initiative to hold a special solemn meeting at the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances;

²⁸² See A/CONF.211/8, chap. I.

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2. *Recalls* the provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States recognized the positive contribution that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, in particular by the media and new technologies, including the Internet, and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can make to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
3. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, prepared in accordance with the request contained in its resolution [78/190](#),²⁸³
4. *Notes with alarm* that the Russian Federation has sought to justify its territorial aggression against Ukraine on the purported basis of eliminating neo-Nazism, and underlines that the pretextual use of neo-Nazism to justify territorial aggression seriously undermines genuine attempts to combat neo-Nazism;
5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for their efforts to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including the maintenance by the Office of the High Commissioner of the database on practical means to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
6. *Expresses deep concern* about the glorification, in any form, of the Nazi movement, neo-Nazism and former members of the Waffen SS organization, including by erecting monuments and memorials, holding public demonstrations in the name of the glorification of the Nazi past, the Nazi movement and neo-Nazism, declaring or attempting to declare such members and those who fought against the anti-Hitler coalition, collaborated with the Nazi movement and committed war crimes and crimes against humanity participants in national liberation movements, as well as by the renaming of streets glorifying them;
7. *Calls for* the universal ratification and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and urges those States parties that have not yet done so to consider making the declaration under its article 14, thus providing the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination with the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by a State party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention;
8. *Urges* States to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, while ensuring that the definition of racial discrimination set out therein complies with article 1 of the Convention;
9. *Encourages* those States that have made reservations to article 4 of the Convention to give serious consideration to withdrawing such reservations as a matter of priority, as stressed by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
10. *Acknowledges* that discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion or belief in all its forms and manifestations, including neo-Nazism, Islamophobia, Christianophobia and antisemitism, is a threat to social cohesion, not just to those racial and ethnic groups that are their direct target;
11. *Recalls* that any legislative or constitutional measures adopted with a view to countering extremist political parties, movements, ideologies and groups of a racist or xenophobic character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups and similar extremist ideological movements, should be in conformity with the relevant international human rights obligations, in particular articles 4 and 5 of the Convention and articles 19 to 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
12. *Encourages* States to develop and implement national action plans for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, with a view to, inter alia, monitoring closely the phenomenon of Nazism, neo-Nazism and Holocaust denial, such as commemorative celebration of the Nazi regime, its allies and related organizations;
13. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure that their legislation is in accordance with their obligations under the Convention, including those under article 4;

²⁸³ [A/79/195](#).

14. *Stresses* that the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association are important in supporting the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance worldwide;

15. *Emphasizes once more* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur that “any commemorative celebration of the Nazi regime, its allies and related organizations, whether official or unofficial, should be prohibited” by States,²⁸⁴ also emphasizes that such manifestations do injustice to the memory of the countless victims of the Second World War and negatively influence children and young people, and stresses in this regard that it is important that States take measures, in accordance with international human rights law, to counteract any celebration of the Nazi SS organization and all its integral parts, including the Waffen SS, and that failure by States to effectively address such practices is incompatible with the obligations of States Members of the United Nations under its Charter;

16. *Expresses deep concern* about increased frequency of attempts and activities intended to desecrate or demolish monuments erected in remembrance of those who fought against Nazism during the Second World War, as well as to unlawfully exhume or remove the remains of such persons, and in this regard urges States to fully comply with their relevant obligations, inter alia, under article 34 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949;²⁸⁵

17. *Firmly condemns* incidents that glorify and promote Nazism, such as acts involving pro-Nazi graffiti and paintings, including on monuments dedicated to victims of the Second World War;

18. *Welcomes* efforts by Member States to preserve historical truth, including through constructing and preserving monuments and memorials dedicated to those who fought in the ranks of the anti-Hitler coalition;

19. *Expresses alarm* over the use by extremist groups, including neo-Nazi groups, and individuals espousing ideologies of hatred, of information technologies, the Internet and social media to recruit new members, especially targeting children and young people, and to disseminate and to amplify their hate-filled messages, while recognizing that the Internet can also be used to counteract these groups and their activities;

20. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate measures to address the new and emerging threats posed by the rise in terrorist attacks incited by racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief;

21. *Notes with concern* the significant number of racist incidents worldwide, including the rise of skinhead groups, which have been responsible for many of these incidents, as well as the resurgence of racist and xenophobic violence targeting, inter alia, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, or on any other grounds, including arson attacks on houses and vandalization of and violence in schools and places of worship and cemeteries;

22. *Reaffirms* that such acts may, in certain circumstances, be qualified as falling within the scope of the Convention, that they may not be justifiable as exercises of freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association and freedom of expression and that they will often fall within the scope of article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and may be subject to certain restrictions, as set out in articles 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant;

23. *Encourages* States to take appropriate concrete measures, including legislative and educational ones, in accordance with their international human rights obligations, in order to prevent revisionism in respect of the Second World War and the denial of the crimes against humanity and war crimes committed during the Second World War;

24. *Calls upon* States to take active measures to ensure that education systems develop the necessary content to provide accurate accounts of history, as well as promote tolerance and other international human rights principles;

25. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur that education that seeks to undercut the racist effects of nationalist populism should include accurate and representative accounts of national history that give voice to racial and ethnic diversity and that expose the untruths of those who attempt to write ethnic groups out of national histories and identities in order to sustain ethnonationalist myths of racially or ethnically “pure” nations;²⁸⁶

²⁸⁴ A/72/291, para. 79.

²⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

²⁸⁶ A/73/305 and A/73/305/Corr.1, para. 56.

26. *Condemns without reservation* any denial of or attempt to deny the Holocaust, as well as any manifestation of religious intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities, on the basis of ethnic origin or religious belief;

27. *Affirms its deep commitment* to the duty of remembrance, and welcomes the call of the Special Rapporteur for the active preservation of those Holocaust sites that served as Nazi death camps, concentration and forced labour camps and prisons, as well as his encouragement to States to take measures, including legislative, law enforcement and educational measures, to put an end to all forms of Holocaust denial;²⁸⁷

28. *Recalls* the conclusions of the Special Rapporteur that revisionism and attempts to falsify history may, in certain circumstances, fall under the prohibition of hate speech under article 4 (a) of the Convention, which States are required to declare as offences punishable by law,²⁸⁸ and that neo-Nazi recruitment attempting to mainstream extreme ideologies or racial, ethnic or religious hatred and intolerance may fall under article 4 (b) of the Convention;

29. *Calls upon* States to continue to take all appropriate measures aimed at preventing and countering hate speech, including on the Internet, and incitement to violence against persons in vulnerable situations, including the organization of meetings and violent protests, fundraising and engagement in other activities;

30. *Expresses serious concern* regarding attempts to prohibit, at the legislative level, symbols associated in States with the victory over Nazism;

31. *Expresses deep concern* about attempts at commercial advertising aimed at exploiting the sufferings of the victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the Second World War by the Nazi regime;

32. *Stresses* the need to respect the memory and that the practices described above do injustice to the memory of the countless victims of crimes against humanity committed in the Second World War, in particular those committed by the SS organization and by those who fought against the anti-Hitler coalition and collaborated with the Nazi movement, and may negatively influence children and young people, and that failure by States to effectively address such practices is incompatible with the obligations of States Members of the United Nations under its Charter, including those related to the purposes and principles of the Organization;

33. *Also stresses* that all such practices may fuel contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, antisemitism, discrimination based on religion or belief, including Islamophobia and Christianophobia, xenophobia and related intolerance and contribute to the spread and multiplication of various extremist political parties, movements and groups of a racist or xenophobic character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and in this regard calls for increased vigilance;

34. *Expresses concern* that the human rights and democratic challenges posed by extremist political parties, movements and groups are universal and no country is immune to them;

35. *Emphasizes* the need to take appropriate measures necessary to counter the practices described above, and calls upon States and all other stakeholders to take more effective measures, while fully respecting international human rights law, to prevent, counter and combat those phenomena and extremist movements of a racist or xenophobic character, which pose a real threat to democratic values, and to increase their vigilance and be proactive in strengthening their efforts to recognize and effectively address those challenges;

36. *Underlines* the importance of reliable disaggregated data and statistics on racist and xenophobic crimes for identifying the types of offences committed, the profiles of victims and of perpetrators and whether the latter are affiliated with extremist movements or groups, thus enhancing better understanding of the phenomenon, identifying effective measures to address such racist and xenophobic crimes and assessing the impact of these measures, and recalls in this regard the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁸⁹ on data, monitoring and accountability, including collecting data disaggregated by characteristics relevant in national contexts;

37. *Encourages* States to adopt further measures to support training for the police and other law enforcement bodies on the ideologies of extremist political parties, movements and groups the advocacy of which constitutes

²⁸⁷ A/72/291, para. 91.

²⁸⁸ A/HRC/38/53, para. 15.

²⁸⁹ Resolution 70/1.

incitement to racist and xenophobic violence, to strengthen their capacity to address racist and xenophobic crimes and prevent racial profiling practices, to fulfil their responsibility for bringing to justice the perpetrators of such crimes and to combat impunity;

38. *Expresses deep concern* about the increased number of seats occupied by representatives of extremist parties of a racist or xenophobic character in a number of national and local parliaments, and emphasizes in this regard the need for all democratic political parties to base their programmes and activities on respect for human rights and freedoms, democracy, the rule of law and good governance and to condemn all messages disseminating ideas that are based on racial superiority or hatred and that have the objective of fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

39. *Recalls* the concern of the Special Rapporteur regarding the resurgence of neo-Nazism in contemporary times and growing support for and acceptance of neo-Nazism and related ideology in an increasing number of countries;²⁹⁰

40. *Notes with appreciation*, in this regard, the call of the Special Rapporteur upon political leaders and parties to strongly condemn incitement to racial discrimination or xenophobia, to promote tolerance and respect and to refrain from forming coalitions with extremist parties of a racist or xenophobic character;²⁹¹

41. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur to continue to take steps through national legislation, in accordance with international human rights law, aimed at preventing hate speech and incitement to violence, to withdraw support – financial and otherwise – from political parties and other organizations that engage in neo-Nazi or other hate speech and to take steps to dismantle responsible organizations where such hate speech aims, or can reasonably be expected, to incite violence;²⁹²

42. *Encourages* States to improve diversity within law enforcement agencies, and urges them to take all appropriate measures to facilitate the filing of complaints about and to impose appropriate sanctions against those within the public service found to have committed racially motivated violence or to have used hate speech;

43. *Expresses deep concern* about the increase in reported cases of racism, antisemitism, discrimination based on religion, belief or origin, including Islamophobic, Arabophobic, Afrophobic and xenophobic manifestations during sports events, including those committed by extremist groups of a racist or xenophobic character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and calls upon States, international organizations, sports federations and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen measures to address such incidents, while also welcoming the steps that many States and sports federations, clubs and fan groups have taken to eliminate racism at sporting events, including through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which require human understanding, tolerance, inclusion, fair play and solidarity;

44. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur to introduce into national criminal law a provision according to which committing an offence with racist or xenophobic motivations or aims constitutes an aggravating circumstance, allowing for enhanced penalties;²⁹³ and encourages those States whose legislation does not contain such provisions to consider that recommendation;

45. *Notes* measures taken by States to prevent discrimination against, in particular but not limited to, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, people of African descent, Roma, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, and to ensure their integration into society, urges States to ensure the full and effective implementation of legal, policy and institutional measures protecting these individuals and groups, including women and girls, and recommends that States effectively guarantee to everyone, without discrimination of any kind, their human rights, including those related to safety and security, access to justice, adequate reparation and appropriate information about their rights, and pursue prosecution and adequate punishment, as appropriate, of those responsible for racist and xenophobic crimes against them, including the possibility of seeking reparation or satisfaction for damages suffered as a result of such crimes;

²⁹⁰ A/HRC/38/53, para. 16.

²⁹¹ A/72/291, para. 83.

²⁹² A/HRC/38/53, para. 35 (c).

²⁹³ A/69/334, para. 81.

46. *Calls upon* States to increase awareness about available national and other remedies for human rights violations based on racial discrimination and racism;

47. *Underlines* that the roots of extremism are multifaceted and must be addressed through adequate measures such as education, awareness-raising and the promotion of dialogue, and in this regard recommends the increase of measures to raise awareness among young people of the dangers of the ideologies and activities of extremist political parties, movements and groups;

48. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, the particular importance of all forms of education, including human rights education, as a complement to legislative measures, and calls upon States to continue to invest in education, in both conventional and non-conventional curricula, inter alia, in order to transform attitudes and counteract ideas of racial hierarchies and superiority, and counter their negative influence, and to promote the values of non-discrimination, equality and respect for all, as outlined by the Special Rapporteur;

49. *Recognizes* the paramount role of education in promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially in promoting the principles of tolerance, non-discrimination, inclusion and respect for ethnic, religious and cultural diversity and preventing the spread of extremist racist and xenophobic movements and ideas;

50. *Strongly condemns* the use in educational settings of educational material and rhetoric that promulgate racism, discrimination, hatred and violence on the basis of ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief;

51. *Emphasizes* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur presented at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in which he emphasized the importance of history classes in teaching the dramatic events and human suffering which arose out of the adoption of ideologies such as Nazism and Fascism;²⁹⁴

52. *Stresses* the importance of other positive measures and initiatives aimed at bringing communities together and providing them with space for genuine dialogue, such as round tables, working groups and seminars, including training seminars for State agents and media professionals, as well as awareness-raising activities, especially those initiated by civil society representatives, which require continued State support;

53. *Underlines* the positive role that relevant United Nations entities and programmes, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, can play in the aforementioned areas;

54. *Reaffirms* article 4 of the Convention, according to which States parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention, inter alia:

(a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, and incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;

(b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;

(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination;

55. *Also reaffirms* that, as underlined in paragraph 13 of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence should be prohibited by law, that all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, or incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts, shall be declared offences

²⁹⁴ A/64/295, para. 104.

punishable by law, in accordance with the international obligations of States, and that these prohibitions are consistent with freedom of opinion and expression;

56. *Recalls* the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, which sets out strategic guidance for the United Nations system to address hate speech at the national and global levels;

57. *Recognizes* the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, including through the Internet, can play in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

58. *Calls upon* States to strengthen freedom of expression, which can play a crucial role in promoting democracy and combating racist and xenophobic ideologies based on racial superiority;

59. *Also calls upon* States, which have the primary responsibility to counter discrimination and hate speech, and all relevant actors, including political and religious leaders, to promote inclusion and unity in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and to prevent, speak out and take strong action against racism, xenophobia, hate speech, violence, discrimination and stigmatization;

60. *Expresses concern* about the increased use of digital technologies to promote and disseminate racism, racial hatred, xenophobia, racial discrimination and related intolerance, and in this regard calls upon States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to counter the dissemination of the above-mentioned ideas while respecting their obligations under articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant, which guarantee the right to freedom of expression and outline the grounds on which the exercise of this right can be legitimately restricted;

61. *Recognizes* the need to promote the use of new information and communications technologies, including the Internet, to contribute to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

62. *Also recognizes* the positive role that the media can play in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, promoting a culture of tolerance and inclusion and representing the diversity of a multicultural society;

63. *Encourages* States, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to use all opportunities, including those provided by the Internet and social media, to counter, in accordance with international human rights law, the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and to promote the values of equality, non-discrimination, diversity and democracy;

64. *Encourages* national human rights institutions, where they exist, to develop appropriate programmes to promote tolerance, inclusion and respect for all and to collect relevant information in this regard;

65. *Notes* the importance of strengthening cooperation at the regional and international levels with the aim of countering all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular regarding issues raised in the present resolution;

66. *Stresses* the importance of cooperating closely with civil society and international and regional human rights mechanisms in order to counter effectively all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as extremist political parties, movements and groups, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and other similar extremist ideological movements that incite racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

67. *Recalls* the request of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2005/5, that the Special Rapporteur continue to reflect on this issue, make relevant recommendations in future reports and seek and take into account in this regard the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations;

68. *Invites* States to consider including in their reports for the universal periodic review and their reports to relevant treaty bodies information on the steps taken to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including with the aim of implementing the provisions of the present resolution;

69. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-ninth session, reports on the implementation of the present resolution, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to pay specific attention to paragraphs 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 28, 29, 30, 48 and 50 above, based on the views collected in accordance with the request of the Commission, as recalled in paragraph 66 above;

70. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and non-governmental organizations that have submitted information to the Special Rapporteur in the course of the preparation of her report to the General Assembly;

71. *Encourages* States and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur, including by providing information on developments with regard to the issues raised in the present resolution in order to contribute to the preparation of future reports to the General Assembly;

72. *Stresses* that such information is important for the sharing of experiences and best practices in the fight against extremist political parties, movements and groups, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and other extremist ideological movements that incite racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

73. *Encourages* Governments to invest more resources in building and sharing knowledge on successful positive measures to prevent and counter racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in addition to sanctioning any violations, including by providing remedies to victims of violations, as appropriate;

74. *Encourages* Governments, non-governmental organizations and relevant actors to disseminate, as widely as possible, information regarding the contents of and the principles outlined in the present resolution, including through the media, but not limited to it;

75. *Decides* to remain seized of the issue.

RESOLUTION 79/161

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 129 to 21, with 35 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/456, para. 31)²⁹⁵

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Slovakia, Spain, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

79/161. A global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference,²⁹⁶ in particular its resolutions 66/144 of 19 December 2011, 67/155 of 20 December 2012, 76/226 of 24 December 2021, 77/205 of 15 December 2022 and

²⁹⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by the Russian Federation, and Uganda (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

²⁹⁶ See A/CONF.189/12 and A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1, chap. I.

78/234 of 22 December 2023, as well as its resolutions 75/314 of 2 August 2021 and 76/1 of 22 September 2021, and in this regard underlining the imperative need for their full and effective implementation,

Recalling also the suffering of the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and the need to honour their memory,

Recognizing that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as apartheid, have deep negative impacts on the enjoyment of human rights, and therefore require a united and comprehensive response from States,

Recognizing also that apartheid and genocide in terms of international law constitute crimes against humanity and are major sources and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and acknowledging the untold evil and suffering caused by these acts and affirming that wherever and whenever they occurred, they must be condemned and their recurrence prevented;

Calling upon States to honour the memory of victims of the historical injustices of slavery, the slave trade, including the transatlantic slave trade, colonialism and apartheid,

Stressing that the outcome of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance has the same status as the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions in the human rights and social fields, and that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action remains a solid basis and the only instructive outcome of the World Conference, which prescribes comprehensive measures for combating all the scourges of racism and adequate remedies for victims, and noting with concern the lack of effective implementation thereof,

Underlining the need to promote tolerance, inclusion, equity and respect for diversity and the need to seek common ground among and within civilizations in order to address common challenges to humanity that threaten shared values, universal human rights and the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through cooperation, partnership and inclusion,

Reiterating that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and have the potential to contribute constructively to the development and well-being of their societies, and that any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous and must be rejected, together with theories that attempt to determine the existence of separate human races,

Stressing in this respect the need to also address negative stereotypes, stigmatization and the assigning of identity based on race as essential in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Expressing deep concern at emerging obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief²⁹⁷ and at instances of intolerance, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons based on religion or belief, inter alia, the increasing number of related acts of violence, and recalling that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action calls upon States, in opposing all forms of racism, to recognize the need to counter antisemitism, anti-Arabism and Islamophobia worldwide,

Alarmed at the global rise in hate speech, constituting incitement to racial discrimination, hostility and violence, stressing the importance of addressing it, in accordance with international law, and in this regard welcoming the observance of 18 June as the International Day for Countering Hate Speech,²⁹⁸

Alarmed also at the spread in many parts of the world of various racist extremist movements based on ideologies that seek to promote nationalist, right-wing agendas and racial superiority, and stressing that these practices fuel racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Condemning political platforms and organizations based on racism, xenophobia or doctrines of racial superiority and related discrimination, and legislation and practices based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as incompatible with democracy and transparent and accountable governance,

²⁹⁷ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 18 (see resolution 217 A (III)).

²⁹⁸ Resolution 75/309.

Acknowledging the linkage and complementarity of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with the long-term construction of a democratic, non-discriminatory and multicultural society based on the recognition, respect and promotion of cultural, ethnic and religious diversity,

Deploring the ongoing and resurgent scourges of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in many regions of the world, often targeting migrants and refugees, as well as people of African descent, expressing concern that some political leaders and parties have supported such an environment, and in this context expressing its support for migrants and refugees in the context of the severe discrimination that they may face,

Recognizing that victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular women and girls and persons with disabilities, may experience multiple forms of discrimination, including on ethnic, religious and linguistic grounds, which violates their human rights, and reaffirming the need for comprehensive measures to address these challenges,

Reaffirming the necessity of eliminating racial discrimination against migrants, including migrant workers, in relation to issues such as employment, social services, including education and health, and access to justice, and that their treatment must be in accordance with international human rights instruments and free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Deploring the recent incidents of excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers against peaceful demonstrators defending the rights of Africans and of people of African descent, and recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 44/20 of 17 July 2020,²⁹⁹ 47/21 of 13 July 2021,³⁰⁰ 48/18 of 11 October 2021,³⁰¹ 51/32 of 7 October 2022,³⁰² 54/27 of 12 October 2023³⁰³ and 57/25 of 10 October 2024,³⁰⁴

Stressing that law enforcement officials, in the performance of their duties, shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons,

Recognizing the multiple and aggravated forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which may exacerbate individuals' experiences with police violence,

Expressing concern at the disruption to economies and societies caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and its negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights around the world, disproportionately affecting certain individuals, including those facing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which the pandemic has highlighted and exposed, including underlying deep and long-standing structural inequalities and fundamental problems in various areas of social, economic, civil and political life, and its exacerbation of existing inequalities within our societies and regretting that, in that context, persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and to other groups, including Asians and people of Asian descent, especially women and girls, have been victims of racist violence, threats of violence, discrimination and stigmatization,

Recalling that systemic and structural racism and racial discrimination further exacerbate inequality in access to healthcare and treatment, leading to racial disparities in health outcomes and a higher rate of mortality and morbidity among individuals and groups facing racial discrimination,

Recalling also the three Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination previously declared by the General Assembly, and regretting that the Programmes of Action for those Decades were not fully implemented and that their objectives have yet to be attained,

Underlining the intensity, magnitude and organized nature of slavery and the slave trade, including the transatlantic slave trade, and the associated historical injustices, as well as the untold suffering caused by colonialism and apartheid, and that Africans and people of African descent, Asians and people of Asian descent and Indigenous Peoples continue to be victims, and acknowledging that the ongoing effects must be remedied,

²⁹⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

³⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

³⁰¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 53A (A/76/53/Add.1)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

³⁰² *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/77/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

³⁰³ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

³⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/79/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions [43/1](#) of 19 June 2020³⁰⁵ and [47/21](#), and recalling also the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers and the annex thereto, entitled “Four-point Agenda towards Transformative Change for Racial Justice and Equality”, submitted pursuant to resolution [43/1](#),³⁰⁶

Welcoming the establishment of an international independent expert mechanism, comprising three experts with law enforcement and human rights expertise, aimed at furthering transformative change for racial justice and equality in the context of law enforcement globally, especially where relating to the legacies of colonialism and the transatlantic slave trade in enslaved Africans, to investigate the responses of Governments to peaceful anti-racism protests and all violations of international human rights law and to contribute to accountability and redress for victims,

Acknowledging the efforts and initiatives undertaken by States to prohibit racial discrimination and racial segregation and to engender the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights,

Emphasizing that, despite efforts in this regard, millions of human beings continue to be victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their contemporary forms and manifestations, some of which manifest in violent forms,

Underlining the primacy of the political will, international cooperation and adequate funding at the national, regional and international levels needed to address all forms and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance for the successful implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Welcoming the efforts made by civil society in support of the follow-up mechanisms in the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling its resolution [2142 \(XXI\)](#) of 26 October 1966, in which it proclaimed 21 March as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also its resolution [62/122](#) of 17 December 2007, in which it designated 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade,

Recalling further, in the above context, the erection of the permanent memorial for the victims of slavery and the slave trade, including the transatlantic slave trade, the *Ark of Return*, based on the theme “Acknowledge the tragedy, consider the legacy, lest we forget”,

Recalling its resolution [78/323](#) of 13 August 2024, in which it proclaimed 25 July as the International Day of Women and Girls of African Descent and recognized the significant contribution of all women and girls of African descent to the development of societies and the importance of ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation and decision-making of women of African descent in all aspects of society,

Welcoming the call upon all the former colonial Powers for reparations, consistent with paragraphs 157 and 158 of the Durban Programme of Action, to redress the historical injustices of slavery and the slave trade, including the transatlantic slave trade,

Recognizing and affirming that the global fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and all their abhorrent and contemporary forms and manifestations is a matter of priority for the international community,

I

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

1. *Reaffirms* the paramount importance of universal adherence to and the full and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³⁰⁷ adopted by the

³⁰⁵ Ibid., *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

³⁰⁶ [A/HRC/47/53](#).

³⁰⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

General Assembly in its resolution [2106 A \(XX\)](#) of 21 December 1965, in addressing the scourges of racism and racial discrimination;

2. *Welcomes* the upcoming sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in 2025;

3. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to accede to and/or ratify the Convention, and States parties to consider making the declaration under article 14 of the Convention;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so, and consistent with paragraph 75 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, to consider withdrawing their reservations to article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. *Underlines*, in the above context, that the provisions of the Convention do not respond effectively to contemporary manifestations of racial discrimination, in particular in relation to xenophobia and related intolerance, which is recognized as the rationale behind the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in 2001;

6. *Takes note* of the acknowledgement by the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary structures of the existence of both procedural and substantive gaps in the Convention, which must be filled as a matter of urgency, necessity and priority;

7. *Welcomes* the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which, at its tenth session, commenced discussions on the elaboration of a draft additional protocol to the Convention to fill existing gaps through the development of new normative standards aimed at combating all forms of contemporary and resurgent scourges of racism;

8. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution [34/36](#) of 24 March 2017,³⁰⁸ in which the Council requested the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee to ensure the commencement of the negotiations on the draft additional protocol to the Convention criminalizing acts of a racist and xenophobic nature during the tenth session of the Ad Hoc Committee, and takes note of the report on the fourteenth session of the Committee³⁰⁹ in this regard;

9. *Decides* that the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee may request that the annual session of the Ad Hoc Committee be split into two full one-week segments;

10. *Requests* the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee to present a progress report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and carry out consultations with New York-based delegations and stakeholders in order to continue progress in the elaboration of complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

II

International Decade for People of African Descent

11. *Recalls* the proclamation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, as contained in its resolution [68/237](#) of 23 December 2013, and the celebratory launch of the Decade on 10 December 2014;

12. *Also recalls* the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, as adopted in its resolution [69/16](#) of 18 November 2014;

13. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, through its resolution [75/314](#) of 2 August 2021, which determines its mandate and composition, as a consultative mechanism for people of African descent and other relevant stakeholders and as a platform for improving the safety and quality of life and livelihoods of people of African descent, as well as an advisory body to the Human Rights Council;

14. *Also welcomes* the convening of the first three sessions of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent and the large participation of civil society and people of African descent from around the world;

³⁰⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/72/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

³⁰⁹ [A/HRC/57/69](#).

15. *Notes with concern* the limited resources available in support of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent;
16. *Encourages* further enhancement of the operational and programmatic support provided to the Permanent Forum secretariat, in particular to fully support the mandate of the Permanent Forum, including in the logistical organization of the annual session;
17. *Recalls* its decision in its resolution [75/314](#) on the establishment of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent that, after four annual sessions of the Permanent Forum, an evaluation of its modalities shall be carried out by the General Assembly on the basis of an evaluation made by the Human Rights Council in the light of the experience gained;
18. *Takes note* of the status report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on the elaboration of the draft United Nations declaration on the respect, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of people of African descent;³¹⁰
19. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Working Group to continue to devote at least half of its annual session to the elaboration of a draft United Nations declaration on the promotion and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent, and also requests the Intergovernmental Working Group to present a status report on the elaboration of the draft declaration to be considered by the General Assembly at its eightieth session;³¹¹
20. *Invites* the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent and the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, in accordance with their respective mandates, to contribute to the elaboration of a draft United Nations declaration on the promotion and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent;
21. *Recalls* the programme of activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent as an instructive framework in which all the initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life of people of African descent are anchored, and regretting that the programme of activities for the Decade was not fully implemented in relation to recognition, justice and development;
22. *Welcomes* the convening of a high-level international event marking the closure of the Decade in 2024 and the final assessment of the Decade;
23. *Acknowledges and profoundly regrets* the untold suffering and evils inflicted on millions of men and women and children as a result of slavery, the slave trade, the transatlantic slave trade, colonialism, apartheid, genocide and past tragedies, noting that some States have taken the initiative to apologize and have paid reparations, where appropriate, for grave and massive violations committed, further calls upon those that have not yet expressed remorse or presented apologies to find some way to contribute to the restoration of the dignity of victims, and calls upon all the relevant States that have not already done so to dispense reparatory justice, contributing to the development and recognition of the dignity of the affected States and their people;
24. *Urges* Member States and the international community to honour the memory of the victims of these past tragedies by considering a structural and comprehensive approach to restore the dignity of the victims, and calls upon these States to take appropriate and effective measures to halt and reverse the lasting consequences of those practices, including the persistent structures and inequalities of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
25. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent,³¹² invites the Human Rights Council, through the Chair of the Working Group, to continue to submit a report on the work of the Working Group to the General Assembly, and in this regard invites the Chair of the Working Group to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly under the item entitled “Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance” at its eightieth session;
26. *Takes note with appreciation* of the proclamation of 31 August as the International Day for People of African Descent, and invites all Member States, all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, the private sector and academia, as well as civil society, to observe the

³¹⁰ [A/79/304](#).

³¹¹ See resolution [69/16](#).

³¹² [A/79/278](#).

International Day for People of African Descent in an appropriate manner, in accordance with its resolution [75/170](#) of 16 December 2020;

27. *Stresses* that everyone, including people and communities of African descent, should be able to participate in an inclusive manner and guide the design and implementation of processes that contribute to halting, reversing and repairing the lasting consequences and ongoing manifestations of systemic racism, and notably acknowledges the important role that young people have played and should continue to play in these processes;

28. *Encourages* States to examine the extent and impact of systemic racism and to adopt effective legal, policy and institutional measures that address racism beyond a summation of individualized acts, recommends that progress be measured according to indicators grounded in impact rather than intent, and further calls for the recognition of the impact of racial discrimination and inequality experienced by children and youth of African descent in all areas of life, including the administration of justice, law enforcement, education, health, family life and development;³¹³

29. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat to continue awareness-raising efforts and public information campaigns in support of the International Decade for People of African Descent through the use of social networks and digital media, including the wide distribution of user-friendly, concise and accessible versions of material in this regard;

III

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandates of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, the Group of Independent Eminent Experts on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards and the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, and in this regard to ensure the participation of experts in each session of those follow-up mechanisms in order to provide advice on the specific issues under discussion and assist the mechanisms in their deliberations and the adoption of action-oriented recommendations in relation to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action;

31. *Proposes* that particular attention be given by all relevant actors to enhancing the contribution of the treaty bodies monitoring the implementation of the core human rights conventions to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through a systemic approach leading to more intensive cooperation among them;

32. *Stresses* the importance of consolidating all efforts aimed at combating racism under a single anti-racial discrimination unit, including on the issues of racial equality and justice;

IV

Group of Independent Eminent Experts on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

33. *Welcomes* the report of the Group of Independent Eminent Experts on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on its ninth and tenth sessions,³¹⁴ and in this regard notes the holding of the ninth and tenth sessions, from 14 to 18 August 2023 and 17 to 20 June 2024, respectively;

34. *Recalls* its resolution [77/205](#) and the recommendations contained therein with regard to the Group of Independent Eminent Experts, and requests the Secretary-General to appoint the five Eminent Experts, one from each region, from among candidates proposed by the President of the Human Rights Council, after consultation with the regional groups, in line with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;³¹⁵

³¹³ See [A/77/294](#).

³¹⁴ See [A/79/306](#).

³¹⁵ [A/CONF.189/12](#), para. 191 (b).

35. *Invites* the five regional groups to nominate candidates for appointment to the Group of Independent Eminent Experts, as requested by the Human Rights Council in its resolution [51/32](#) and by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/205](#), thereby ensuring that the Group can fulfil its mandate;

V

Trust fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

36. *Recalls* the establishment by the Secretary-General, in 1973, of the trust fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as a funding mechanism that has been utilized for the implementation of the activities of the three Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination declared by the General Assembly, and in this regard appreciates the fact that the trust fund has also been utilized for the subsequent programmes and operational activities transcending the three Decades;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in his report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, a section outlining the progress in the implementation of paragraph 18 of its resolution [68/151](#) of 18 December 2013 regarding the revitalization of the trust fund for the purpose of ensuring the successful implementation of the activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent and enhancing the effectiveness of the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

38. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals, as well as other donors in a position to do so, to contribute generously to the trust fund, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

VI

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

39. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,³¹⁶ and encourages the Special Rapporteur, within her mandate, to continue to focus on the issues of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and incitement to hatred, which impede peaceful coexistence and harmony within societies, and to submit reports in this regard to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly;

40. *Reiterates its previous requests* to the Special Rapporteur to consider examining national models of mechanisms that measure racial equality and their value added in the eradication of racial discrimination and to report on such challenges, successes and best practices in her next report, and expresses concern at the lack of progress in this regard;

VII

Commemoration of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

41. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption of a political declaration aimed at mobilizing political will at the national, regional and international levels for the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its follow-up processes during a one day high-level meeting of the General Assembly, on 22 September 2021, commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, under the theme “Reparations, racial justice and equality for people of African descent”,³¹⁷

42. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of increasing public support for the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the participation of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in its realization, and requests the United Nations system to strengthen its awareness-raising campaigns to increase the visibility of the

³¹⁶ [A/79/316](#).

³¹⁷ Political declaration entitled “United against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance” (resolution [76/1](#)).

message of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, its follow-up mechanisms and the work of the United Nations in the fight against racism;³¹⁸

43. *Invites* Member States, United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders to organize and support various high-visibility initiatives, aimed at effectively increasing awareness at all levels, to commemorate the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

44. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to commence preparations for the high-level event, to be held in 2026, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, including public outreach for the commemoration, and to submit a comprehensive report and a road map for the implementation of the holding of the commemorative event to the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session and the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a programme of outreach, with the involvement of Member States and United Nations funds and programmes, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to appropriately commemorate the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

46. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations system to intensify efforts to widely distribute copies of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and encourages efforts to ensure its translation and wide dissemination;

47. *Expresses its appreciation* for the continuing work of the mechanisms mandated to follow up on the World Conference and the Durban Review Conference;

VIII

Follow-up and implementation activities

48. *Acknowledges* the guidance and leadership role of the Human Rights Council, and encourages it to continue to oversee the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome documents of the Durban Review Conferences;

49. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide the Human Rights Council with all the support necessary for it to achieve its objectives in this regard;

50. *Welcomes* the further consideration by the Human Rights Council, at its fifty-seventh session, of the question of a multi-year programme of activities to provide for the renewed and strengthened outreach activities needed to inform and mobilize the global public in support of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to strengthen awareness of the contribution that they have made in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in consultation with Member States, national human rights institutions, relevant civil society organizations and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;

51. *Also welcomes* the commemorative event held on 21 March 2024 to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

52. *Takes note with appreciation* of the commemorative plenary meeting of the General Assembly held on 25 March 2024 to mark the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, on the theme “Creating global freedom: countering racism with justice in societies and among nations”;

53. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

54. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Human Rights Council to continue to convene annual commemorative meetings of the Assembly and the Council during the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, with the appropriate focus and themes, and in this context encourages the participation of Member States, eminent personalities active in the struggle against racial

³¹⁸ See Human Rights Council resolution [57/25](#); see also [A/79/306](#).

discrimination, and civil society organizations in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly and the Council, respectively;

55. *Decides* to remain seized of this priority matter at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance”.

RESOLUTION 79/162

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 126 to 53, with 6 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/457, para. 32)³¹⁹

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Kiribati, Mexico, Palau, Paraguay, Switzerland, Tonga

79/162. Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 78/191 of 19 December 2023, and Human Rights Council resolutions on the subject, including resolution 57/8 of 9 October 2024,³²⁰ as well as all resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in this regard,

Recalling also all of its relevant resolutions, in which, inter alia, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit or use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling further the relevant resolutions and international instruments adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity, inter alia, the Organization of African Unity Convention for the elimination of mercenarism in Africa,³²¹ as well as by the African Union,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, the territorial integrity of States, the self-determination of peoples, the non-use of force or of the threat of use of force in international relations and non-interference in affairs within the domestic jurisdiction of States,

³¹⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

³²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/79/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

³²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1490, No. 25573.

Reaffirming also that, by virtue of the principle of self-determination, all peoples have the right freely to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,³²²

Acknowledging with appreciation the work and contributions of the open-ended intergovernmental working group established by the Human Rights Council with the mandate of considering the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework, including the option of elaborating a legally binding instrument on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies,

Alarmed and concerned at the danger that the activities of mercenaries constitute to peace and security in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of armed conflict, and about the threat they pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of the affected countries,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the negative effects on the policies and economies of affected countries resulting from international criminal mercenary activities,

Convinced that, notwithstanding the way in which mercenaries or mercenary-related activities are used or the form that they take to acquire some semblance of legitimacy, they are a threat to peace, security and the self-determination of peoples and an obstacle to the enjoyment of all human rights by peoples,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the latest report of the Working Group of the Human Rights Council on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination;³²³

2. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing, protection and training are causes for grave concern to all States and that they violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Recognizes* that armed conflict, terrorism, arms trafficking and covert operations by third Powers encourage, inter alia, the demand for mercenaries on the global market;

4. *Urges*, once again, all States to take the steps necessary and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to take legislative measures to ensure that their territories and other territories under their control are not used for, and that their nationals do not take part in, the recruitment, assembly, financing, training, protection or transit of mercenaries for the planning of activities designed to impede the right of peoples to self-determination, to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State or to dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in accordance with the right of peoples to self-determination;

5. *Requests* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against any kind of recruitment, training, hiring or financing of mercenaries by private companies offering international military consultancy and security services, and to impose a specific ban on such companies intervening in armed conflicts or actions to destabilize constitutional regimes;

6. *Encourages* States that import military assistance or consultancy and security services provided by private companies to establish national regulatory mechanisms for registering and licensing those companies in order to ensure that the imported services provided by those private companies neither impede the enjoyment of human rights nor violate human rights in the recipient country;

³²² Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

³²³ A/79/305.

7. *Emphasizes its utmost concern* about the impact of the activities of private military and security companies on the enjoyment of human rights, in particular when operating in armed conflicts, and notes that private military and security companies and their personnel are rarely held accountable for violations of human rights;
8. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;³²⁴
9. *Welcomes* the cooperation extended by those countries that have received a visit by the Working Group on the use of mercenaries since the establishment of its mandate and the adoption by some States of national legislation that restricts the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries;
10. *Condemns* recent mercenary activities in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict, and the threat they pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of those countries and the exercise of the right of their peoples to self-determination, and stresses the importance for the Working Group on the use of mercenaries of looking into sources and root causes, as well as the political motivations of mercenaries and for mercenary-related activities;
11. *Calls upon* States to investigate the possibility of mercenary involvement whenever and wherever criminal acts of a terrorist nature occur and to bring to trial those found responsible or to consider their extradition, if so requested, in accordance with national law and applicable bilateral or international treaties;
12. *Condemns* any form of impunity granted to perpetrators of mercenary activities and to those responsible for the use, recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to bring them, without distinction, to justice;
13. *Calls upon* Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate with and assist the judicial prosecution of those accused of mercenary activities in transparent, open and fair trials;
14. *Requests* the Working Group on the use of mercenaries and other experts to continue their participation, including by submitting contributions, in other subsidiary bodies of the Human Rights Council considering issues related to the use of mercenaries and mercenary-related activities in all their forms and manifestations, including private military and security companies;
15. *Requests* the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to continue its work with respect to the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, taking into account the proposal for a new legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination in his report submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session³²⁵ and the evolving phenomenon of mercenaries and its related forms;
16. *Also requests* the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to continue to study and identify sources and causes, emerging issues, manifestations and trends regarding mercenaries or mercenary-related activities and private military and security companies and their impact on human rights, particularly on the right of peoples to self-determination;
17. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of the activities of mercenaries on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by those activities;
18. *Recommends* that all Member States, including those confronted with the phenomenon of private military and security companies, as contracting States, States of operations, home States or States whose nationals are employed to work for a private military and security company, contribute to the work of the open-ended intergovernmental working group, taking into account the initial work done by the Working Group on the use of mercenaries;

³²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2163, No. 37789.

³²⁵ See [E/CN.4/2004/15](#), para. 47.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

19. *Urges* all States to cooperate fully with the Working Group on the use of mercenaries in the fulfilment of its mandate;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide the Working Group on the use of mercenaries with all the assistance and support necessary for the fulfilment of its mandate, both professional and financial, including through the promotion of cooperation between the Working Group and other components of the United Nations system that deal with countering mercenary-related activities, in order to meet the demands of its current and future activities;

21. *Requests* the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the implementation of the present resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the General Assembly at its eightieth session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination;

22. *Decides* to consider the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Right of peoples to self-determination”.

RESOLUTION 79/163

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 172 to 7, with 8 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/457, para. 32)³²⁶

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, United States of America

Abstaining: Ecuador, Kiribati, Liberia, Palau, Panama, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu

³²⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt (on behalf of the States that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024), Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

79/163. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,³²⁷ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³²⁸ the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³²⁹ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,³³⁰

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 19 July 2024 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences arising from Israel’s policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and from the illegality of Israel’s continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,³³¹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative³³² and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,³³³

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;
2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

RESOLUTION 79/164

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/457](#), para. 32)³³⁴

³²⁷ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

³²⁸ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³²⁹ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

³³⁰ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

³³¹ [A/78/968](#).

³³² [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

³³³ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

³³⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and State of Palestine.

79/164. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,³³⁵ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution [1514\(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first³³⁶ and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [78/193](#) of 19 December 2023,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³³⁷

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;
2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;
3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;
4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;
5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Right of peoples to self-determination”.

³³⁵ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

³³⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda ([E/2005/23](#), [E/2005/23/Corr.1](#) and [E/2005/23/Corr.2](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

³³⁷ [A/79/315](#).

RESOLUTION 79/165

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.1, para. 9)³³⁸

79/165. Human rights treaty body system

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³³⁹ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³⁴⁰ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,³⁴¹ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,³⁴² the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,³⁴³ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,³⁴⁴ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,³⁴⁵ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³⁴⁶ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment³⁴⁷ and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,³⁴⁸

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985,

Recalling further its resolution 68/268 of 9 April 2014 on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system,

Recalling its resolution 77/210 of 15 December 2022 on the human rights treaty body system,

Reaffirming that the full and effective implementation of international human rights instruments by States parties is of major importance to the efforts of the United Nations to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system is indispensable for the full and effective implementation of such instruments,

Recognizing the important, valuable and unique role and contribution of each of the human rights treaty bodies in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including through their examination of the progress made by States parties to the respective human rights treaties in fulfilling their relevant obligations and their provision of recommendations to States parties on the implementation of such treaties,

Expressing concern over the continued effect that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and COVID-19-related restrictions had on the work, efficiency and output of the treaty bodies and efforts to address the backlog of State party reports pending review, including full suspension or postponement of sessions between 13 March 2020 and 6 September 2021, as well as the lack of digital tools to support the treaty bodies to carry out their

³³⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

³³⁹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

³⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

³⁴² *Ibid.*, vol. 2716, No. 48088.

³⁴³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

³⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

³⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

³⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

³⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

³⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2375, No. 24841.

work more efficiently, and also expressing concern over the ongoing liquidity crisis affecting the United Nations, which has further exacerbated these challenges, including the efficiency of the treaty body system,

Emphasizing the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations, including those linked to the promotion and protection of human rights, reaffirming the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations for the effective functioning of the human rights treaty bodies, and recognizing that multilingualism is essential for enhancing accessibility, transparency and the participation of all States parties in these processes,

Welcoming the ongoing process of the consideration of the state of the human rights treaty body system, and noting the 2020 report on the process co-facilitated by Morocco and Switzerland,³⁴⁹

Taking note of the human rights treaty bodies' continuing efforts, within their respective mandates, towards achieving greater efficiency, transparency, effectiveness, predictability, coordination and harmonization through their working methods outlined in the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth annual meetings,³⁵⁰ including a clear and regularized cycle for scheduling reporting by States parties and the additional modalities for harmonization for procedural and substantive coordination among the human rights treaty bodies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the human rights treaty body system;³⁵¹
2. *Welcomes* the annual reports of the human rights treaty bodies submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth³⁵² and seventy-ninth³⁵³ sessions and to the Economic and Social Council at its 2023³⁵⁴ and 2024 sessions;³⁵⁵
3. *Invites* the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its eightieth and eighty-first sessions under the item relevant to the work of the treaty body;
4. *Encourages* all stakeholders to continue their efforts for the full implementation of resolution 68/268;
5. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 26 to 28 of its resolution 68/268, in which it set out how the allocation of meeting time to the treaty bodies would be identified and requested the Secretary-General to provide the corresponding financial and human resources, decided that the meeting time allocated would be reviewed biennially and amended on that basis at the request of the Secretary-General in line with established budgetary procedures, and requested the Secretary-General accordingly to take into account the meeting time needed by the human rights treaty body system in his future annual programme budget;
6. *Reaffirms its invitation* to the human rights treaty bodies and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within their respective mandates, to continue to work to increase coordination and predictability in the reporting process, including through cooperation with States parties, with the aim of achieving a clear and regularized schedule for reporting by States parties;
7. *Notes* that the COVID-19 pandemic showed the need to strengthen the capacity of the treaty bodies to engage and interact online and that the impact of the pandemic created an urgency to use digitalization for improved efficiency, transparency and accessibility of the treaty bodies and the interaction with all relevant stakeholders;
8. *Invites* the treaty bodies to increase their efforts to further the use of digital technologies in their work, including in their consideration of periodic reports and individual communications, as well as to facilitate participation

³⁴⁹ See [A/75/601](#).

³⁵⁰ See [A/77/228](#), [A/78/354](#) and [A/79/292](#).

³⁵¹ [A/79/336](#).

³⁵² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/78/18)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 38 (A/78/38)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 40 (A/78/40)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 44 (A/78/44)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 48 (A/78/48)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 55 (A/78/55)*; and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 56 (A/78/56)*.

³⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/79/18)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 38 (A/79/38)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 41 (A/79/41)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 44 (A/79/44)*; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 48 (A/79/48)*; and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 56 (A/79/56)*.

³⁵⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2023, Supplement No. 2 (E/2023/22)*.

³⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 2024, *Supplement No. 2 (E/2024/22)*.

and accessibility of States parties and all relevant stakeholders in the mandated activities of the treaty bodies, including by means of videoconference, while stressing that in-person interaction and multilingualism remain a crucial component of their work, requests the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in its capacity as secretariat of the treaty bodies, with the assistance of United Nations country teams, as appropriate, through their existing videoconferencing facilities, to provide States parties, upon their request, with necessary assistance in this regard, and welcomes voluntary contributions from Member States to facilitate this work further;

9. *Expresses appreciation* for the organization of discussions on matters related to the implementation of each human rights treaty at meetings of the States parties thereto, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to support such practices;

10. *Also expresses appreciation* for the opportunity to interact with the Chairs of the treaty bodies during their annual meetings, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to support such opportunities;

11. *Further expresses appreciation* for the advisory services, capacity-building and technical assistance provided by the Secretary-General to support States parties in building their capacity to implement their treaty obligations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;

12. *Reiterates its request*, made in paragraph 40 of its resolution [68/268](#), that the Secretary-General submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the status of the human rights treaty body system.

RESOLUTION 79/166

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/458/Add.2](#), para. 99)³⁵⁶

79/166. Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to promoting international cooperation, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 1, paragraph 3, as well as relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,³⁵⁷ for enhancing genuine cooperation among Member States in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the General Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling also its adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on 8 September 2000,³⁵⁸ its resolution [78/199](#) of 19 December 2023, Human Rights Council resolution [56/2](#) of 10 July 2024³⁵⁹ and the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,

Recalling further the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 April 2009, and the political declarations of the high-level meetings of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth³⁶⁰ and twentieth³⁶¹ anniversaries of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and their role in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,

³⁵⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: China, Cuba (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), El Salvador and Russian Federation.

³⁵⁷ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

³⁵⁸ Resolution [55/2](#).

³⁵⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

³⁶⁰ Resolution [66/3](#).

³⁶¹ Resolution [76/1](#).

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Underlining that cooperation is not just a matter of relations of good-neighbourliness, coexistence or reciprocity, but rather of a willingness to look beyond mutual interests in order to advance the general interest,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of all in every country, including, in particular, in developing countries,

Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

Reiterating the important role that genuine human rights dialogue can play in the enhancement of cooperation in the field of human rights at the bilateral, regional and international levels,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation and genuine dialogue contributes to the effective functioning of the international human rights system,

Emphasizing that human rights dialogue should be constructive and based on the principles of universality, indivisibility, objectivity, non-selectivity, non-politicization, mutual respect and equal treatment, with the aim of facilitating mutual understanding and strengthening constructive cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical cooperation between States,

Emphasizing also the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all through, inter alia, international cooperation,

Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are important elements in all activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling the adoption of resolution 2000/22 of 18 August 2000, on the promotion of dialogue on human rights issues, by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at its fifty-second session,³⁶²

1. *Reaffirms* that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and the responsibility of all Member States to promote, protect and encourage respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all through, inter alia, international cooperation;

2. *Recognizes* that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

3. *Reaffirms* that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

4. *Also reaffirms* the duty of States to cooperate with one another in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including with respect to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance;

5. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

³⁶² See E/CN.4/2001/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/46, chap. II, sect. A.

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6. *Reaffirms* the importance of the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights and for the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

7. *Considers* that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Reaffirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, interdependence, interrelatedness, cooperation and genuine dialogue, objectivity and transparency, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of the universal periodic review as a mechanism based on cooperation and constructive dialogue with the objective of, inter alia, improving the situation of human rights on the ground and promoting the fulfilment of the human rights obligations and commitments undertaken by States;

10. *Also emphasizes* the need for a cooperative and constructive approach on the part of all stakeholders to resolving human rights issues in international forums;

11. *Further emphasizes* the role of international cooperation in support of national efforts and in increasing the capacities of Member States in the field of human rights through, inter alia, the enhancement of their cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including through the provision of technical assistance, upon the request of and in accordance with the priorities set by the States concerned;

12. *Calls upon* Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

13. *Urges* States to take measures necessary to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation aimed at addressing the adverse impact of consecutive and compounded global crises, such as financial and economic crises, food crises, climate change and natural disasters, on the full enjoyment of human rights;

14. *Invites* States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

15. *Encourages* all Member States and the United Nations system to explore and foster complementarities among North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation aiming at the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as on obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and genuine dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council;

17. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/167

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 131 to 55, with no abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)³⁶³

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde,

³⁶³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: China, Cuba (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) and Russian Federation.

Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: None

79/167. Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on this subject, the most recent of which was resolution 78/202 of 19 December 2023, and Human Rights Council decision 18/120 of 30 September 2011³⁶⁴ and resolutions 24/14 of 27 September 2013,³⁶⁵ 27/21 of 26 September 2014,³⁶⁶ 30/2 of 1 October 2015,³⁶⁷ 36/10 of 28 September 2017,³⁶⁸ 37/21 of 23 March 2018,³⁶⁹ 40/3 of 21 March 2019,³⁷⁰ 43/15 of 22 June 2020,³⁷¹ 46/5 of 23 March 2021,³⁷² 49/6 of 31 March 2022,³⁷³ 52/13 of 3 April 2023³⁷⁴ and 55/7 of 3 April 2024,³⁷⁵ as well as previous resolutions of the Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

Reaffirming the pertinent principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32 thereof, in which it declared that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 52/120 of 12 December 1997³⁷⁶ and 55/110 of 4 December 2000,³⁷⁷

Stressing that unilateral coercive measures and legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States,

³⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.1 and A/66/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. III.

³⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/68/53/Add.1), chap. III.

³⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigenda (A/69/53/Add.1, A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.1 and A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.2), chap. IV, sect. A.

³⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/70/53/Add.1), chap. III.

³⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/72/53/Add.1), chap. III.

³⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/73/53), chap. IV, sect. A.

³⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/74/53), chap. IV, sect. A.

³⁷¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/75/53), chap. IV, sect. A.

³⁷² *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/76/53), chap. V, sect. A.

³⁷³ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/77/53), chap. VI, sect. A.

³⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/78/53), chap. V, sect. A.

³⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/79/53), chap. IV, sect. A.

³⁷⁶ A/53/293 and A/53/293/Add.1.

³⁷⁷ A/56/207 and A/56/207/Add.1.

Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights, and in this regard reaffirming the right to development as an integral part of all human rights,

Recalling the Final Document of the Sixteenth Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 23 to 27 May 2011,³⁷⁸ the Final Document of the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, and the documents adopted at previous summits and conferences, in which States members of the Movement agreed to oppose and condemn unilateral coercive measures and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them, urge other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations, and request States applying those measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately,

Recalling also that, at the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, States were called upon to refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter that creates obstacles to trade relations among States and impedes the full realization of all human rights³⁷⁹ and also severely threatens the freedom of trade,

Bearing in mind all the references to this question in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, adopted by the World Summit for Social Development on 12 March 1995,³⁸⁰ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995,³⁸¹ the Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All and the Quito implementation plan for the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) on 20 October 2016,³⁸² and in the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries,

Expressing concern about the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on international relations, trade, investment and cooperation,

Recognizing that unilateral coercive measures disproportionately affect people in vulnerable situations, and in this regard expressing grave concern that, in some countries, the situation of children is adversely affected by unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities,

Deeply concerned that, despite the recommendations adopted on this question by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights and recent major United Nations conferences, and contrary to general international law and the Charter, unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated and implemented, with all their negative implications for the social-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of developing countries, including their extraterritorial effects, thereby creating additional obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples and individuals under the jurisdiction of other States,

³⁷⁸ A/65/896-S/2011/407, annex I.

³⁷⁹ See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

³⁸⁰ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution I, annex I.

³⁸¹ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

³⁸² Resolution 71/256, annex.

Bearing in mind all the extraterritorial effects of any unilateral legislative, administrative and economic measures, policies and practices of a coercive nature against the development process and the enhancement of human rights in developing countries, which create obstacles to the full realization of all human rights,

Reaffirming that unilateral coercive measures are a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development³⁸³ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic was one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and noting with deep concern its impact on health and the loss of life, mental health and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies and environments, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries,

Recognizing also that the poorest and those who may be vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, within and among countries, have been the hardest hit by the pandemic and that the impact of the crisis has reversed hard-won development gains and hampered progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as progress with regard to the realization of the right to development,

Recognizing further the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, which are not in accordance with international law or the Charter, on global efforts to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and on the capacities of targeted countries to have equal access to safe, quality, efficacious, effective, accessible and affordable vaccines and other means to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic,

Concerned about the fact that the frequency, type, target and scope of application of unilateral coercive measures, which are not in accordance with international law or the Charter, have expanded enormously in the international arena,

Recalling article 1, paragraph 2, common to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights³⁸⁴ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³⁸⁵ which provides, inter alia, that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

Noting the continuing efforts of the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council, and reaffirming in particular its criteria, according to which unilateral coercive measures are one of the obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

1. *Urges* all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature, with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development;

2. *Strongly urges* States to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that impede the full achievement of sustainable economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

3. *Requests* States to refrain from drawing up illegal and unilateral lists, such as the list of States that allegedly sponsor terrorism, which constitutes an additional unilateral coercive measure and violates fundamental principles of international law, including the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the prohibition of intervention in the internal affairs of States and the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes;

4. *Urges* all States not to adopt any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that impede the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular children and women, that hinder their well-being and that create obstacles to the full enjoyment

³⁸³ Resolution 41/128, annex.

³⁸⁴ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³⁸⁵ Ibid.

of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for his or her health and well-being and his or her right to food, medical care and education and the necessary social services, as well as to ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure;

5. *Strongly objects* to the extraterritorial nature of those measures which, in addition, threaten the sovereignty of States, and in this context calls upon all Member States neither to recognize those measures nor to apply them, as well as to take administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial applications or effects of unilateral coercive measures;

6. *Condemns* the continuing unilateral application and enforcement by certain Powers of unilateral coercive measures, and rejects those measures, with all their extraterritorial effects, as being tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries, adopted with a view to preventing those countries from exercising their right to decide, of their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, and because of the negative effects of those measures on the realization of all the human rights of vast sectors of their populations, in particular children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

7. *Expresses grave concern* that, in some countries, the situation of children is adversely affected by unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

8. *Reaffirms* that essential goods such as food and medicines, including vaccines, should not be used as tools for political coercion, in particular in the context of global health challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;

9. *Also reaffirms* its resolution [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020, in which it recognized the importance of international cooperation and effective multilateralism in helping to ensure that all States have in place effective national protective measures, access to and flow of vital medical supplies, medicines and vaccines, in order to minimize negative effects in all affected States and to avoid relapses of the COVID-19 pandemic;

10. *Recognizes* the role of extensive immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health in preventing, containing and stopping transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end, through safe, quality, efficacious, effective, accessible and affordable vaccines for all, including countries affected by unilateral coercive measures, which are not in accordance with international law or the Charter;

11. *Recalls* the appeal made by the Secretary-General, on 26 March 2020, on the waiving of sanctions that undermine countries' capacity to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and the statement made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, on 23 March 2020, on the need to ease or suspend sectoral sanctions in the light of their potentially debilitating impact on the health sector and human rights;

12. *Reaffirms* its commitment to international cooperation and multilateralism and its strong support for the central role of the United Nations system in the global response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;

13. *Emphasizes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the short- and long-term impacts of unilateral coercive measures, which are not in accordance with international law or the Charter, on the enjoyment of all categories of civil, economic, social and cultural rights;

14. *Calls upon* States and relevant United Nations agencies to take concrete measures to mitigate the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on humanitarian assistance, which should be delivered in accordance with General Assembly resolution [46/182](#) of 19 December 1991;

15. *Calls upon* Member States that have initiated unilateral coercive measures to abide by the principles of international law, the Charter, the declarations of the United Nations and world conferences and relevant resolutions and to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they are parties by revoking such measures at the earliest possible time;

16. *Reaffirms*, in this context, the right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

17. *Recalls* that, according to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#) of 24 October 1970, and the relevant principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution [3281 \(XXIX\)](#), in particular article 32 thereof, no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

18. *Rejects* all attempts to introduce unilateral coercive measures, and urges the Human Rights Council to take fully into account the negative impact of those measures, including through the enactment and extraterritorial application of national laws that are not in conformity with international law, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development;

19. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging his functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development and bearing in mind the continuing impact of unilateral coercive measures on the population of developing countries, to give priority to the present resolution in his annual report to the General Assembly;

20. *Underlines* the fact that unilateral coercive measures are one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³⁸⁶ and in this regard calls upon all States to avoid the unilateral imposition of economic coercive measures and the extraterritorial application of national laws that run counter to the principles of free trade and hamper the development of developing countries, as recognized by the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council;

21. *Recognizes* that, in the Declaration of Principles adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,³⁸⁷ States were strongly urged to avoid and refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations in building the information society;

22. *Reaffirms* paragraph 30 of the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

23. *Recalls* the decision of the Human Rights Council, in its resolution [27/21](#), to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, and welcomes the work done in delivering her mandate;

24. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights;³⁸⁸

25. *Recalls* the decision taken by the Human Rights Council, in its resolution [54/15](#) of 11 October 2023,³⁸⁹ to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur as set out in Council resolution [27/21](#);

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and also requests them, in discharging their functions in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, to pay due attention and to give urgent consideration to the present resolution;

³⁸⁶ Resolution [70/1](#).

³⁸⁷ [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex, chap. I, sect. A.

³⁸⁸ [A/79/183](#).

³⁸⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

27. *Recalls* that the Human Rights Council took note of the research-based progress report of its Advisory Committee containing recommendations on mechanisms to assess the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights and to promote accountability;³⁹⁰

28. *Also recalls* the contribution of the first biennial panel discussion on the issue of unilateral coercive measures and human rights organized by the Human Rights Council in 2015 to increase awareness of the negative impact that unilateral coercive measures have on the enjoyment of human rights in the targeted and non-targeted countries, and invites the Council to follow up on the discussion at the biennial panel discussion, to be held at the sixtieth session of the Council, on the impact of unilateral coercive measures and overcompliance on the right to food and food security;

29. *Invites* the Human Rights Council and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue paying attention to and explore ways to address the negative impact of the application of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights;

30. *Reiterates its support* for the invitation of the Human Rights Council to all special rapporteurs and existing thematic mechanisms of the Council in the field of economic, social and cultural rights to pay due attention, within the scope of their respective mandates, to the negative impact and consequences of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights;

31. *Takes note with interest* of the proposals contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, and requests the Special Rapporteur to include in her report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session more information on the process regarding the discussions of her proposals at the Human Rights Council;

32. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights, including in the context of the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;

33. *Invites* Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of her mandate through, inter alia, the submission of comments and suggestions on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights;

34. *Decides* to examine the question on a priority basis at its eightieth session under the sub-item entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms” of the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

RESOLUTION 79/168

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 125 to 55, with 7 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)³⁹¹

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra

³⁹⁰ A/HRC/28/74.

³⁹¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay

79/168. Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, including resolution 78/196 of 19 December 2023, and Human Rights Council resolutions 18/6 of 29 September 2011,³⁹² 33/3 of 29 September 2016,³⁹³ 36/4 of 28 September 2017,³⁹⁴ 39/4 of 27 September 2018,³⁹⁵ 42/8 of 26 September 2019,³⁹⁶ 45/4 of 6 October 2020,³⁹⁷ 48/8 of 8 October 2021,³⁹⁸ 51/11 of 6 October 2022,³⁹⁹ 54/4 of 11 October 2023⁴⁰⁰ and 57/7 of 9 October 2024,⁴⁰¹

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law,

Affirming that the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all should continue to be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law, as set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter, and with full respect for, inter alia, sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

Recalling the Preamble to the Charter, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴⁰² can be fully realized,

Reaffirming also the determination expressed in the Preamble to the Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practise tolerance and good-neighbourliness and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Stressing that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social issues, including pandemics and other health-related global challenges, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the

³⁹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.1 and A/66/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. II.

³⁹³ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/71/53/Add.1 and A/71/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. II.

³⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/72/53/Add.1), chap. III.

³⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/73/53/Add.1), chap. III.

³⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/74/53/Add.1), chap. III.

³⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/75/53/Add.1), chap. III.

³⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/76/53/Add.1), chap. III.

³⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/77/53/Add.1), chap. III.

⁴⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/78/53/Add.1), chap. III, sect. A.

⁴⁰¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/79/53/Add.1), chap. III, sect. A.

⁴⁰² Resolution 217 A (III).

nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally, and that in this regard the central role must be played by the United Nations, as the most universal and representative organization in the world,

Concerned about the continued abuse by Member States of the extraterritorial application of their national legislation in a manner that affects the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the full enjoyment of human rights,

Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights for all,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, as enshrined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme for Action,⁴⁰³

Recognizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Emphasizing that democracy is not only a political concept, but that it also has economic and social dimensions,

Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

Noting with concern that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance may be aggravated by, inter alia, inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalization and social exclusion,

Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation at all levels,

Underlining the fact that it is imperative for the international community to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people and that only through broad and sustained efforts, based on our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable,

Deeply concerned that the current global economic, financial, energy and food crises, resulting from a combination of several major factors, including macroeconomic and other factors, such as environmental degradation, desertification and global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of financial resources and the technology necessary to confront their negative impact in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries and small island developing States, represent a global scenario that is threatening the adequate enjoyment of all human rights and widening the gap between developed and developing countries,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has been one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and noting with deep concern its impact on health and the loss of life, mental health and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation

⁴⁰³ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies and environments, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries, reversing hard-won development gains and hampering progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁰⁴ and all its Goals and targets,

Reaffirming its commitment to international cooperation and multilateralism and its strong support for the central role of the United Nations system, recognizing the key leadership role of the World Health Organization in the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and recognizing also that a democratic and equitable international order enhances the capacities of all countries to respond to and recover from pandemics and other global challenges,

Recognizing the role of extensive immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health in preventing, containing and stopping transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end, through global access to vaccines that are safe, of quality, efficacious, effective and affordable for all countries,

Deeply concerned about the uneven access of developing countries to safe, quality, efficacious, effective and affordable vaccines against COVID-19, and emphasizing that a multilateral approach, based on a democratic and equitable international order, enhances the capacities of all countries, in particular developing countries, to have equal access to vaccines and other means to respond to and recover from the pandemic,

Recognizing that a democratic and equitable order requires the reform of international financial institutions, in order to widen and strengthen the level of participation of developing countries in the international decision-making process, and a more transparent and open financial system, as well as adequate measures against illicit financial flows, such as tax fraud, tax evasion, illegal capital flight, money-laundering and the proceeds of corruption, and for improving tax transparency worldwide,

Recognizing also that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, for the benefit of all, is one of the critical elements in the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order and is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Stressing that efforts to make globalization fully inclusive and equitable must include policies and measures at the global level that correspond to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation,

Stressing also the need for adequate financing of, technology transfer to and capacity-building in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including to support their efforts to adapt to climate change,

Having listened to the peoples of the world, and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 on institution-building of the Council and 5/2 on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council of 18 June 2007,⁴⁰⁵ and stressing that all mandate holders shall discharge their duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Emphasizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda for the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order,

Resolved to take all measures within its power to secure a democratic and equitable international order,

1. *Affirms* that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order;
2. *Also affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;
3. *Takes note* of the report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;⁴⁰⁶

⁴⁰⁴ Resolution 70/1.

⁴⁰⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/62/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁴⁰⁶ See [A/79/212](#) and [A/79/212/Corr.1](#).

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to fulfil their commitment expressed in Durban, South Africa, during the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to maximize the benefits of globalization through, inter alia, the strengthening and enhancement of international cooperation to increase equality of opportunities for trade, economic growth and sustainable development, global communications through the use of new technologies and increased intercultural exchange through the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity,⁴⁰⁷ and reiterates that only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future based upon our common humanity and all its diversity can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable;

5. *Reaffirms* that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and re-emphasizes the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels;

6. *Affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(a) The right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

(b) The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;

(c) The right of every human person and all peoples to development;

(d) The right of all peoples to peace;

(e) The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in the decision-making process, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation among all States;

(f) International solidarity, as a right of peoples and individuals;

(g) The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in their respective decision-making mechanisms;

(h) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;

(i) The principle of equitable regional and gender-balanced representation in the composition of the staff of the United Nations system;

(j) The promotion of a free, just, effective and balanced international information and communications order based on international cooperation for the establishment of a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the international flow of information, in particular correcting the inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries;

(k) Respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all, since this enhances cultural pluralism, contributes to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural backgrounds, advances the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights across the world and fosters stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

(l) The right of every person and all peoples to a healthy environment and to enhanced international cooperation that responds effectively to the needs for assistance of national efforts to adapt to climate change, particularly in developing countries, and that promotes the fulfilment of international agreements in the field of mitigation;

(m) The promotion of equitable access to benefits from the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, in particular in international economic, commercial and financial relations;

⁴⁰⁷ See [A/CONF.189/12](#) and [A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1](#), chap. I.

(n) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of humankind in connection to the public right of access to culture;

(o) The shared responsibility of the nations of the world for managing worldwide economic and social development, including addressing pandemics and other health-related global challenges, as well as threats to international peace and security, which should be exercised multilaterally;

7. *Stresses* the importance of preserving the rich and diverse nature of the international community of nations and peoples, as well as respect for national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds, in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights;

8. *Also stresses* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

9. *Reaffirms*, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs;

10. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, social justice, equality and equity, human dignity, solidarity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

11. *Reaffirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries;

12. *Underlines* that attempts to overthrow legitimate Governments by force disrupt the democratic and constitutional order, the legitimate exercise of power and the full enjoyment of human rights, and reaffirms that every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural system, without interference in any form by other States;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working urgently for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations, in accordance with relevant previous General Assembly resolutions, programmes of action and major conferences and summits in the economic, social and related areas;

14. *Also reaffirms* that the international community should devise ways and means to remove the current obstacles and meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights for all and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations resulting therefrom throughout the world;

15. *Urges* States to continue their efforts, through enhanced international cooperation, towards the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to support international cooperation and multilateral efforts, under the leadership of the United Nations system and in particular the World Health Organization, and to work with all relevant actors to mobilize a coordinated global response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its adverse social, economic and financial impact on all societies that contributes to a more democratic and equitable international order;

17. *Affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order, as prescribed in the Charter of the United Nations, cannot be achieved only through the deregulation of trade, markets and financial services;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Independent Expert;

19. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Independent Expert in his task, to supply all necessary information requested by him and to consider responding favourably to the requests of the Independent Expert to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate more effectively;

20. *Requests* the Human Rights Council, the human rights treaty bodies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special mechanisms extended by the Council and the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to pay due attention, within their respective mandates, to the present resolution and to make contributions towards its implementation;

21. *Calls upon* the Office of the High Commissioner to build upon the issue of the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and components, intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations and to disseminate it on the widest possible basis;

23. *Requests* the Independent Expert to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with a focus on the contributions of the reform of the international financial architecture on building a democratic and equitable international order;

24. *Decides* to continue consideration of the matter at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

RESOLUTION 79/169

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 133 to 54, with no abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁴⁰⁸

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: None

79/169. Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/222 of 21 December 2010, 69/173 of 20 December 2012, 69/176 of 18 December 2014, 73/170 of 17 December 2018, 75/177 of 16 December 2020 and 77/216 of 15 December 2022 and Human

⁴⁰⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gambia, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Mali, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

Rights Council resolutions [20/15](#) of 5 July 2012,⁴⁰⁹ [23/16](#) of 13 June 2013,⁴¹⁰ [27/17](#) of 25 September 2014,⁴¹¹ [30/12](#) of 1 October 2015,⁴¹² [35/4](#) of 22 June 2017⁴¹³ and [41/4](#) of 11 July 2019,⁴¹⁴ entitled “Promotion of the right to peace”,

Recalling also its resolution [39/11](#) of 12 November 1984, entitled “Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace”, and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴¹⁵

Determined to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Underlining, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, its full and active support for the United Nations and for the enhancement of its role and effectiveness in strengthening international peace and security and justice and in promoting the solution of international problems, as well as the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Emphasizing its objective of promoting better relations among all States and contributing to setting up conditions in which their people can live in true and lasting peace, free from any threat to or attempt against their security,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its commitment to peace and security and justice and the continuing development of friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Rejecting the use of violence in pursuit of political aims, and stressing that only peaceful political solutions can ensure a stable and democratic future for all people around the world,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring respect for the principles of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter and international law,

Reaffirming also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Reaffirming further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁴¹⁶

Recognizing that peace and development are mutually reinforcing, including in the prevention of armed conflict,

Affirming that human rights include social, economic and cultural rights and the right to peace, a healthy environment and development, and that development is in fact the realization of those rights,

⁴⁰⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum ([A/67/53](#) and [A/67/53/Corr.1](#)), chap. IV, sect. A.

⁴¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53* ([A/68/53](#)), chap. V, sect. A.

⁴¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigenda ([A/69/53/Add.1](#), [A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.1](#) and [A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.2](#)), chap. IV, sect. A.

⁴¹² *Ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 53A* ([A/70/53/Add.1](#)), chap. III.

⁴¹³ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53* ([A/72/53](#)), chap. V, sect. A.

⁴¹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53* ([A/74/53](#)), chap. V, sect. A.

⁴¹⁵ Resolution [55/2](#).

⁴¹⁶ Resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#), annex.

Underlining the fact that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental rights, is contrary to the Charter and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation,

Recalling that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴¹⁷ can be fully realized,

Convinced of the aim of creating conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Convinced also that life without war is the primary international prerequisite for the material well-being, development and progress of countries and for the full implementation of the rights and fundamental human freedoms proclaimed by the United Nations,

Convinced further that international cooperation in the field of human rights contributes to creating an international environment of peace and stability,

1. *Reaffirms* the Declaration on the Right to Peace,⁴¹⁸ adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 1966, and invites States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Declaration and to promote universal respect and understanding thereof;

2. *Also reaffirms* that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace;

3. *Further reaffirms* that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its implementation constitute a fundamental obligation of all States;

4. *Stresses* that peace is a vital requirement for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all;

5. *Also stresses* that the deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and developing worlds pose a major threat to global prosperity, peace and security and stability;

6. *Emphasizes* that the preservation and promotion of peace demand that the policies of States be directed towards the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, the renunciation of the use or threat of use of force in international relations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Affirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and an international system based on respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter and the promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development and the right of peoples to self-determination;

8. *Urges* all States to respect and to put into practice the purposes and principles of the Charter in their relations with other States, irrespective of their political, economic or social system and of their size, geographical location or level of economic development;

9. *Reaffirms* the duty of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, to use peaceful means to settle any dispute to which they are party and the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, as a vital requirement for the promotion and protection of all human rights of everyone and all peoples;

10. *Underlines* the vital importance of education for peace as a tool to foster the realization of the right of peoples to peace, and encourages States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

⁴¹⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴¹⁸ Resolution 71/189, annex.

11. *Invites* States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

12. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of the promotion of the right of peoples to peace at its eighty-first session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

RESOLUTION 79/170

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 132 to 25, with 30 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁴¹⁹

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Uruguay

79/170. The right to development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, which expresses, in particular, the determination to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and, to that end, to employ international mechanisms for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴²⁰ as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁴²¹ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴²²

Recalling also the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986, which confirmed that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations, and that the individual is the central subject and beneficiary of development,

Emphasizing the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone,

⁴¹⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by China, and Cuba (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries).

⁴²⁰ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴²¹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁴²² Ibid.

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Stressing the importance of the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in 1993, and that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action⁴²³ reaffirmed the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights and the individual as the central subject and beneficiary of development,

Reaffirming the objective of making the right to development a reality for everyone, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2000,⁴²⁴

Recognizing the importance of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴²⁵ reaffirming that the Declaration on the Right to Development informed the 2030 Agenda, along with other relevant international instruments, and underlining the fact that the Sustainable Development Goals can be realized only through a credible, effective and universal commitment to the means of implementation by all stakeholders,

Recognizing also the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, that recognizes that the New Urban Agenda⁴²⁶ is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁴²⁷ and is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁴²⁸

Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interrelatedness, interdependence and mutually reinforcing nature of all human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to development, and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, as recognized by the Vienna Declaration and Programme for Action,

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and its outcome document,⁴²⁹ as well as the convening of the twenty-third session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the third session of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent,

Deeply concerned that the majority of Indigenous Peoples in the world live in conditions of poverty, and recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty and inequity on Indigenous Peoples by ensuring their full and effective inclusion in development and poverty eradication programmes,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and in that context noting that the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels should be universal and conducted without conditions attached and that the international community should support the strengthening and promotion of democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in the entire world,

Recognizing that inequality is a major obstacle to the realization of the right to development within and across countries,

Taking note of the commitment declared by a number of specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other international organizations to make the right to development a reality for all, and in this regard urging all relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations to mainstream

⁴²³ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁴²⁴ Resolution 55/2.

⁴²⁵ Resolution 70/1.

⁴²⁶ Resolution 71/256, annex.

⁴²⁷ Resolution 60/1.

⁴²⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁴²⁹ Resolution 69/2.

the right to development into their objectives, policies, programmes and operational activities, as well as into development and development-related processes, including the follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling the outcomes adopted at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Nairobi from 15 to 19 December 2015,

Calling for a successful, development-oriented outcome of the trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization, in particular on the remaining issues of the Doha Development Round, as a contribution to the creation of international conditions permitting the full realization of the right to development,

Recalling the outcome of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016, on the theme “From decision to action: moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development”,⁴³⁰

Recalling also all its previous resolutions on the subject, the most recent of which was resolution 78/203 of 19 December 2023, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to development, in particular Commission resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998⁴³¹ on the urgent need to make further progress towards the realization of the right to development,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolution 53/28 of 14 July 2023 on the contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights,⁴³²

Recalling the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, and the previous summits and conferences at which the States members of the Non-Aligned Movement stressed the need to operationalize the right to development as a priority, including through the elaboration of a convention on the right to development by the relevant machinery, taking into account the recommendations of relevant initiatives,

Reiterating its continuing support for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development⁴³³ as a development framework for Africa,

Deeply concerned about the negative impacts of the global economic and financial crises on the realization of the right to development,

Recalling in this regard the resolutions of the Human Rights Council on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic was one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and noting with deep concern its impact on health and the loss of life, mental health and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies and environments, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries,

Recognizing also that the poorest and most vulnerable continue to be the hardest hit by the negative effects of the pandemic and that the impact of the crisis has reversed hard-won development and human rights gains and hampered progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as progress with regard to the right to development,

Deeply concerned about the uneven access of developing countries to safe, quality, efficacious, effective, accessible and affordable vaccines against COVID-19, and emphasizing that the realization of the right to development would enhance the capacities of developing countries to have equal access to vaccines and other means to respond to and recover from pandemics, as well as the need to strengthen the support for national, bilateral, regional

⁴³⁰ See TD/519, TD/519/Add.1, TD/519/Add.2 and TD/519/Add.2/Corr.1.

⁴³¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3 (E/1998/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁴³² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁴³³ A/57/304, annex.

and multilateral initiatives that aim to accelerate the development and production of and equitable access to diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines,

Recognizing that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights,

Recognizing also that Member States should cooperate with one another in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, that the international community should promote effective international cooperation, in particular to revitalize a global partnership for development, for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development and that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level,

Recognizing further that poverty is an affront to human dignity,

Recognizing that extreme poverty and hunger are among the greatest global threats and require the collective commitment of the international community for their eradication, pursuant to Millennium Development Goal 1 and Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2, and therefore calling upon the international community, including the Human Rights Council, to contribute towards achieving that goal,

Recognizing also that historical injustices, inter alia, have contributed to the poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparity, instability and insecurity that affect many people in different parts of the world, in particular in developing countries,

Recognizing further that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is one of the critical elements in the promotion and realization of the right to development and is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, which requires a multifaceted and integrated approach, and committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

Emphasizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Emphasizing also that the right to development is vital for the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and should be central to its implementation,

Encouraging relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, including the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, relevant international organizations, including the World Trade Organization, and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to give due consideration to the right to development in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the fulfilment of his mandate with regard to the implementation of the right to development,

1. *Takes note* of the consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the promotion and realization of the right to development;⁴³⁴

2. *Acknowledges* the need to strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international level, while urging all States to undertake at the national level the necessary policy formulation and to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Emphasizes* the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution [60/251](#) of 15 March 2006 establishing the Human Rights Council, and in this regard calls upon the Council to implement the agreement to continue to act to ensure that its agenda promotes and advances sustainable development, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which seeks to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve, and also in this regard to lead the raising of the right to development, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Vienna

⁴³⁴ [A/HRC/57/24](#).

Declaration and Programme of Action, to the same level as and on a par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Working Group on the Right to Development,⁴³⁵ and recognizes the need for renewed efforts with a view to overcoming the existing political impasse within the Working Group and to fulfil at the earliest its mandate as established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1998/72 and the Human Rights Council in its resolution 4/4 of 30 March 2007;⁴³⁶

5. *Stresses* the importance of the core principles contained in the conclusions of the Working Group at its third session⁴³⁷ that are congruent with the purpose of international human rights instruments, such as equality, non-discrimination, accountability, participation and international cooperation, as critical to mainstreaming the right to development at the national and international levels, and underlines the importance of the principles of equity and transparency;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions;⁴³⁸

7. *Takes note*, in this regard, that through its resolution 54/18 of 12 October 2023,⁴³⁹ the Human Rights Council submitted to the General Assembly the draft international covenant on the right to development for its consideration, negotiation and subsequent adoption;

8. *Notes* the presentation to the Working Group at its nineteenth session of the set of standards for the implementation of the right to development prepared by the Chair-Rapporteur,⁴⁴⁰ which is a useful basis for further deliberations on the implementation and realization of the right to development;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute to the efforts of the Working Group in the achievement of its mandate;

10. *Stresses* that it is important that the Chair-Rapporteur and the Working Group, in the discharge of their mandates, take into account the need:

(a) To promote the democratization of the system of international governance in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in international decision-making;

(b) To also promote effective partnerships such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development and other similar initiatives with the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, for the purpose of the realization of their right to development, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(c) To strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international level, while urging all States to undertake at the national level the necessary policy formulation and to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also while urging all States to expand and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development in the context of promoting effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development, bearing in mind that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level and a favourable economic environment at the international level;

(d) To consider ways and means to continue to ensure the operationalization of the right to development as a priority, including in the context of the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, through equitable and fair access for all countries, particularly developing countries, to vaccines and medicines as global public goods, sharing the benefits of scientific progress, financial and technological support and debt relief;

(e) To mainstream the right to development into the policies and operational activities of the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as in the policies and strategies of the

⁴³⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/63/53/Add.1)*, chap. I.

⁴³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/62/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

⁴³⁷ See *E/CN.4/2002/28/Rev.1*, sect. VIII.A.

⁴³⁸ [A/HRC/54/40](#) and [A/HRC/57/38](#).

⁴³⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

⁴⁴⁰ [A/HRC/WG.2/17/2](#).

international financial and multilateral trading systems, bearing in mind in this regard that the core principles of the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international cooperation, including effective partnerships for development, are indispensable in achieving the right to development and preventing discriminatory treatment arising from political or other non-economic considerations in addressing the issues of concern to the developing countries;

11. *Encourages* the Human Rights Council to continue to consider how to ensure follow-up to the work of the former Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on the right to development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and in compliance with decisions to be taken by the Council;

12. *Takes note* of the convening, in 2024, of the ninth session of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 42/23 of 27 September 2019,⁴⁴¹ and noting the annual report of the Expert Mechanism;⁴⁴²

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to development;⁴⁴³

14. *Stresses* that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation and hence should not result in a reduction of North-South cooperation or hamper progress in fulfilling existing official development assistance commitments, and encourages Member States and other relevant stakeholders to incorporate the right to development into the design, financing and implementation of cooperation processes;

15. *Urges* Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to provide the Special Rapporteur on the right to development with all the assistance and support necessary for the fulfilment of his mandate;

16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to implement the goals and targets set out in all the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their review processes, in particular those relating to the realization of the right to development, recognizing that the realization of the right to development is critical to achieving the objectives, goals and targets set out in those outcome documents;

17. *Also reaffirms* that the realization of the right to development is essential to the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which regards all human rights as universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, places the human person at the centre of development and recognizes that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, a lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights;

18. *Further reaffirms* that development contributes significantly to the enjoyment of all human rights by all, and calls upon all countries to realize people-centred development of the people, by the people and for the people;

19. *Calls upon* all States to spare no effort in promoting and protecting all human rights for all, including the right to development, in particular while implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and recovering from the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, as it is conducive to the overall enjoyment of human rights;

20. *Stresses* that the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights lies with the State, and reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

21. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of States to create national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development, as well as their commitment to cooperate with one another to that end;

22. *Also reaffirms* its commitment to international cooperation and multilateralism and its strong support for the central role of the United Nations system in the global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;

⁴⁴¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/74/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁴⁴² [A/HRC/57/39](#).

⁴⁴³ [A/79/168](#).

23. *Further reaffirms* its resolution [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020, in which it recognized the importance of international cooperation and effective multilateralism in helping to ensure that all States have in place effective national protective measures, access to and flow of vital medical supplies, therapeutics, medicines and vaccines, in order to minimize negative effects in all affected States and to avoid relapses of the COVID-19 pandemic;

24. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation, as well as their support for multilateral efforts and for the central role of the United Nations system, in order to mobilize a coordinated global recovery from the adverse social, economic and financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on all societies that contributes to the realization of the right to development and leaves no one behind;

25. *Expresses concern* about all cases of human rights violations and abuses by transnational corporations and other business enterprises, which underline the need to ensure that appropriate protection, justice and remedies are provided to the victims of human rights violations and abuses resulting from their activities, and underscores the fact that these entities must contribute to the means of implementation for the realization of the right to development;

26. *Reaffirms* the need for an international environment that is conducive to the realization of the right to development;

27. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of identifying and analysing obstacles impeding the full realization of the right to development at both the national and international levels, including in the context of the response to and the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;

28. *Reaffirms* that, while globalization offers both opportunities and challenges, the process of globalization remains deficient in achieving the objectives of integrating all countries into a globalized world, stresses the need for policies and measures at the national and global levels to respond to the challenges and opportunities of globalization if this process is to be made fully inclusive and equitable, and recognizes that globalization has brought disparities between and within countries and that issues such as trade and trade liberalization, the transfer of technology, infrastructure development and market access should be managed effectively in order to mitigate the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment and to make the right to development a reality for everyone;

29. *Recognizes* that, despite continuous efforts on the part of the international community, the gap between developed and developing countries remains unacceptably wide, that most of the developing countries continue to face difficulties in participating in the globalization process and that many risk being marginalized and effectively excluded from its benefits;

30. *Expresses its deep concern*, in this regard, about the negative impact on the realization of the right to development owing to the further aggravation of the economic and social situation, in particular of developing countries, as a result of the effects of international energy, food and financial crises, as well as the increasing challenges posed by global climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries;

31. *Encourages* Member States to give particular consideration to the right to development in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and emphasizes that the 2030 Agenda promotes respect for all human rights, including the right to development;

32. *Recalls* the commitment in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of halving the number of people living in poverty by 2015, notes with concern that some developing countries have failed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard invites Member States and the international community to take proactive measures aimed at creating a conducive environment to contribute to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular increasing international cooperation, including partnership and commitment, between developed and developing countries towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

33. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to the least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

34. *Recognizes* the need to address market access for developing countries, including in the sectors of agriculture, services and non-agricultural products, in particular those of interest to developing countries;

35. *Calls once again for* the implementation of a desirable pace of meaningful trade liberalization, including in areas under negotiation in the World Trade Organization, the implementation of commitments on implementation-related issues and concerns, a review of special and differential treatment provisions, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational, the avoidance of new forms of protectionism, and capacity-building and technical assistance for developing countries as important issues in making progress towards the effective implementation of the right to development;

36. *Recognizes* the important link between the international economic, commercial and financial spheres and the realization of the right to development, stresses in this regard the need for good governance and for broadening the base of decision-making at the international level on issues of development concern and the need to fill organizational gaps, as well as to strengthen the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions, and also stresses the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

37. *Also recognizes* that good governance and the rule of law at the national level assist all States in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to development, and agrees on the value of the ongoing efforts being made by States to identify and strengthen good governance practices, including transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory government, that are responsive and appropriate to their needs and aspirations, including in the context of agreed partnership approaches to development, capacity-building and technical assistance;

38. *Further recognizes* the important role and the rights of women and the application of a gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue in the process of realizing the right to development, and notes in particular the positive relationship between the education of women and their equal participation in the civil, cultural, economic, political and social activities of the community and the promotion of the right to development;

39. *Stresses* the need for the integration of the rights of children, girls and boys alike, in all policies and programmes and for ensuring the promotion and protection of those rights, especially in areas relating to health, education and the full development of their capacities;

40. *Recalls* the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030, adopted on 8 June 2021 at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV and AIDS,⁴⁴⁴ and underscores the importance of enhanced international cooperation to support the efforts of Member States to achieve health goals, including the target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, implement universal access to healthcare services and address health challenges;

41. *Also recalls* the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,⁴⁴⁵ adopted on 10 October 2018, as well as the political declarations of the second high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis⁴⁴⁶ and the General Assembly high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response,⁴⁴⁷ both adopted on 5 October 2023, with their particular focus on development and other challenges and social and economic determinants and impacts, particularly for developing countries;

42. *Further recalls* the political declaration of the second high-level meeting of the General Assembly on universal health coverage,⁴⁴⁸ adopted on 5 October 2023, in which it was reaffirmed that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

43. *Recalls* the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁴⁴⁹ which entered into force on 3 May 2008, and General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and, while recognizing persons with disabilities as agents and beneficiaries

⁴⁴⁴ Resolution 75/284, annex.

⁴⁴⁵ Resolution 73/2.

⁴⁴⁶ Resolution 78/5, annex.

⁴⁴⁷ Resolution 78/3, annex.

⁴⁴⁸ Resolution 78/4, annex.

⁴⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

of development, stresses the need to take into consideration the rights of persons with disabilities and the importance of international cooperation in support of national efforts in the realization of the right to development;

44. *Stresses its commitment* to Indigenous Peoples in the process of the realization of the right to development, reaffirms the commitment to promote their rights in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security, in accordance with recognized international human rights obligations and taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, and in this regard recalls the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in 2014;

45. *Recognizes* the need for strong partnerships with civil society organizations and the private sector in pursuit of poverty eradication and development, as well as for corporate social responsibility;

46. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to take concrete and effective measures to prevent, combat and criminalize all forms of corruption at all levels, to prevent, detect and deter in a more effective manner international transfers of illicitly acquired assets and to strengthen international cooperation in asset recovery, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁴⁵⁰ particularly chapter V thereof, stresses the importance of a genuine political commitment on the part of all Governments through a firm legal framework, and in this context urges States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible and States parties to implement it effectively;

47. *Also emphasizes* the need to strengthen further the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and realization of the right to development, including by ensuring the effective use of the financial and human resources necessary to fulfil its mandate, and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide the Office with the necessary resources;

48. *Reaffirms* the request to the High Commissioner, in mainstreaming the right to development, to effectively undertake activities aimed at strengthening the global partnership for development among Member States, development agencies and the international development, financial and trade institutions and to reflect those activities in detail in his next report to the Human Rights Council;

49. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to mainstream the right to development into their operational programmes and objectives, and stresses the need for the international financial and multilateral trading systems to mainstream the right to development into their policies and objectives;

50. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, international development and financial institutions, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations;

51. *Decides* to convene a one-day high-level segment of the General Assembly, in the margins of the general debate of the Assembly at its eighty-first session, in order to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

52. *Encourages* relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, including the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, relevant international organizations, including the World Trade Organization, and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to give due consideration to the right to development in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to contribute further to the work of the Working Group on the Right to Development and the Special Rapporteur on the right to development and to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the fulfilment of his mandate with regard to the implementation of the right to development;

53. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the present resolution, including on efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to

⁴⁵⁰ Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

development, and invites the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group and the Special Rapporteur to present an oral report with a similar scope and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/171

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁴⁵¹

79/171. The right to food

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations and its importance for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming also previous resolutions and decisions on the right to food adopted within the framework of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴⁵² which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her or his health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,⁴⁵³ the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴⁵⁴ in particular Millennium Development Goal 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁵⁵ in particular the Sustainable Development Goals on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture and on ending poverty in all its forms everywhere,

Recognizing that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals can help to ensure the end of hunger in all its forms by 2030 and to achieve food security,

Welcoming the commitment to end hunger and eliminate food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, recently reaffirmed by Member States in the Pact for the Future,⁴⁵⁶

Recalling the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴⁵⁷ in which the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger is recognized,

Bearing in mind the importance of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, adopted in Rome on 13 June 2002,⁴⁵⁸

Recalling the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security by the Council of the Food and

⁴⁵¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁴⁵² Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴⁵³ *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5–16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

⁴⁵⁴ Resolution 55/2.

⁴⁵⁵ Resolution 70/1.

⁴⁵⁶ Resolution 79/1.

⁴⁵⁷ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁴⁵⁸ A/57/499, annex.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004,⁴⁵⁹ and reaffirming the importance of the recommendations contained therein,

Acknowledging that the right to food has been recognized as the right of every individual, alone or in community with others, to have physical and economic access at all times to sufficient, adequate, nutritious food, in conformity with, inter alia, the culture, beliefs, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals, that is produced and consumed sustainably, thereby preserving access to food for future generations,

Reaffirming the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security contained in the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, adopted in Rome on 16 November 2009,⁴⁶⁰

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its seventy-second session of 2019–2028 as the United Nations Decade of Family Farming and the close links between family farming, the promotion and conservation of historical, cultural and natural heritage, traditional customs and culture, halting the loss of biodiversity and the improvement of the living conditions of people living in rural areas,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, as enshrined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,⁴⁶¹

Reaffirming also that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and the international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food security, improved nutrition and poverty eradication,

Reiterating, as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, the Declaration of the World Food Summit and the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,⁴⁶² that food should not be used as an instrument of political or economic pressure, and reaffirming in this regard the importance of international cooperation and solidarity, as well as the necessity of refraining from unilateral measures that are not in accordance with international law and the Charter and that endanger food security and nutrition,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, aimed at ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition, and recognizing their work in supporting the efforts of Member States to achieve the full realization of the right to food, including through their provision of technical assistance to developing countries in support of the implementation of national priority frameworks,

Recognizing the role of the Committee on World Food Security as an important and inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings,

Convinced that each State must adopt a strategy consistent with its resources and capacities to achieve its individual goals in implementing the recommendations contained in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, as well as in the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action,⁴⁶³ and, at the same time, cooperate regionally and internationally in order to organize collective solutions to global issues of food and nutrition security in a world of increasingly interlinked institutions, societies and economies where coordinated efforts and shared responsibilities are essential,

Recognizing that, despite the efforts made and the fact that some positive results have been achieved, the problems of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition have a global dimension, that there has not been sufficient

⁴⁵⁹ E/CN.4/2005/131, annex.

⁴⁶⁰ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

⁴⁶¹ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁴⁶² World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annex I.

⁴⁶³ Ibid., annex II.

progress in reducing hunger and malnutrition and that these problems are increasing dramatically in some regions in the absence of urgent, determined and concerted action,

Recognizing also the importance of modern and traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, as well as access to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, healthcare, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including efficient irrigation, the reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage for Indigenous Peoples and others living in rural areas,

Recognizing further the complex character of food insecurity and its likely recurrence due to a combination of several major factors, such as the effects of the global financial and economic crisis, environmental degradation, desertification and the adverse impacts of climate change, as well as poverty, natural disasters, armed conflicts, drought, volatility in commodity prices, the increase in interest rates, foreign debt and inflation, and the lack in many countries of the appropriate technology, investment and capacity-building necessary to confront its impact, particularly in developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, and the need for coherence and collaboration between international institutions at the global level,

Noting with great concern that millions of people are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine or are experiencing severe food insecurity in several regions of the world, and noting also that poverty, armed conflicts, drought and the volatility of commodity prices are among the factors causing or exacerbating famine and severe food insecurity and that additional efforts, including international support, to respond, prevent and prepare for increasing global food insecurity are urgently needed,

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

Noting also the rise in energy and fuel prices, which has had an impact on the increase in food commodity prices, and noting further the rise in fertilizer prices and the shortages caused by supply chain disruptions, affecting crop yields and threatening future agricultural productivity and production, especially of wheat, maize, millet, rice, sunflower oil and other essential foodstuffs,

Recalling its resolution [76/264](#) of 23 May 2022, entitled “State of global food insecurity”, in which the General Assembly welcomed the initiative by the Secretary-General to establish a Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, with a Steering Committee chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, while also taking note of other relevant initiatives, such as the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, aimed at promoting food security and improved nutrition, including for those in vulnerable situations,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has been one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and noting with deep concern its impact on health and the loss of life, mental health and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies and environments, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries, including pre-existing debt vulnerabilities, with many developing countries at high risk of or already in debt distress,

Recognizing also that the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic requires unity, solidarity and multilateral cooperation, while recalling that the poorest and those who may be vulnerable or in vulnerable situations have been the hardest hit by the pandemic and that the impact of the crisis has reversed hard-won development gains and the fulfilment of the right to food for all, and hampered progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,

Expressing its deep concern over the negative effects of armed conflicts on the enjoyment of the right to food,

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

Stressing the obligation of all States and parties to an armed conflict to protect civilians, in accordance with international humanitarian law, and calling upon Member States, the United Nations and other relevant organizations to take further steps to provide a coordinated emergency response to the food and nutrition needs of affected populations, while aiming to ensure that such steps are supportive of national strategies and programmes aimed at improving food security and nutrition,

Reaffirming that starvation of civilians as a method of warfare is prohibited under international humanitarian law and that it is therefore prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless, for that purpose, objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works,

Resolved to act to ensure that the respect, promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and the human rights perspective are taken into account at the national, regional and international levels in measures to address the realization of the right to food,

Recognizing that trade, along with domestic production, plays a vital role in improving global food security in all its dimensions and enhancing nutrition, and in this regard urging Member States to ensure that trade and trade-related measures are consistent with World Trade Organization rules and exceptions,

Stressing that improving access to productive resources and investment in rural development is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, through, inter alia, the promotion of investments in appropriate small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts and tackle water scarcity, as well as in programmes, practices and policies to scale up sustainable agroecological practices,

Recognizing the importance of sustainable food systems that are fit to meet environmental, economic and social challenges, in order to guarantee food security and nutrition for all,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters, diseases and pest infestations, as well as the negative impact of climate change, and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in substantial loss of life and livelihood and threatened agricultural production and food and nutrition security, in particular in developing countries,

Concerned that the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters are harming agricultural productivity, food production and cropping patterns, thus contributing to food availability shortfalls, and that such impacts are expected to increase with future climate change,

Emphasizing that a multisectoral approach that integrates nutrition across all sectors, including agriculture, health, water and sanitation, social protection and education, as well as a gender perspective, is critical to achieving global food security and improved nutrition and the realization of the right to food,

Recalling the endorsement by the Committee on World Food Security of:

(a) The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,⁴⁶⁴ at its thirty-eighth session, held on 11 May 2012,

(b) The Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems,⁴⁶⁵ at its forty-first session, held from 13 to 18 October 2014,

(c) The Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition,⁴⁶⁶ at its forty-seventh session, held from 8 to 11 February 2021,

(d) The Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition,⁴⁶⁷ at its fifty-first session, held from 23 to 27 October and on 25 November 2023,

⁴⁶⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

⁴⁶⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2015/20, appendix D.

⁴⁶⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CFS 2021/47/7/Rev.1.

⁴⁶⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CFS 2023/51/3.

Recalling also the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication by the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-first session, held in June 2014,

Stressing the importance of the Second International Conference on Nutrition, hosted by the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014, and of its outcome documents, the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action,

Stressing also the need to increase official development assistance devoted to sustainable agriculture and nutrition,

Recognizing that small and medium-sized farmers in developing countries need to receive technical, technology transfer and capacity-building support,

Recognizing also the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in guaranteeing food security and nutrition and the right to food for all,

Noting the cultural values of dietary and eating habits in different cultures, and recognizing that food plays an important role in defining the identity of individuals and communities and is a cultural component that describes and gives value to a territory and its inhabitants,

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Food Systems Summit, convened by the Secretary-General and held on 23 and 24 September 2021, the Nutrition for Growth Summit, held in Tokyo on 7 and 8 December 2021 and the United Nations Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment, held in Rome from 24 to 26 July 2023, and looking forward to the upcoming Nutrition for Growth Summit, to be held in Paris on 27 and 28 March 2025,

Acknowledging the contribution of parliamentarians nationally and regionally to the reduction of hunger and malnutrition and ultimately to the realization of the right to food, and in this regard recognizing the convening of the Global Parliamentary Summits against Hunger and Malnutrition, held in Madrid on 29 and 30 October 2018 and in Valparaíso, Chile, on 15 and 16 June 2023,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, and recalling the commitment therein to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [66/288](#) of 27 July 2012,

Recalling also the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁴⁶⁸ and its guiding principles, which, inter alia, recognize the importance of promoting regular disaster preparedness and response and recovery exercises, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs, as well as of fostering collaboration across global and regional mechanisms and institutions for the implementation and coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as for climate change adaptation, biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and others, as appropriate,

Recalling further the proclamation at its seventieth session of 2016–2025 as the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, and stressing the opportunity the Decade represents to bring together initiatives and efforts to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition,

Acknowledging the work done by the High-level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security established by the Secretary-General, and supporting the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts in this regard, including continued engagement with Member States and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food,

1. *Reaffirms* that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

⁴⁶⁸ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

2. *Also reaffirms* the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, nutritious and sustainably produced food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

3. *Expresses its concern* at the fact that the effects created by the world food crisis still continue to have serious consequences for the poorest and most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, and at the particular effects of the crisis on many net food-importing countries, especially the least developed countries;

4. *Underlines* that the pandemic has exacerbated existing high levels of acute food insecurity, and calls upon Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider the fulfilment of the right to food as part of the recovery from the pandemic by, inter alia, keeping food and agriculture supply chains functioning, ensuring the continued trade in and movement of food and livestock, products and inputs essential for agricultural and food production to markets, minimizing food loss and waste, supporting workers and farmers, including women farmers, in agriculture and food supply chains to continue their essential work, including cross-border, in a safe manner, mobilizing and allocating adequate resources and enhancing institutional and training capacities for an accelerated implementation of sustainable agriculture and food systems, providing continued access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food, and providing adequate social safety nets and assistance to minimize the negative effects of loss of livelihoods and increasing food prices on food insecurity and malnutrition;

5. *Expresses its deep concern* that, according to the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations entitled *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024: Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms*, in 2023 between 713 and 757 million people in the world faced hunger, or 1 out of 11 people in the world, and an estimated 28.9 per cent of the global population – 2.33 billion people – were moderately or severely food insecure;

6. *Considers it alarming* that, as estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in 2022, 148 million children under 5 years of age continued to suffer from stunting, 45 million from wasting and 37 million from overweight;

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

8. *Encourages* all States to mainstream a gender perspective in food security programmes and to take action to address de jure and de facto gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular when they contribute to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and that women have equal access to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership and agricultural inputs, as well as full and equal access to healthcare, education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families, and in this regard stresses the need to empower all women and strengthen their role in decision-making;

9. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to continue to mainstream a gender perspective in the fulfilment of his mandate, and encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all other United Nations bodies and mechanisms addressing the right to food and food insecurity and malnutrition to continue to integrate a gender perspective into their relevant policies, programmes and activities;

10. *Reaffirms* the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

11. *Stresses* that the primary responsibility of States is to promote and protect the right to food and that the international community should provide, through a coordinated response and upon request, international cooperation in support of national and regional efforts by providing the assistance necessary to increase food production and access to food, including through agricultural development assistance, the transfer of technology, food crop rehabilitation assistance and food aid, ensuring food security, with special attention to the specific needs of women, youth and girls, and promoting innovation, support for agricultural training and the development of adapted technologies, research on

rural advisory services and support for access to financing services, and ensure support for the establishment of secure land tenure systems;

12. *Calls upon* all States and, if appropriate, relevant international organizations to take measures and support programmes that are aimed at combating undernutrition in mothers, in particular during pregnancy and breastfeeding, and in children, and the irreversible effects of chronic undernutrition in early childhood, in particular from birth to the age of 2 years;

13. *Also calls upon* all States and, where appropriate, relevant international organizations to implement policies and programmes to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity, as a result of malnutrition, of children under 5 years of age, and in this regard urges States to disseminate the technical guidance prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in collaboration with the World Health Organization,⁴⁶⁹ and to apply it, as appropriate, in the design, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of laws, policies, programmes, budgets and mechanisms for remedy and redress aimed at eliminating preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age;

14. *Encourages* all States to take steps, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to food, including steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food, and to create and adopt national plans and legislation to combat hunger;

15. *Recognizes* the advances made through South-South cooperation in developing countries and regions in connection with food security and the development of agricultural production for the full realization of the right to food;

16. *Stresses* that improving access to productive resources and responsible public investment in rural development, taking into consideration the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, as endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security, is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, including through the promotion of investment, including private investment, in appropriate small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts and to tackle water scarcity;

17. *Recognizes* the critical contribution made by the fisheries sector to the realization of the right to food and to food security and the contribution of small-scale fishers to the local food security of coastal communities;

18. *Also recognizes* that 70 per cent of hungry people live in rural areas, where nearly half a billion family farmers are located, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, given the increasing cost of inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural policies are important tools for promoting land and agrarian reform, rural credit and insurance, technical assistance and other associated measures to achieve food security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises, including through the facilitation of access for their products to national and international markets and empowerment of small producers, particularly women, in value chains, is a key element for food security and the provision of the right to food;

19. *Stresses* the importance of fighting hunger in rural areas, including through national efforts supported by international partnerships to stop desertification and land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought and through investments and public policies that are specifically appropriate to the risk of drylands, and in this regard calls for the full implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;⁴⁷⁰

⁴⁶⁹ [A/HRC/27/31](#); see also Human Rights Council resolution [33/11](#) (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum ([A/71/53/Add.1](#) and [A/71/53/Add.1/Corr.1](#)), chap. II).

⁴⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

20. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to favourably consider becoming parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁷¹ and to consider becoming parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture⁴⁷² as a matter of priority;

21. *Recognizes* the important role of Indigenous Peoples and their traditional knowledge and seed supply systems, as well as the important role of new technologies, in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and in aiming to ensure food security and improved nutrition;

22. *Recalls* the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁴⁷³ acknowledges that many Indigenous organizations and representatives of Indigenous Peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face in achieving the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among Indigenous Peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

23. *Also recalls* the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held on 22 and 23 September 2014,⁴⁷⁴ and the commitment to developing, in conjunction with the Indigenous Peoples concerned and where appropriate, policies, programmes and resources to support Indigenous Peoples' occupations, traditional subsistence activities, economies, livelihoods, food security and nutrition;

24. *Notes* the need to further examine various concepts, such as "food sovereignty", and their relation to food security and nutrition, and the right to food, bearing in mind the need to avoid any negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to food for all people at all times;

25. *Requests* all States and private actors, as well as international organizations, within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all;

26. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen national commitment, as well as international assistance, upon the request of and in cooperation with the affected countries, towards the full realization and protection of the right to food, and in particular to develop national protection mechanisms for people forced to leave their homes and land because of hunger or humanitarian emergencies affecting their enjoyment of the right to food;

27. *Takes note with appreciation* of the growing movement, in different regions of the world, towards the adoption of framework laws, national strategies and measures in support of the full realization of the right to food for all;

28. *Stresses* the need to make efforts to mobilize and optimize the allocation and utilization of technical and financial resources from all sources, including external debt relief for developing countries, and to reinforce national actions to implement sustainable food security policies;

29. *Calls for* a successful, development-oriented outcome of the trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization, in particular on the remaining issues of the Doha Development Round, as a contribution to the creation of international conditions permitting the full realization of the right to food;

30. *Stresses* that all States should make all efforts to ensure that their international policies of a political and economic nature, including international trade agreements, do not have a negative impact on the right to food in other countries;

31. *Recalls* the importance of the New York Declaration on Action against Hunger and Poverty, and recommends the continuation of efforts aimed at identifying additional sources of financing for the fight against hunger and poverty, as well as non-communicable diseases;

32. *Recognizes* that the promises made at the World Food Summit in 1996 to halve the number of persons who are undernourished are not being fulfilled, while recognizing the efforts of Member States in this regard, and once again invites all international financial and development institutions, as well as the relevant United Nations

⁴⁷¹ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴⁷² Ibid., vol. 2400, No. 43345.

⁴⁷³ Resolution 61/295, annex.

⁴⁷⁴ Resolution 69/2.

agencies and funds, to give priority to and provide the funding necessary to realize the right to food, as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, and to achieve the aims of Goal 2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other food and nutrition-related targets;

33. *Reaffirms* that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, alongside the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases;

34. *Urges* States to give priority in their development strategies and expenditures to the realization of the right to food;

35. *Stresses* the importance of international cooperation and development assistance as an effective contribution to the sustainable expansion and improvement of agriculture and, in particular, its environmental sustainability, food production, breeding projects on diversity of crops and livestock and institutional innovations such as community seed banks, farmer field schools and seed fairs, and to the provision of humanitarian food assistance in activities related to emergency situations for the realization of the right to food and the achievement of sustainable food security, while recognizing that each country has the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of national programmes and strategies in this regard;

36. *Stresses* that States parties to the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights should consider implementing that agreement in a manner that is supportive of food security;

37. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders to support national efforts aimed at responding rapidly to the food crises currently occurring across different regions, and expresses its deep concern that funding shortfalls are forcing the World Food Programme to cut operations across different regions;

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

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

40. *Invites* all relevant international organizations, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to continue to promote policies and projects that have a positive impact on the right to food, to ensure that partners respect the right to food in the implementation of common projects, to support strategies of Member States aimed at the fulfilment of the right to food and to avoid any actions that could have a negative impact on its realization;

41. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur;⁴⁷⁵

42. *Recognizes* the importance of giving due consideration to the adverse impacts of climate change on the full realization of the right to food, recalls the Paris Agreement, adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015,⁴⁷⁶ and also recalls the holding of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 13 December 2023;

43. *Also recognizes* the impacts of climate change and of the El Niño/Southern Oscillation phenomenon on agricultural production and food security around the world and the importance of designing and implementing actions to reduce its effects, in particular on vulnerable populations, such as rural women and girls, bearing in mind the role that rural women play in supporting their households and communities in achieving food security and nutrition, generating income and improving rural livelihoods and overall well-being;

⁴⁷⁵ A/79/171.

⁴⁷⁶ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

44. *Reiterates its support* for the realization of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for its effective fulfilment;

45. *Welcomes* the work already done by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting the right to adequate food, and recalls in particular its general comments:

(a) No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights),⁴⁷⁷ in which the Committee affirmed, inter alia, that the right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person, indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights and inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies, at both the national and the international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of all human rights for all;

(b) No. 15 (2002) on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant),⁴⁷⁸ in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the importance of ensuring sustainable access to water resources for human consumption and agriculture in realization of the right to adequate food;

(c) No. 26 (2022) on land and economic, social and cultural rights,⁴⁷⁹ in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the essential role of ensuring secure and equitable access to, use of and control over land for individuals and communities to eradicate hunger and poverty and to guarantee the right to an adequate standard of living, and to guarantee the enjoyment of the right to adequate food;

46. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work done by the Committee on World Food Security in order to contribute to achieving and guaranteeing global food security;

47. *Reaffirms* that the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004, represent a useful tool to promote the realization of the right to food for all, contribute to the achievement of food security and thus provide an additional instrument in the attainment of internationally agreed development goals and to support national Governments in the implementation of food security and nutrition policies, programmes and legal frameworks;

48. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task, to supply all necessary information requested by him and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate more effectively;

49. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue his work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food that are within his mandate, including in the context of the international financial architecture, while taking into consideration relevant legal frameworks;

50. *Invites* Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies, civil society actors and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate through, inter alia, the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

51. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the question at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

⁴⁷⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum ([E/2000/22](#) and [E/2000/22/Corr.1](#)), annex V.

⁴⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 2003, *Supplement No. 2 (E/2003/22)*, annex IV.

⁴⁷⁹ [E/C.12/GC/26](#).

RESOLUTION 79/172

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁴⁸⁰

79/172. Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴⁸¹ and the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁴⁸² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴⁸³ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto,⁴⁸⁴ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁴⁸⁵ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁴⁸⁶ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁴⁸⁷ and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁴⁸⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁴⁸⁹ as well as all other relevant international treaties,

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice,

Recalling all the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council that are relevant to the subject of human rights in the administration of justice, including General Assembly resolution 77/219 of 15 December 2022 and Human Rights Council resolutions 37/22 of 23 March 2018⁴⁹⁰ and 42/11 of 26 September 2019,⁴⁹¹

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities,⁴⁹² and noting the New Vision of the Secretary-General for the Rule of Law,

Reaffirming the importance of international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including in relation to drug-related crimes, as recognized by Member States in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁴⁹³

Welcoming the work of all special procedures of the Human Rights Council that address human rights in the administration of justice in the discharge of their mandates,

Taking note of the work of the human rights treaty body mechanisms on human rights in the administration of justice, inter alia, of general comments No. 21 (1992) on humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty,⁴⁹⁴

⁴⁸⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

⁴⁸¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴⁸² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex; and United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1642, No. 14668.

⁴⁸³ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁴⁸⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 1465 and 2375, No. 24841.

⁴⁸⁵ Ibid., vol. 2716, No. 48088.

⁴⁸⁶ Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁴⁸⁷ Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴⁸⁸ Ibid., vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

⁴⁸⁹ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁴⁹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/73/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁴⁹¹ Ibid., *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/74/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁴⁹² A/79/117.

⁴⁹³ Resolution S-30/1, annex.

⁴⁹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/47/40)*, annex VI.B.

No. 32 (2007) on the right to equality before courts and tribunals and to a fair trial⁴⁹⁵ and No. 35 (2014) on liberty and security of person,⁴⁹⁶ adopted by the Human Rights Committee, general comments No. 13 (2011) on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence⁴⁹⁷ and No. 24 (2019) on children's rights in the child justice system,⁴⁹⁸ adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, general recommendation No. 31 (2005) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system,⁴⁹⁹ adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, general recommendation No. 33 (2015) on women's access to justice,⁵⁰⁰ adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and general comments No. 1 (2014) on equal recognition before the law,⁵⁰¹ No. 6 (2018) on equality and non-discrimination⁵⁰² and No. 7 (2018) on the participation of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations, in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention,⁵⁰³ adopted by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Noting with appreciation the important work in the field of the administration of justice of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,

Recalling the International Principles and Guidelines on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities, which are the product of joint work by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility,

Recalling also the adoption of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁰⁴ adopted at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,

Encouraging continued regional and cross-regional efforts, the sharing of best practices and the provision of technical assistance, and noting in this regard the high-level debate on the theme "Equal access to justice for all: advancing reforms for peaceful, just and inclusive societies" held during the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing the needs of women and girls in detention or imprisonment, including their healthcare needs, and noting the importance of gender- and age-sensitive justice systems and a victim- and survivor-centred approach in addressing all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence,

Convinced that the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the integrity of the judicial system, as well as an independent legal profession, are essential prerequisites for the protection of human rights, the rule of law, good governance and democracy and for ensuring that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice and should therefore be respected in all circumstances,

Recalling that every State should provide an effective framework of remedies to redress human rights grievances or violations and to challenge the lawfulness of detention before a court,

Emphasizing that the right of equal access to justice for all, including for those who are in vulnerable situations or marginalized or those who face racism or racial discrimination, forms an important basis for strengthening the rule

⁴⁹⁵ Ibid., Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/62/40), vol. I, annex VI.

⁴⁹⁶ CCPR/C/GC/35.

⁴⁹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/67/41), annex V.

⁴⁹⁸ CRC/C/GC/24.

⁴⁹⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/60/18), chap. IX.

⁵⁰⁰ CEDAW/C/GC/33.

⁵⁰¹ CRPD/C/GC/1 and CRPD/C/GC/1/Corr.1.

⁵⁰² CRPD/C/GC/6.

⁵⁰³ CRPD/C/GC/7.

⁵⁰⁴ Resolution 76/181, annex.

of law through the administration of justice, and stressing the importance of taking all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid,

Underlining the importance of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁰⁵ and recognizing the role of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals for eliminating discrimination in the administration of justice,

Mindful of the importance of ensuring respect for the rule of law and human rights in the administration of justice as a crucial contribution to building peace and justice and ending impunity,

Affirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, with special regard given to the protection of children,

Recalling the commitment to establish appropriate safeguards to prevent and address any adverse impact on human rights arising from the use of digital and emerging technologies and protect individuals against violations and abuses of their human rights in the digital space, including through human rights due diligence and establishing effective oversight and remedy mechanisms, recently reaffirmed by Member States in the Global Digital Compact, as annexed to General Assembly resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024,

Recognizing the rapid advances in the design, development and use of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence systems, in various aspects of criminal justice systems, including the pretrial stage, during trials as well as after convictions,

Bearing in mind that the use of digital technology, including emerging information and communications technology, including artificial intelligence, can improve the administration of justice but also has the potential to negatively affect human rights,

Encouraging law enforcement, criminal justice and other relevant institutions to effectively and appropriately employ new and advanced technologies, including artificial intelligence, as tools against crime with adequate and effective safeguards to prevent the misuse and abuse of these technologies in this regard, and underscoring the importance of designing and using artificial intelligence systems in such a way as to produce explainable and non-discriminatory results,

Recognizing the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Concerned about the negative impact of overincarceration and overcrowding on the enjoyment of human rights, and acknowledging that overincarceration constitutes one of the major underlying causes of overcrowding,

Emphasizing that the penitentiary system should provide the possibility of reform and social rehabilitation of the offender in all appropriate cases, and that punishment should be dealt with in the larger framework of a criminal justice system that provides the possibility of reinsertion and reintegration of the offender into society,

Recalling that the social rehabilitation and reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty shall be among the essential aims of the criminal justice system, ensuring, as far as possible, that offenders are able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life upon their return to society,

Underlining that, where persons are in vulnerable situations or marginalized, prejudice and discrimination in the administration of justice may result in their overincarceration and overrepresentation throughout the criminal justice system, which could also potentially occur due to the use of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, in the administration of justice, and recognizing the need for States to take measures, within the justice system, particularly the criminal justice system, to prevent discrimination, inter alia, against persons with disabilities and persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and to increase their effective participation within the system,

⁵⁰⁵ Resolution 70/1.

Aware of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and people who are in vulnerable situations in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their risk of facing various forms of violence, abuse, injustice and humiliation,

Reaffirming that children who are victims and witnesses of crime and violence are particularly vulnerable and require special protection, assistance and support appropriate to their age, level of maturity and needs, in order to prevent further hardship and trauma that may result from their participation in the criminal justice process,

Recognizing the specific situation and needs of children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups when accused of crimes under international law allegedly committed while they were children associated with armed forces or armed groups,

Reaffirming that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning the child in the administration of justice, including in relation to pretrial measures, as well as being an important consideration in all matters concerning the child related to the sentencing of the parents, or, where applicable, legal guardians or primary caregivers,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the most recent report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice, including on the application of digital technologies;⁵⁰⁶

2. *Recalls* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on violence, death and serious injury in situations of deprivation of liberty,⁵⁰⁷ as well as previous reports on human rights in the administration of justice submitted to the Human Rights Council;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice, and invites States to assess their national legislation and practice against those standards;

4. *Invites* States to make use of technical assistance offered by the relevant United Nations entities and programmes in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice;

5. *Calls upon* Member States and, where applicable, other stakeholders, such as the private sector:

(a) To ensure that respect for human rights is incorporated into the conception, design, development, deployment, operation, use, evaluation and regulation of all new and emerging digital technologies used in the administration of justice, including by conducting human rights due diligence, including regular, comprehensive human rights impact assessments of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, throughout their life cycle, including their conception, design, development, deployment, use, sale, procurement or operation, and notes in this regard the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute Toolkit for Responsible Artificial Intelligence Innovation in Law Enforcement;

(b) To ensure that there are robust data protection laws aligned with the right to privacy where digital technologies and artificial intelligence are employed in the administration of justice;

(c) To ensure the prevention of harm to individuals caused by artificial intelligence systems, and to refrain from or cease the use of artificial intelligence applications that are impossible to operate in compliance with international human rights law or that pose undue risks to the enjoyment of human rights, unless and until the adequate safeguards to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are in place, in order to prevent the disproportionate negative impact that the use of these technologies may have on specific groups;

6. *Acknowledges* that the conception, design, use, deployment and further development of new and emerging technologies, such as those that involve artificial intelligence, may have an impact on human rights in the administration of justice, and that the risks to these rights can and should be avoided and minimized by adapting or adopting adequate regulation or other appropriate mechanisms, in accordance with applicable obligations under international human rights law, for the conception, design, development and deployment of new and emerging

⁵⁰⁶ [A/79/296](#).

⁵⁰⁷ [A/HRC/42/20](#).

technologies, including artificial intelligence, by taking measures to ensure a safe, transparent, accountable, secure and high quality data infrastructure and by developing human rights-based auditing mechanisms and redress mechanisms and establishing human oversight;

7. *Expresses concern* that persons with disabilities may experience disproportionately high levels of unlawful and arbitrary deprivation of liberty, and recalls that persons with disabilities should not be deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily, and that if persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty through any process, they are, on an equal basis with others, entitled to guarantees in accordance with international human rights law, including by provision of reasonable accommodation;

8. *Appeals* to Governments to include, in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in their national development plans, the effective administration of justice and equal access to justice for all as an integral part of the development process, with a view to promoting and protecting human rights, and to allocate adequate resources for effective, fair, humane and accountable justice systems, including the provision of legal aid services, and invites the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance for the enhancement and strengthening of the administration of justice;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into the criminal justice system by promoting measures that address the specific needs of both offenders and victims, including the protection of women and girls from revictimization in criminal justice proceedings;

10. *Urges* States, bearing in mind national priorities, to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels, including in institutions of governance and in the judicial system, and to secure their empowerment and full and equal access to justice without discrimination, including through taking legislative and practical measures to eliminate barriers, dismantle related stereotypes and ensure the equality of women and girls in the administration of justice and maximum protection for women and girls deprived of their liberty from all forms of violence;

11. *Stresses* the special need for national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in particular through reform of the judiciary, the police and the penal system, as well as juvenile justice reform, and through the encouragement of independence, accessibility, accountability and transparency in the judiciary, in order to establish and maintain stable societies and the rule of law in post-conflict situations, and welcomes the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in supporting the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms in post-conflict situations;

12. *Reaffirms* that no one should be unlawfully or arbitrarily deprived of liberty, and notes that any deprivation should observe the principles of necessity and proportionality in this regard;

13. *Calls upon* States to apply individual criminal responsibility and to refrain from detaining persons based solely on their family ties with an alleged offender;

14. *Also calls upon* States to ensure that anyone who is deprived of liberty through arrest or detention has prompt access to a competent court with the effective power to determine the lawfulness of the detention and to order release if the detention or imprisonment is determined not to be lawful and prompt access to legal counsel, which could include legal aid schemes, in accordance with their international obligations and commitments;

15. *Calls upon* all States to consider establishing, maintaining or enhancing independent national mechanisms with the mandate to monitor all places of detention, including by making unannounced visits, and to hold private interviews without witnesses with all persons deprived of liberty, inter alia, in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules);⁵⁰⁸

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of States' keeping under systematic review rules, instructions, methods and practices on interviewing, as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment under their jurisdiction, including by taking into account, as appropriate, the Principles on Effective Interviewing for Investigations and Information-Gathering (the Méndez Principles);

⁵⁰⁸ Resolution 70/175, annex.

17. *Calls upon* States to ensure a proper file and data management system on prisoners that allows the tracking of the number of persons deprived of their liberty, their detention period, offences or grounds for detention, and developments regarding the prison population, and encourages States to collect other up-to-date, comprehensive and disaggregated data, including on women's and children's needs and challenges in accessing justice, that allow for the identification and prevention of discrimination in the administration of justice and overincarceration;

18. *Affirms* that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism, including in the administration of justice, complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

19. *Recalls* the absolute prohibition of torture in international law, and calls upon States to address and prevent the detention conditions, treatment and punishment of persons deprived of their liberty, including in police custody, that amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

20. *Calls upon* States to investigate promptly, effectively and impartially all alleged human rights violations suffered by persons deprived of their liberty, in particular cases involving death, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, to provide effective remedy to the victims, in accordance with their international obligations and commitments, and to ensure that detention administrations fully cooperate with the investigating authority and preserve all evidence;

21. *Urges* States to endeavour to reduce, where appropriate, pretrial detention, which should be a measure of last resort and for as short a period as possible, inter alia, by adopting legislative and administrative measures and policies on its preconditions, limitations, duration and alternatives and by taking measures aimed at the implementation of existing legislation, as well as by ensuring access to justice and legal advice and assistance, which could include legal aid schemes, while recognizing that electronic monitoring should, where possible, only be used as an alternative to pretrial detention when grounds for detention exist, and ensure respect for human rights in any use of such monitoring;

22. *Encourages* States to address overcrowding in detention facilities by taking effective measures, including through enhancing the availability and use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, bearing in mind the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)⁵⁰⁹ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),⁵¹⁰ access to legal aid, mechanisms for crime prevention, early release and rehabilitation programmes and the efficiency as well as the capacity of the criminal justice system and its facilities, bearing in mind the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;⁵¹¹

23. *Urges* States to take all measures, including those related to the use of digital technologies, necessary to prevent and eliminate discrimination in law and in practice against persons who are in vulnerable situations or marginalized in the administration of justice that may also result in their overincarceration and overrepresentation throughout the criminal justice process;

24. *Also urges* States to pay special attention to the conditions of detention or imprisonment of persons who are in vulnerable situations or marginalized and to their particular needs;

25. *Continues to encourage* States to pay due attention to the Bangkok Rules when developing and implementing relevant legislation, procedures, policies and action plans, and invites relevant special procedure mandate holders, the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and all other relevant organizations to take those rules into consideration in their activities;

26. *Encourages* States to review penal policies that can contribute to overincarceration and overcrowding, in particular regarding so-called "zero-tolerance policies", such as the application of mandatory pretrial detention and mandatory minimum sentences, especially for minor and/or non-violent crimes;

27. *Recognizes* that all children and juveniles alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated

⁵⁰⁹ Resolution 45/110, annex.

⁵¹⁰ Resolution 65/229, annex.

⁵¹¹ Resolution 67/187, annex.

in a manner consistent with their rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with international law, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice, taking into account also the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children, and calls upon States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and States parties to the Optional Protocols to the Convention to abide strictly by their principles and respective provisions;

28. *Recalls* the global study on children deprived of liberty⁵¹² and the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in the follow-up to the study in cooperation with the other entities in the United Nations inter-agency task force and the non-governmental organization panel, and in this regard encourages Member States, United Nations agencies, funds, programmes and offices, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to consider the follow-up to and recommendations of the global study;

29. *Encourages* States that have not yet integrated children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts to do so and to develop and implement a comprehensive and coordinated justice policy for children that prioritizes prevention and early intervention to prevent and address juvenile delinquency and to address risks and causes for children's contact with the juvenile and/or criminal justice system by providing necessary support through child protection systems that encompass social protection, education and physical and mental health, as well as with a view to promoting, inter alia, the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, in cases where a child commits a crime, and complying with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

30. *Stresses* the importance of including reintegration strategies for former child offenders in justice policies, in particular through the provision of gender-sensitive education and life skills programmes, as well as treatment and services for substance abuse and mental health needs, in line with relevant commitments and obligations under international human rights law, with a view to their assuming a constructive role in society;

31. *Urges* States to take all necessary and effective measures, including legal reform where appropriate, to prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence against children, including sexual and gender-based violence, within the justice system, including within the informal justice system, where it exists, and to consider applying the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁵¹³ as appropriate, in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies, programmes, budgets and mechanisms aimed at eliminating violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and encourages States to support and to benefit, as appropriate, from the programme proposed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Children's Fund in this regard;

32. *Also urges* States to ensure that, under their legislation and practice, neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without the possibility of release nor corporal punishment is imposed for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age, and encourages States to consider repealing all other forms of life imprisonment for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age;

33. *Encourages* States not to set the minimum age of criminal responsibility at too low an age level, bearing in mind the emotional, mental and intellectual maturity of the child, and in this respect notes the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years as the absolute minimum age, and to continue to increase it to a higher age level;⁵¹⁴

34. *Also encourages* States to gather relevant information, including through data collection and research, concerning children within their criminal justice systems so as to improve their administration of justice, while being mindful of the children's right to privacy, with full respect for relevant international human rights instruments, and bearing in mind applicable international standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

⁵¹² [A/74/136](#).

⁵¹³ Resolution 69/194, annex.

⁵¹⁴ See [CRC/C/GC/24](#).

35. *Stresses* the importance of paying greater attention to the impact on children of imprisonment or other sentences imposed upon their parents, while noting with interest the convening of and reports on all relevant meetings and panel discussions on these issues held by the Human Rights Council,⁵¹⁵

36. *Calls upon* States to take effective and appropriate measures to remove all barriers preventing persons with disabilities from having effective access to justice on an equal basis with others and without discrimination;

37. *Encourages* States to ensure equal access to justice for persons with disabilities through the provision of accessible information and communications, physical accessibility to relevant premises, gender- and age-appropriate accommodations that take into account their will and legal counselling, and, where applicable, free or subsidized and accessible legal aid, and to deploy efforts to enable the meaningful and equal participation of persons with disabilities throughout all stages of the judicial process;

38. *Calls upon* States to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities when investigating, prosecuting and punishing persons responsible for human rights violations and abuses committed against them, including by providing effective remedies, taking into consideration, on an equal basis with others, the specific circumstances of the person with disabilities, as well as by implementing systemic changes, legal and policy reforms and capacity-building where needed in order to ensure non-repetition;

39. *Invites* States to provide for tailored and interdisciplinary human rights training, including anti-racist, anti-discriminatory, multicultural, disability-inclusive, gender-sensitive and child rights training, as well as on the implications of the use of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence and biometric technologies, in the field of criminal justice in this regard, to all judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers, immigration, corrections and police officers and other professionals concerned, including personnel deployed in international field presences;

40. *Also invites* States, upon their request, to benefit from technical advice and assistance provided by the relevant United Nations entities and programmes in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice;

41. *Invites* the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reinforce their technical assistance to States, upon request and in accordance with their respective mandates, to strengthen the national capacity-building of States in the field of the administration of justice, in particular in post-conflict situations and in relation to the application of digital technologies, and in this context to strengthen cooperation with relevant United Nations entities;

42. *Underlines* the importance of rebuilding and strengthening structures for the administration of justice and of respecting the rule of law and human rights, including in post-conflict situations, as a crucial contribution to building peace and justice and ending impunity, and in this respect requests the Secretary-General to further streamline and strengthen system-wide coordination and coherence of programmes and activities of the relevant parts of the United Nations system, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law;

43. *Invites* States, in the context of the universal periodic review mechanism and in their reports under international human rights treaties, as well as through their voluntary national reviews of progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to consider addressing the promotion and protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

44. *Also invites* States, when reviewing progress made in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to consider the possibility of looking into the causes and effects of overincarceration and overcrowding, including, where persons are in vulnerable situations or marginalized, with regard to non-discrimination and persons who are in vulnerable situations or marginalized in the administration of justice;

45. *Invites* relevant special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, as well as relevant treaty bodies, to give special attention to questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration

⁵¹⁵ [A/HRC/21/31](#) and [A/HRC/25/33](#).

of justice, and to provide, wherever appropriate, specific recommendations in this regard, including proposals for advisory services and technical assistance measures;

46. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consider developing evidence-based guidance, based on respect for human rights and following consultations with Member States, on practical strategies to promote the responsible use of digital technologies in the administration of justice;

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the latest developments, challenges and good practices in human rights in the administration of justice, including, inter alia, on the latest developments, risks and required safeguards regarding the potential use of neurotechnology and other emerging technologies in the administration of justice, and on the activities undertaken by the United Nations system as a whole;

48. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its eighty-first session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

RESOLUTION 79/173

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁵¹⁶

79/173. Missing persons

The General Assembly,

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

Guided also by the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁵¹⁷ and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,⁵¹⁸ as well as international standards and instruments of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵¹⁹ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁵²⁰ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵²¹ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵²² the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁵²³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁵²⁴

Recalling the accession by 76 States to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁵²⁵ and calling upon States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to it as a matter of priority, as well as to consider the option provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the Convention regarding the Committee on Enforced Disappearances,

⁵¹⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia.

⁵¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁵¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

⁵¹⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵²⁰ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵²¹ *Ibid.*

⁵²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁵²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁵²⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2716, No. 48088.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

Recalling also all previous relevant resolutions on missing persons adopted by the General Assembly, as well as the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, and Security Council resolution [2474 \(2019\)](#) of 11 June 2019,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [77/220](#) of 15 December 2022 as well as all previous resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the right to the truth,

Noting with deep concern the growing number of armed conflicts in various parts of the world, often involving serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

Noting that the issue of persons reported missing in connection with international or non-international armed conflicts, in particular those who are victims of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, continues to have a negative impact on efforts to put an end to those conflicts and to facilitate peace and reconciliation, and inflicts grievous suffering on the families of missing persons, and stressing in this regard the need to address the issue from, inter alia, a humanitarian and rule of law perspective, recalling the obligations of States and of parties to armed conflict to clarify the fate and whereabouts of missing persons,

Expressing its concern about the dramatic increase since 2014 in persons reported missing in connection with armed conflict, and recognizing that it is critical for States to address the issue holistically, from prevention to the tracing, location, identification and return of missing persons,

Considering that the problem of missing persons may raise questions of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as appropriate,

Bearing in mind that cases of missing persons involve conduct that may constitute criminal offences, and stressing the importance of ending impunity for violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law with respect to missing persons,

Expressing its deep concern that thousands of migrants continue to die or go missing each year along perilous routes on land and at sea, in transit and destination countries, and recalling in this regard the adoption of the Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum⁵²⁶ which, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to include actionable recommendations on strengthening cooperation on missing migrants and providing humanitarian assistance,

Cognizant that States that are parties to an armed conflict have a responsibility for countering the phenomenon of missing persons, taking all appropriate measures to prevent persons from going missing, including, when appropriate, effectively investigating the conditions relating to persons going missing and determining the fate of missing persons, and for recognizing their accountability as regards implementing the relevant mechanisms, policies and laws, while noting the importance for States to take steps to ensure the forensic recovery and identification of remains, where possible,

Noting that accountability, including the promotion of truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence, is one of the key components of addressing the issue of missing persons,

Bearing in mind the effective search for and identification of missing persons using forensic sciences and new and emerging technologies, and recognizing that great technological progress has been made in this field, including DNA forensic analysis, which can significantly assist efforts to identify missing persons and to investigate violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

Recognizing the potential offered by new and emerging technologies for the search for and identification of missing persons, and acknowledging, in this regard, the opportunity to include these technologies in search activities and criminal investigations in combination with traditional approaches and techniques, while safeguarding personal data protection and privacy rights,

Recognizing also that the establishment and effective work of competent national institutions can play a crucial role in clarifying the fate of missing persons in connection with armed conflict,

⁵²⁶ Resolution [76/266](#), annex.

Bearing in mind that the question of missing persons entails consequences not only for the victims themselves, but also for their families, especially women, youth, children and older persons, and in this regard recognizing the importance of addressing the legal situation of missing persons in connection with armed conflict, supporting their family members through national policies that include a gender perspective, as appropriate, and ensuring their participation in relevant processes related to actions taken in response to cases of missing persons, as well as their access to information and effective remedies, and stressing, in this regard, the importance of ensuring the protection of the families of missing persons and all individuals involved in the search, investigation and accountability processes against threats and violence, such as harassment, blackmail, ill-treatment and intimidation, including through the use of information and communications technology,

Noting, in this regard, the progress made by coordination mechanisms, established in different parts of the world, aiming at exchanging information and identifying missing persons, which have contributed to informing families of the fate and whereabouts of their missing relatives,

Recognizing that respect for and implementation of international humanitarian law can reduce the number of cases of missing persons in armed conflict, and in this regard stressing the importance of encouraging greater understanding of and respect for international humanitarian law,

Stressing the importance of measures to prevent persons from going missing in connection with armed conflict, which may include enacting national legislation, ensuring the registration of detainees and notification upon their detention and allowing them to correspond with their families, ensuring the right to be treated with humanity and respecting the human rights of all detainees and persons unaccounted for, providing appropriate training for armed forces, producing and providing proper means of identification, the establishment of information bureaux, grave registration services and registers of deaths, ensuring accountability in cases of missing persons and complying with obligations under international humanitarian law regarding persons deprived of their liberty,

Noting that the adequate, respectful and dignified management of the dead and good practices in casualty recording can complement efforts to prevent persons from going missing and help to clarify the fate and whereabouts of persons unaccounted for in armed conflict,

Stressing the need to raise public awareness of the problem of missing persons as an important concern, as well as relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and human rights law,

Noting the Agreement on the Status and Functions of the International Commission on Missing Persons,⁵²⁷ which established the Commission as an international organization,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing international and regional efforts to address the question of missing persons and the initiatives undertaken by international and regional organizations in this field,

Noting the work of the Global Alliance for the Missing with the aim of collectively bringing to bear diplomatic, political and financial capacities and influence to improve the prevention of, and response to, the issue of missing persons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁵²⁸

1. *Urges* States to strictly observe and to respect and ensure respect for the rules of international humanitarian law, as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and, where applicable, in the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977;

2. *Calls upon* States parties to an armed conflict to take all appropriate measures to prevent persons from going missing in connection with armed conflict, to account for persons reported missing as a result of such a situation and, in cases of missing persons, to take such measures, as appropriate, in order to ensure thorough, prompt, impartial and effective investigations and the prosecution of offences linked to missing persons, consistent with their obligations under international law, with a view to full accountability, access to justice and adequate reparations;

3. *Calls upon* States to take measures to prevent persons from going missing in connection with armed conflict, including by fully implementing their obligations and commitments under international humanitarian law

⁵²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3072, No. 53043.

⁵²⁸ [A/79/282](#).

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

and international human rights law, including through the facilitation of the reunion of families dispersed as a result of armed conflict, and to allow for the exchange of family news, consistent with their international obligations;

4. *Urges* States to avoid harm to civilians as an important factor in preventing persons from going missing in connection with armed conflict, including in minimizing the military use of civilian infrastructure, in accordance with applicable international law;

5. *Reaffirms* the right of families to know the fate of their relatives reported missing in connection with armed conflict and the importance of ensuring their participation in relevant processes related to actions taken in response to cases of missing persons;

6. *Also reaffirms* that each party to an armed conflict, as soon as circumstances permit and, at the latest, from the end of active hostilities, shall search for persons who have been reported missing by an adverse party and ensure that all relevant information on those who died as a result of armed conflict is recorded;

7. *Calls upon* States that are parties to an armed conflict to take all necessary measures, in a timely manner, to determine the identity and fate of persons reported missing in connection with the armed conflict, without any adverse distinction, and, to the greatest extent possible, to provide their family members, through appropriate channels, with all relevant information that they have on their fate, including their whereabouts or, if they are dead, the circumstances and cause of their death;

8. *Recognizes* the need for appropriate means of identification and for the collection, protection and management of data on missing persons and unidentified remains, consistent with applicable international and national law, and urges all concerned States to cooperate with each other and with other concerned actors working in this area by, *inter alia*, providing all relevant information related to missing persons, including on their fate and whereabouts;

9. *Expresses concern* at the impediments caused by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices, in certain instances, to efforts on identifying the whereabouts of missing persons, and calls upon States concerned to cooperate to facilitate the safe search for human remains and retrieval operations;

10. *Requests* States to pay the utmost attention to cases of children reported missing in connection with armed conflict and to take appropriate measures to search for and identify those children and to reunite them with their families;

11. *Expresses its support* for the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross in seeking access to information on persons reported missing, and calls upon all parties to armed conflict to comply with their commitments in respect of such access and to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and its Central Tracing Agency in addressing the issue of missing persons, consistent with applicable obligations under international humanitarian law, and to adopt a comprehensive approach to this issue, including all such legal and practical measures and coordination mechanisms as may be necessary, based on humanitarian considerations only;

12. *Urges* States that are parties to an armed conflict to cooperate, consistent with their international obligations, in order to effectively solve cases of missing persons, including by providing mutual assistance in terms of information-sharing, victim assistance, location and identification of missing persons and recovery, identification and return of human remains and, if possible, by identifying, mapping and preserving burial sites;

13. *Invites* States to encourage interaction between competent organizations and institutions, such as national commissions on missing persons, which play a crucial role in clarifying the fate of persons missing in connection with armed conflict and providing support to the families of the missing;

14. *Urges* States, and encourages intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to take all necessary measures at the national, regional and international levels to address the problem of persons reported missing in connection with armed conflict without any adverse distinction and to provide appropriate assistance, as requested by the concerned States, and welcomes in this regard the establishment and efforts of commissions and working groups on missing persons;

15. *Calls upon* States, without prejudice to their efforts to determine the fate of persons reported missing in connection with armed conflict, to take appropriate steps with regard to the legal situation of missing persons and the individual needs and accompaniment of their family members, with particular attention to the needs of women, youth,

children, older persons and persons with disabilities, in such fields as social welfare, psychological and psychosocial support, financial matters, family law and property rights;

16. *Invites* States, national institutions and, as appropriate, intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations to further their engagement in order to follow forensic best practices as they apply to preventing and resolving cases of missing persons in connection with armed conflict;

17. *Also invites* States, national institutions and, as appropriate, intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations to exchange best practices and technical recommendations and to promote cooperation, as appropriate, including between relevant human rights mechanisms and procedures related to missing persons, pertaining, *inter alia*, to the search for and clarification of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons, the use and development of digital tools, forensic analysis and identification and addressing the needs of families;

18. *Further invites* States, national institutions and, as appropriate, intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations to ensure the development and proper management of archives pertaining to missing persons and unidentified remains in connection with armed conflict, as well as access to those archives, in accordance with relevant applicable laws and regulations;

19. *Stresses* the need to address the issue of missing persons as a part of peace and peacebuilding processes, with reference to all justice and rule of law mechanisms, including the judiciary, parliamentary commissions and truth-finding mechanisms, on the basis of transparency, accountability and public involvement and participation, including the participation of the families of missing persons in relevant processes;

20. *Welcomes* the progress made in clarifying the fate of missing persons in connection with armed conflict;

21. *Invites* relevant human rights mechanisms and procedures, as appropriate, to address the problem of persons reported missing in connection with armed conflict in their forthcoming reports to the General Assembly;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies and to submit to the Human Rights Council at its relevant session and to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution, including relevant practical recommendations;

23. *Reiterates its invitation* to the President of the General Assembly to convene an informal biennial meeting of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to brief the Assembly during such meetings on the comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be followed by a dialogue;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations;

25. *Decides* to consider the question at its eighty-first session.

RESOLUTION 79/174

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁵²⁹

⁵²⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

79/174. Freedom of religion and belief

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵³⁰ article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁵³¹ and other relevant human rights provisions,

Recalling also its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling further its previous resolutions on freedom of religion or belief and on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, including its resolution 78/212 of 19 December 2023 and Human Rights Council resolution 55/16 of 4 April 2024,⁵³²

Recognizing the important work carried out by the Human Rights Committee in providing guidance with respect to the scope of freedom of religion or belief,

Noting the conclusions and recommendations of the expert workshops organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and contained in the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, adopted in Rabat on 5 October 2012,⁵³³

Considering that religion or belief, for those who profess either, is one of the fundamental elements in their conception of life and that freedom of religion or belief, as a universal human right, should be fully respected and guaranteed,

Seriously concerned by continuing acts of intolerance and violence based on religion or belief against individuals, including against persons belonging to religious communities and religious minorities around the world, and by the increasing number and intensity of such incidents, which are often of a criminal nature and may have international characteristics,

Deeply concerned by the limited progress that has been made in the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, and believing that further intensified efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, as noted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, as well as at the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 April 2009,

Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights, including the human rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, including their right to exercise their religion or belief freely,

Concerned that State and non-State actors sometimes tolerate or encourage acts of violence, or credible threats of violence, against persons belonging to religious communities and religious minorities,

Concerned also by the increasing number of laws and regulations that limit the freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief and by the implementation of existing laws in a discriminatory manner,

Convinced of the need to urgently address the rapid rise in various parts of the world of religious extremism that affects the human rights of individuals, in particular persons belonging to religious communities and religious minorities, the situations of violence and discrimination that affect many individuals, particularly women and children, on the basis of or in the name of religion or belief or in accordance with cultural and traditional practices, and the misuse of religion or belief for ends inconsistent with the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and in other relevant instruments of the United Nations,

Seriously concerned about all attacks on religious places, sites and shrines that violate international law, in particular international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including any deliberate destruction of

⁵³⁰ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵³¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵³² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁵³³ *A/HRC/22/17/Add.4*, appendix.

relics and monuments, and including also those carried out in connection with incitement to national, racial or religious hatred,

Emphasizing that States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies, the media and civil society as a whole have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and in the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief,

Underlining the importance of education, including human rights education, in the promotion of tolerance, which involves the acceptance by the public of and its respect for diversity, including with regard to religious expression, and underlining also the fact that education, in particular at school, should contribute in a meaningful way to promoting tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Stresses* that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, which includes the freedom to have or not to have, or to adopt, a religion or belief of one's own choice and the freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest one's religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance, including the right to change one's religion or belief;

2. *Emphasizes* that the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief applies equally to all persons, regardless of their religion or belief and without any discrimination as to their equal protection by the law;

3. *Strongly condemns* violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, as well as all forms of intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief;

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

5. *Reaffirms* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion or belief, as this may have adverse consequences for the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief of all members of the religious communities concerned;

6. *Strongly condemns* continuing violence and acts of terrorism targeting individuals, including persons belonging to religious minorities, on the basis of or in the name of religion or belief, and underlines the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive community-based preventive approach, involving a wide set of actors, including civil society and religious communities;

7. *Recalls* that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence, intimidation and harassment against a person or a group of persons belonging to a religious minority, regardless of the perpetrator, and that failure to do so may constitute a human rights violation;

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

9. *Strongly condemns* any advocacy of hatred based on religion or belief that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media or any other means;

10. *Expresses concern* at the persistence of institutionalized social intolerance and discrimination practised against many on the grounds of religion or belief, and emphasizes that legal procedures pertaining to religious or belief-based groups and places of worship are not a prerequisite for the exercise of the right to manifest one's religion or belief and that such procedures, when legally required at the national or local level, should be non-discriminatory in order to contribute to the effective protection of the right of all persons to practise their religion or belief, either individually or in community with others and in public or private;

11. *Recognizes with concern* the challenges that persons in vulnerable situations, including persons deprived of their liberty, refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons, children, persons belonging to national or

ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and migrants, as well as women, are facing as regards their ability to freely exercise their right to freedom of religion or belief;

12. *Emphasizes* that, as underlined by the Human Rights Committee, restrictions on the freedom to manifest one's religion or belief are permitted only if limitations are prescribed by law, are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, are non-discriminatory and are applied in a manner that does not vitiate the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief;

13. *Expresses deep concern* at continued obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief, as well as the increasing number of instances of intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief, including:

(a) Acts of violence and intolerance directed against individuals based on their religion or belief, including religious persons and persons belonging to religious minorities and other communities in various parts of the world;

(b) The rise of religious extremism in various parts of the world that affects the human rights of individuals, including persons belonging to religious minorities;

(c) Incidents of hatred, discrimination, intolerance and violence based on religion or belief, which may be associated with or manifested by the derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief;

(d) Attacks on or the destruction of religious places, sites and shrines that violate international law, in particular international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as they have more than material significance for the dignity and lives of persons holding spiritual or religious beliefs;

(e) Instances, both in law and practice, that constitute violations of the human right to freedom of religion or belief, including of the individual right to publicly express one's spiritual and religious beliefs, taking into account the relevant articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as other international instruments;

(f) Constitutional and legislative systems that fail to provide adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief to all without distinction;

14. *Urges* States to step up their efforts to protect and promote freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and to that end:

(a) To ensure that their constitutional and legislative systems provide adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief to all without distinction by, inter alia, providing access to justice, including by facilitating legal assistance and effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief or the right to freely choose and practise one's religion or belief is violated, paying particular attention to persons belonging to religious minorities;

(b) To implement all accepted universal periodic review recommendations related to the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief;

(c) To ensure that no one within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction is deprived of the right to life, liberty and security of person because of religion or belief, to provide adequate protection to persons at risk of violent attack on the grounds of their religion or belief, to ensure that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or arbitrary arrest or detention on that account and to bring to justice all perpetrators of violations of these rights;

(d) To end violations of the human rights of women and girls and to devote particular attention to appropriate measures modifying or abolishing existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that discriminate against them, including in the exercise of their right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and to foster practical ways to ensure gender equality;

(e) To ensure that existing legislation is not implemented in a discriminatory manner or does not result in discrimination based on religion or belief, that no one is discriminated against on the basis of his or her religion or belief when accessing, inter alia, education, medical care, employment, humanitarian assistance or social benefits, and that everyone has the right and the opportunity to have access, on general terms of equality, to public services in their country, without any discrimination based on religion or belief;

(f) To review, whenever relevant, existing registration practices in order to ensure that such practices do not limit the right of all persons to manifest their religion or belief, either alone or in community with others and in public or private;

(g) To ensure that no official documents are withheld from the individual on the grounds of religion or belief and that everyone has the right to refrain from disclosing information concerning their religious affiliation in such documents against their will;

(h) To ensure, in particular, the right of all persons to worship, assemble or teach in connection with a religion or belief, their right to establish and maintain places for these purposes and the right of all persons to seek, receive and impart information and ideas in these areas;

(i) To ensure that, in accordance with appropriate national legislation and in conformity with international human rights law, the freedom of all persons and members of groups to establish and maintain religious, charitable or humanitarian institutions is fully respected and protected;

(j) To ensure that all public officials and civil servants, including members of law enforcement bodies, and personnel of detention facilities, the military and educators, in the course of fulfilling their official duties, respect freedom of religion or belief and do not discriminate for reasons based on religion or belief, and that they receive all necessary and appropriate awareness-raising, education or training on respect for freedom of religion or belief;

(k) To take all necessary and appropriate action, in conformity with international standards of human rights, to combat hatred, discrimination, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by intolerance based on religion or belief, as well as incitement to hostility and violence, with particular regard to persons belonging to religious minorities in all parts of the world;

(l) To promote, through education and other means, mutual understanding, tolerance, non-discrimination and respect in all matters relating to freedom of religion or belief by encouraging, in society at large, a wider knowledge of the diversity of religions and beliefs and of the history, traditions, languages and cultures of the various religious minorities existing within their jurisdiction;

(m) To prevent any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on religion or belief that impairs the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis and to detect signs of intolerance that may lead to discrimination based on religion or belief;

15. *Welcomes and encourages* initiatives by the media to promote tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief, and stresses the importance of unhindered participation in the media and in public discourse for all persons, regardless of their religion or belief;

16. *Stresses* the importance of a continued and strengthened dialogue in all its forms, including among and within religions or beliefs, and with broader participation, including of women, to promote greater tolerance, respect and mutual understanding, and welcomes different initiatives in this regard, including the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations initiative and the programmes led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

17. *Welcomes and encourages* the continuing efforts of all actors in society, including national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and bodies and groups based on religion or belief, to promote the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,⁵³⁴ and further encourages their work in promoting freedom of religion or belief, in highlighting cases of religious intolerance, discrimination and persecution and in promoting religious tolerance;

18. *Recommends* that States, the United Nations and other actors, including national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and bodies and groups based on religion or belief, in their efforts to promote freedom of religion or belief, ensure the widest possible dissemination of the text of the Declaration in as many different languages as possible and promote its implementation;

⁵³⁴ Resolution 36/55.

19. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief;⁵³⁵
20. *Urges* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, to respond favourably to her requests to visit their countries and to provide all information and follow-up necessary for the effective fulfilment of her mandate;
21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Rapporteur receives the resources necessary to fully discharge her mandate;
22. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
23. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

RESOLUTION 79/175

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁵³⁶

79/175. The right to privacy in the digital age

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁵³⁷ and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁵³⁸ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁵³⁹ as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,⁵⁴⁰

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 68/167 of 18 December 2013, 69/166 of 18 December 2014, 71/199 of 19 December 2016, 73/179 of 17 December 2018, 75/176 of 16 December 2020 and 77/211 of 15 December 2022 on the right to privacy in the digital age, and resolution 45/95 of 14 December 1990 on guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions 28/16 of 26 March 2015,⁵⁴¹ 34/7 of 23 March 2017,⁵⁴² 37/2 of 22 March 2018,⁵⁴³ 42/15 of 26 September 2019,⁵⁴⁴ 48/4 of 7 October 2021⁵⁴⁵ and 54/21 of 16 October 2023⁵⁴⁶ on the right to privacy in the digital age and resolutions 32/13 of 1 July 2016,⁵⁴⁷ 38/7 of 5 July

⁵³⁵ See A/79/182.

⁵³⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay.

⁵³⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵³⁸ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵³⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁰ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵⁴¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/70/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

⁵⁴² Ibid., *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/72/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁵⁴³ Ibid., *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/73/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁵⁴⁴ Ibid., *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/74/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁵⁴⁵ Ibid., *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/76/53/Add.1)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁵⁴⁶ Ibid., *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

⁵⁴⁷ Ibid., *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

2018,⁵⁴⁸ 47/16 of 13 July 2021⁵⁴⁹ and 57/29 of 11 October 2024⁵⁵⁰ on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet,

Recalling also the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,⁵⁵¹

Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy,⁵⁵² the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression⁵⁵³ and the relevant reports of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association,⁵⁵⁴ as well as the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,⁵⁵⁵

Welcoming the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to privacy in the digital age, noting with interest the reports of the High Commissioner thereon,⁵⁵⁶ and recalling the expert workshops on the right to privacy in the digital age held on 19 and 20 February 2018 and on 27 and 28 May 2020,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's initiatives on the new technologies, including the Call to Action for Human Rights, launched in 2020, the road map for digital cooperation, launched in June 2020, the United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity, the establishment in May 2024 of the Guidance on Human Rights Due Diligence for Digital Technology Use and the establishment of the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology and noting the discussions that take place annually in the Internet Governance Forum, which is a multi-stakeholder forum for the discussion of Internet governance issues and whose mandate was extended by the General Assembly in 2015 for another 10 years, and recognizing that effectively addressing the challenges relating to the right to privacy in the context of modern communications technology requires an ongoing, concerted multi-stakeholder engagement,

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and reiterating the need for adequate support for developing countries to implement actions in the Pact for the Future,⁵⁵⁷ including the Global Digital Compact,⁵⁵⁸ that are relevant to the right to privacy and to bridging the digital divides within and between countries,

Recalling that, in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework,⁵⁵⁹ the responsibility to respect human rights requires that business enterprises avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through their own activities, and address such impacts as they occur, and that business enterprises seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products or services by their business relationships, even if they have not contributed to those impacts,

Noting that the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communications technologies that empower people, improve lives, strengthen justice and boost productivity, and at the same time enhances the capacity of Governments, business enterprises and individuals to undertake surveillance, interception, hacking and data collection, which may violate or abuse human rights, in particular the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and is therefore an issue of increasing concern,

⁵⁴⁸ Ibid., *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/73/53)*, chap. VI, sect. A.

⁵⁴⁹ Ibid., *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁵⁵⁰ Ibid., *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/79/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

⁵⁵¹ Resolution 70/125.

⁵⁵² A/HRC/43/52, A/HRC/46/37, A/HRC/49/55, A/HRC/52/37, A/HRC/55/46, A/75/147, A/76/220, A/77/196, A/78/310 and A/79/193.

⁵⁵³ A/HRC/44/49, A/HRC/50/29, A/HRC/53/25, A/HRC/56/53, A/75/261, A/76/258 and A/78/288.

⁵⁵⁴ A/HRC/44/50, A/HRC/50/23, A/HRC/50/42 and A/75/184.

⁵⁵⁵ A/HRC/44/57, A/75/329 and A/76/434.

⁵⁵⁶ A/HRC/48/31 and A/HRC/51/17.

⁵⁵⁷ Resolution 79/1.

⁵⁵⁸ Ibid., annex I.

⁵⁵⁹ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

Noting also that violations and abuses of the right to privacy in the digital age can affect all individuals, with particular effects on women, children, in particular girls, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as those in vulnerable situations,

Recognizing that new and emerging digital technologies, in particular assistive digital technologies, can especially contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities, and that these technologies should be designed in consultation with them and with appropriate safeguards to protect their rights, including their right to privacy,

Recognizing also that the promotion of and respect for the right to privacy are important to the prevention of violence, including gender-based violence, abuse and sexual harassment, in particular against women and children, as well as any form of discrimination, which can occur in digital and online spaces and includes cyberbullying and cyberstalking,

Noting that women and girls experience specific violations and abuses of their right to privacy, both online and offline, as well as violations or abuses that have gender-specific impacts, and recognizing that the way in which many digital platforms are designed, commercialized, maintained and governed can give rise to disinformation and hate speech, which can exacerbate gender stereotypes and result in various forms of violence, including gender-based violence, and expressing concern about the continuity and interrelation between offline and online violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls, and condemning the increase of such acts that are committed, assisted, aggravated or amplified by the use of technology,

Noting also that children can be particularly vulnerable to abuses and violations of their right to privacy,

Noting further that States parties should implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁵⁶⁰ in relation to the digital environment, including the importance of privacy to children's agency, dignity and safety, and for the exercise of their rights,

Reaffirming the human right to privacy, according to which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to the protection of the law against such interference, and recognizing that the exercise of the right to privacy is important for the realization of the right to freedom of expression and to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and is one of the foundations of a democratic society,

Recalling with appreciation general comment No. 16 of the Human Rights Committee on article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on the right to respect of privacy, family, home and correspondence, and protection of honour and reputation,⁵⁶¹ while also noting the vast technological leaps that have taken place since its adoption and the need to discuss the right to privacy in view of the challenges of the digital age,

Recognizing the need to further discuss and analyse, based on international human rights law, issues relating to the promotion and protection of the right to privacy in the digital age, procedural safeguards, effective domestic oversight and remedies, the impact of surveillance on the right to privacy and other human rights, as well as the need to examine the principles of non-arbitrariness, lawfulness, legality, necessity and proportionality in relation to surveillance practices,

Recognizing also that the discussion on the right to privacy should be based upon existing international and domestic legal obligations, including international human rights law, as well as relevant commitments, and should not open the path for undue interference with an individual's human rights,

Recognizing further the need to ensure that international human rights obligations are respected in the conception, design, development, deployment, evaluation and regulation of data-driven technologies and to ensure that they are subject to adequate safeguards and oversight,

Stressing the importance of full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, including the fundamental importance of access to information and democratic participation,

⁵⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁵⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/43/40)*, annex VI.

Recognizing that the right to privacy is important for the enjoyment of other rights and can contribute to an individual's ability to participate in political, economic, social and cultural life, and noting with concern that violations or abuses of the right to be free from unlawful or arbitrary interference with the right to privacy might affect the enjoyment of other human rights, including the right to freedom of expression and to hold opinions without interference, and the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of association,

Noting that, while metadata may provide benefits, certain types of metadata, when aggregated, can reveal personal information that can be no less sensitive than the actual content of communications and can give an insight into an individual's behaviour, social relationships, private preferences and identity,

Expressing concern that individuals, particularly children, often do not and/or cannot provide their free, explicit and informed consent to the collection, processing and storage of their data or to the reuse, sale or multiple resale of their personal data, as the collection, processing, use, storage and sharing of personal data, including sensitive data, have increased significantly in the digital age,

Noting that general comment No. 16 of the Human Rights Committee recommends that States take effective measures to prevent the unlawful retention, processing and use of personal data stored by public authorities and business enterprises,

Noting also that the use of artificial intelligence can contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights and has the potential to transform Governments and societies, economic sectors and the world of work and can also have various far-reaching implications, including with regard to the right to privacy,

Noting further that the observance of the principles of transparency, explainability and, where applicable, users' meaningful consent in the processing of personal data using artificial intelligence not only helps to build trust and reliability in artificial intelligence technologies, but also contributes to the protection of human rights, including by enabling individuals affected by artificial intelligence technologies to be informed in a timely, comprehensive, simple and clear manner about basic issues concerning the use of their personal information in artificial intelligence processes or projects and the consequences thereof, and about the specific reasons behind such use,

Noting with concern that artificial intelligence and other digital divides between and within countries continue to widen, and developing countries face unique challenges in keeping pace with the rapid acceleration of artificial intelligence development, in particular in terms of the design, development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence,

Noting with concern also that the use of artificial intelligence or machine-learning technologies, including for tools such as remote biometric identification, facial recognition technology or automated content moderation, without proper technical, regulatory, legal and ethical safeguards, may lead to decisions that have the potential to affect the enjoyment of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, and affect non-discrimination, and recognizing the need to apply international human rights law and data protection frameworks in the design, evaluation and regulation of these practices,

Recognizing that, while the use of artificial intelligence can have significant positive economic and social impacts, it requires and allows for the processing of large amounts of data, often relating to personal data, including biometric data and data on an individual's behaviour, social relationships, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, which can pose serious risks to the enjoyment of the right to privacy, especially when done without proper safeguards, in particular when employed for identification, tracking, profiling, facial recognition, classification, behaviour prediction or scoring of individuals,

Noting that the use of artificial intelligence may, without proper technical, regulatory, legal and ethical safeguards, pose the risk of reinforcing discrimination, including structural inequalities, and recognizing that racially and otherwise discriminatory outcomes should be prevented in the design, development, implementation and use of emerging digital technologies,

Recognizing that the improper or malicious design, development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence systems, such as without adequate safeguards or in a manner inconsistent with international law, pose risks that could hinder progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁶² and its Sustainable

⁵⁶² Resolution 70/1.

Development Goals and undermine sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental; widen digital divides between and within countries; reinforce structural inequalities and biases; lead to discrimination; undermine information integrity and access to information; and undercut the protection, promotion and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right not to be subject to unlawful or arbitrary interference with one's privacy,

Noting with concern that certain predictive algorithms are likely to result in discrimination, including when non-representative data are used,

Noting that the use of algorithmic or automated decision-making processes online can affect the enjoyment of individuals' rights offline,

Noting also that the use of data extraction and algorithms to target content towards online users may undermine information integrity, user agency and access to information online, as well as the right to privacy, which can result in intensifying threats from misinformation, disinformation and hate speech, and may lead to violence, including political violence, and recalling in this regard the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,⁵⁶³

Noting with concern reports indicating lower accuracy of facial recognition technologies with certain groups, including when non-representative training data are used, that the use of digital technologies can exacerbate racial inequality and in this context the importance of effective remedies,

Emphasizing that unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as the unlawful or arbitrary collection of personal data, hacking and the unlawful use of biometric technologies, as highly intrusive acts, violate the right to privacy, can interfere with the right to freedom of expression and to hold opinions without interference, the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and the right to freedom of religion or belief and may contradict the tenets of a democratic society, including when undertaken extraterritorially or on a mass scale,

Recognizing that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy,

Noting that the accelerated synchronization of online and offline spaces can affect individuals' enjoyment of their human rights, including their right to privacy,

Noting in particular that surveillance of digital communications must be consistent with international human rights obligations and must be conducted on the basis of a legal framework, which must be publicly accessible, clear, precise, comprehensive and non-discriminatory, and that any interference with the right to privacy must not be arbitrary or unlawful, bearing in mind what is reasonable with regard to the pursuance of legitimate aims, and recalling that States that are parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights must take the necessary steps to adopt laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant,

Expressing concern about the spread of disinformation and misinformation, particularly on social media platforms, which can be designed and implemented so as to mislead, to spread racism, xenophobia, negative stereotyping and stigmatization, to violate and abuse human rights, including the right to privacy, to impede freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, and to incite all forms of violence, hatred, intolerance, discrimination and hostility, and emphasizing the important contribution of journalists, civil society and academia in countering this trend,

Noting with deep concern that, in many countries, persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms, journalists and other media workers may frequently face threats and harassment and suffer insecurity, as well as unlawful or arbitrary interference with their right to privacy, as a result of their activities,

Noting with deep concern also the use of technological tools developed by the private surveillance industry and by private or public actors to undertake surveillance, hacking of devices and systems, interception and disruption of communications, and data collection, interfering with the professional and private lives of individuals, including those

⁵⁶³ [A/HRC/22/17/Add.4](#), appendix.

engaged in the promotion and defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms, journalists and other media workers, in violation or abuse of their human rights, specifically the right to privacy,

Emphasizing that States must respect international human rights obligations regarding the right to privacy when they intercept digital communications of individuals and/or collect personal data, when they share or otherwise provide access to data collected through, inter alia, information- and intelligence-sharing agreements and when they require disclosure of personal data from third parties, including business enterprises,

Noting the increase in the collection of sensitive biometric information from individuals, and stressing that States must comply with their human rights obligations and that business enterprises should respect the right to privacy and other human rights when collecting, processing, sharing and storing biometric information by, inter alia, adopting data protection policies and safeguards,

Deeply concerned at the negative impact that surveillance and/or interception of communications, including extraterritorial surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as the collection of personal data, in particular when carried out on a mass scale, may have on the exercise and enjoyment of human rights,

Emphasizing that, in the digital age, technical solutions to secure and to protect the confidentiality of digital communications and transactions, including measures for strong encryption, pseudonymization and anonymity, are important to ensure the enjoyment of human rights, in particular the rights to privacy, to freedom of opinion and expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and recognizing that States should promote such measures and refrain from employing unlawful or arbitrary surveillance techniques, which may include forms of hacking,

Noting that, while concerns about public security may justify the gathering and protection of certain sensitive information, States must ensure full compliance with their obligations under international human rights law,

Noting also, in that respect, that the prevention and suppression of terrorism is a public interest of great importance, while reaffirming that States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism are in compliance with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

Recognizing that a lack of access to affordable and reliable technologies and services remains a critical challenge in many developing countries,

Stressing the need to address prevailing challenges to bridge the digital divides, both between and within countries, and the gender digital divide, and to harness information and communications technologies for development, and recalling the need to emphasize quality of access to bridge digital and knowledge divides, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities, and to promote the full enjoyment of human rights, including the right to privacy,

Stressing also the need to ensure that national security and public health measures, including the use of technology to monitor and contain the spread of infectious diseases, are in full compliance with the obligations of States under international human rights law and adhere to the principles of lawfulness, legality, legitimacy with regard to the aim pursued, necessity and proportionality and the need to protect human rights, including the right to privacy, and personal data in the response to health or other emergencies,

Noting the importance of protecting and respecting the right of individuals to privacy when designing, developing or deploying technological means in response to disasters, epidemics and pandemics, and recalling in this regard the importance of protecting health-related and other personal data, noting also that new emerging digital technologies can contribute to the recovery from global health emergencies,

1. *Reaffirms* the right to privacy, according to which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to the protection of the law against such interference, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

2. *Recognizes* the global and open nature of the Internet and the rapid advancement in information and communications technologies as a driving force in accelerating progress towards development in its various forms, including in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

3. *Affirms* that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy, with special regard given to the protection of children;

4. *Recalls* that States should ensure that any interference with the right to privacy is consistent with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality;

5. *Encourages* all States to promote an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful information and communications technology environment based on respect for international law, including the obligations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and human rights instruments;

6. *Acknowledges* that the conception, design, use, deployment and further development of new and emerging technologies, such as those that involve artificial intelligence, may have an impact on the enjoyment of the right to privacy and other human rights, and that the risks to these rights can and should be avoided and minimized by adapting or adopting adequate regulation or other appropriate mechanisms, in accordance with applicable obligations under international human rights law, for the conception, design, development and deployment of new and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, by taking measures to ensure a safe, transparent, accountable, secure and high quality data infrastructure and by developing human rights-based auditing mechanisms and redress mechanisms and establishing human oversight;

7. *Stresses* that remote biometric surveillance systems, including facial recognition, when used without proper and specific safeguards, raise serious concerns with regard to their proportionality, given their highly intrusive nature and broad impact on large numbers of people;

8. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To respect and protect the right to privacy, both online and offline, including in the context of digital communications and new and emerging technologies;

(b) To invite all relevant stakeholders to further discuss how emerging phenomena, such as the push for widespread adoption of blockchain, expanded and virtual reality technologies and the development of increasingly powerful neurotechnology, without proper safeguards, have an impact on the enjoyment of the right to privacy and the right to freedom of opinion and expression;

(c) To take measures to put an end to violations of the right to privacy and to create the conditions to prevent such violations, including by ensuring that relevant national legislation complies with their obligations under international human rights law;

(d) To review, on a regular basis, their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, as well as regarding the use of profiling, automated decision-making, machine learning and biometric technologies, with a view to upholding the right to privacy by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law;

(e) To establish or maintain existing independent, effective, adequately resourced and impartial judicial, administrative and/or parliamentary domestic oversight mechanisms capable of ensuring transparency, as appropriate, and accountability for State surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data;

(f) To provide individuals whose right to privacy has been violated by unlawful or arbitrary surveillance with access to an effective remedy, consistent with international human rights obligations;

(g) To consider developing or maintaining and implementing adequate legislation, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including business enterprises, international organizations and civil society, with effective sanctions and appropriate remedies, that protects individuals against violations and abuses of the right to privacy, namely through the unlawful and arbitrary collection, processing, retention, sharing or use of personal data by individuals, Governments, business enterprises and private organizations;

(h) To consider developing or maintaining and implementing legislation, regulations and policies to ensure that all business enterprises, including social media enterprises and other online platforms, respect the right to privacy and other relevant human rights in the design, development, deployment and evaluation of technologies, including artificial intelligence, to take appropriate steps to improve and encourage corporate accountability, and to provide

individuals whose rights may have been violated or abused with access to an effective remedy, including compensation and guarantees of non-repetition;

(i) To consider adopting or maintaining data protection legislation, regulation and policies, including on digital communication data, that comply with their international human rights obligations, which could include the establishment of national independent authorities with powers and resources to monitor data privacy practices, investigate violations and abuses and receive communications from individuals and organizations, and to provide appropriate remedies;

(j) To further develop or maintain, in this regard, preventive measures and remedies for violations and abuses of the right to privacy in the digital age that may affect all individuals, including where there are particular effects for women, as well as children;

(k) To consider developing, reviewing, implementing and strengthening gender-responsive policies and programmes that contribute to the empowerment of all women and girls and promote and protect the right of all individuals to privacy in the digital age;

(l) To provide effective and up-to-date guidance to business enterprises on how to respect human rights by advising on appropriate methods, including human rights due diligence, and on how to consider effectively issues of gender, vulnerability and/or marginalization;

(m) To promote quality education and lifelong educational opportunities for all to foster, inter alia, digital literacy and technical skills to effectively protect their privacy;

(n) To refrain from requiring business enterprises to take steps that interfere with the right to privacy in an arbitrary or unlawful way;

(o) To protect individuals from violations or abuses of the right to privacy, including those which are caused by arbitrary or unlawful data collection, processing, storage and sharing, profiling and the use of automated processes and machine learning;

(p) To take steps to enable business enterprises to adopt adequate voluntary transparency measures with regard to requests by State authorities for access to private user data and information;

(q) To consider developing or to maintain legislation, preventive measures and remedies addressing harm from the processing, use, sale or multiple resale or other corporate sharing of personal data without the individual's free, explicit, meaningful and informed consent;

(r) To ensure that digital or biometric identity programmes are designed, implemented and operated after appropriate technical, regulatory, legal and ethical safeguards are in place and in full compliance with the obligations of States under international human rights law;

(s) To ensure that established national independent authorities dedicated to data protection include proper oversight mechanisms;

9. *Calls upon* all business enterprises, in particular those that collect, store, use, share and process data:

(a) To review their business models and ensure that their design and development processes, business operations, data collection and data processing practices are in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework, and to emphasize the importance of conducting human rights due diligence of their products, in particular of the role of algorithms and ranking systems;

(b) To inform users, in a clear and age-appropriate way that is easily accessible, including for persons with disabilities, about the collection, use, sharing and retention of their data that may affect their right to privacy, to refrain from doing so without their consent or a legal basis and to establish and to apply transparency policies that allow for the free, informed and meaningful consent of users, as appropriate;

(c) To implement administrative, technical and physical safeguards to ensure that data are processed lawfully and to ensure that such processing is limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes of the processing and that the legitimacy of such purposes, as well as the accuracy, integrity and confidentiality of the processing, is ensured;

(d) To ensure that respect for the right to privacy and other international human rights is incorporated into the design, operation, evaluation and regulation of automated decision-making and machine-learning technologies and to provide for compensation for the human rights abuses that they may cause or to which they may contribute;

(e) To ensure that individuals have access to their personal data and to adopt appropriate measures for the possibility to amend, correct, update, delete and withdraw consent for the data, in particular if the data are incorrect or inaccurate, or if the data were obtained illegally;

(f) To put in place adequate safeguards that seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products or services, including where necessary through contractual clauses or notification of any relevant entities of abuses or violations when misuse of their products and services is detected;

(g) To enhance efforts to combat discrimination resulting from the use of artificial intelligence systems, including by exercising due diligence in assessing, preventing and mitigating the adverse human rights impacts of their deployment;

10. *Encourages* business enterprises to work towards enabling technical solutions to secure and protect the confidentiality of digital communications, which may include measures for encryption, pseudonymization and anonymity, and calls upon States not to interfere with the use of such technical solutions, with any restrictions thereon complying with the obligations of States under international human rights law, and to enact policies that recognize and protect the privacy of individuals' digital communications;

11. *Encourages* States and, where applicable, business enterprises to systematically conduct human rights due diligence throughout the life cycle of the artificial intelligence systems that they conceptualize, design, develop, deploy, sell, obtain or operate, including regular and comprehensive human rights impact assessments and the participation of all relevant stakeholders;

12. *Encourages* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to prevent harm to individuals caused by artificial intelligence systems and to refrain from or cease the use of artificial intelligence applications that are impossible to operate in compliance with international human rights law or that pose undue risks to the enjoyment of human rights, in particular the right to privacy, unless and until adequate safeguards to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are in place;

13. *Encourages* States, business enterprises and other private actors to foster, support and facilitate education and digital literacy, promote awareness and self-protection training and guidance, and support capacity-building initiatives to enable citizens to better understand the concepts relating to artificial intelligence, transparency and explainability, to ensure that their rights, including the right to privacy, are respected;

14. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to mainstream a gender perspective into the conceptualization, development and implementation of digital technologies and related policies and promote the participation of women in order to address violence and discrimination against women and girls in digital contexts, inter alia, by encouraging digital technology companies, including Internet service providers, to respect standards and implement transparent and accessible reporting mechanisms;

15. *Emphasizes* that, in the digital age, encryption and anonymity tools have become vital for many journalists and media workers to freely exercise their work and their enjoyment of human rights, in particular their rights to freedom of expression and to privacy, including to secure their communications and to protect the confidentiality of their sources, and calls upon States not to interfere with the use by journalists and media workers of such technologies and to ensure that any restrictions thereon comply with the obligations of States under international human rights law;

16. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to participate in informal dialogues about the right to privacy, and takes note with appreciation of the contribution of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy to this process;

17. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its eighty-first session.

RESOLUTION 79/176

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 137 to 1, with 46 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁵⁶⁴

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia

Against: Mali

Abstaining: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

79/176. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵⁶⁵ which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person, the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁵⁶⁶ and other relevant human rights conventions,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, as set out in Human Rights Council resolution 53/4 of 12 July 2023,⁵⁶⁷

Welcoming the universal ratification of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁵⁶⁸ which, alongside international human rights law, provide important legal frameworks of accountability in relation to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions during armed conflict,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the subject, and emphasizing the importance of their full and effective implementation,

Recognizing the positive role that governments, regional human rights systems, national human rights institutions, civil society and human rights defenders play in the protection against arbitrary deprivation of life,

⁵⁶⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

⁵⁶⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵⁶⁶ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵⁶⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁵⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

Acknowledging the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁶⁹ and its implementation for the promotion and protection of the enjoyment by all persons of human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, access to justice for all and democracy, including effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

Recognizing the work of the treaty bodies and special procedure mandate holders that have addressed human rights issues related to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions within the framework of their respective mandates,

Noting with deep concern that impunity continues to be a major cause of the perpetuation of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, especially with regard to the gender-related killing of women and girls, also known as femicide,

Recalling the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions⁵⁷⁰ and the Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,⁵⁷¹

Noting the importance of prompt, effective, exhaustive, thorough, independent, impartial and transparent investigations of all potentially unlawful deaths, including determining the identity of victims, and the importance of protecting bodies and human remains, ensuring their proper and dignified search, recovery, collection, documentation, preservation and traceability, in line with international standards and best practices,

Noting also that enforced disappearances can end in extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, recalling the importance in this regard of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁵⁷² and calling upon all States which have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention,

Acknowledging that international human rights law and international humanitarian law are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Noting with alarm the growing number of civilians and persons hors de combat killed in situations of armed conflict and internal strife and strongly condemning such killings when they take place, and that women and girls and persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by conflict, as recognized in Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security and Security Council resolution [2475 \(2019\)](#) of 20 June 2019 on the protection of persons with disabilities in conflict and other resolutions on the matter,

Noting with deep concern the continuing instances of the arbitrary deprivation of life, resulting from, inter alia, the imposition and implementation of capital punishment when carried out in a manner that violates international law,

Recalling the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)⁵⁷³ and the adoption of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁵⁷⁴

Deeply concerned about acts that can amount to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions committed against persons exercising their rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression and against human rights defenders in all regions of the world,

Deeply concerned also about extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings, including killings of children, committed by non-State actors, including terrorist groups and criminal organizations, which may amount to abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law,

⁵⁶⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁵⁷⁰ Economic and Social Council resolution [1989/65](#), annex.

⁵⁷¹ *The Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death (2016): The Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.17.XIV.3).

⁵⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2716, No. 48088.

⁵⁷³ Resolution [65/229](#), annex.

⁵⁷⁴ Resolution [70/175](#), annex.

Acknowledging that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions may under certain circumstances amount to genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as defined in international law, including in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,⁵⁷⁵ and recalling in this regard that each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from such crimes, as set out by the General Assembly in its resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 63/308 of 14 September 2009,

Underlining the need to ensure that the development and use of new technologies, including artificial intelligence, contribute to the promotion and protection of and respect for human rights, including the right to life, and that their use does not result in discriminatory outcomes or constitute a violation of human rights,

Convinced of the need for effective action to address the root causes of, prevent, combat and eliminate the abhorrent practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which represent flagrant violations of international human rights law, particularly the right to life, as well as of international humanitarian law, as applicable,

1. *Reiterates its strong condemnation* of all the extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that continue to occur throughout the world;

2. *Demands* that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions is brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations;

3. *Reiterates* that all States:

(a) Must conduct prompt, effective, exhaustive, thorough, independent, impartial and transparent investigations, exercising due diligence, in line with international standards and forensic best practices, and in this regard takes note of the Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, with reference to as much forensic expertise as necessary, into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, identify and bring to justice those responsible, while ensuring the right of every person to a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law, grant adequate compensation within a reasonable time to the victims or their families and adopt all measures, including legal and judicial measures, as recommended in the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, and fully consistent with their obligations under international law;

(b) Must conduct such investigations bearing in mind the need for gender equality in access to justice, necessary to put an end to impunity, particularly with regard to the gender-related killing of women and girls, also known as femicide, in this regard takes note of the reports submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session⁵⁷⁶ and the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session⁵⁷⁷ regarding the need for a gender-responsive approach to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings, which point to the links between the arbitrary deprivation of life and systemic discrimination, such as gender-based and racial discrimination, and the greater rates of homicide perpetrated against Indigenous women and girls, and women and girls with disabilities, and extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions of refugees and migrants and humanitarian workers, and underlines the need for further measures in order to prevent the further occurrence of such executions;

4. *Encourages* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in collaboration with relevant experts, particularly the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, to initiate an expert-led process towards the elaboration of an addendum to the *Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions*, providing specific guidance to all professionals with investigation responsibilities on properly identifying, investigating, prosecuting and reliably documenting gender-related killings of women and girls, also known as femicide, and to allocate adequate resources for this purpose;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, and invites intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to actively support and pay greater attention to the work of national-level commissions of inquiry into extrajudicial, summary or

⁵⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

⁵⁷⁶ A/HRC/35/23.

⁵⁷⁷ A/78/254.

arbitrary executions, with a view to ensuring the effective contribution of these commissions to accountability and to combating impunity;

6. *Calls upon* all States, in order to prevent extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, to comply with their obligations under the relevant provisions of international human rights instruments, and also calls upon States which retain the death penalty to pay particular regard to the provisions contained in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 37 and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁵⁷⁸ and articles 12, 13 and 14 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁵⁷⁹ bearing in mind the safeguards and guarantees set out in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 and taking into account the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, including the report submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session,⁵⁸⁰ regarding the need to respect all safeguards and restrictions, including limitation to the most serious crimes, stringent respect of due process and fair trial safeguards and the right to seek pardon or commutation of sentence;

7. *Emphasizes* that to prevent extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, States should take necessary steps to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the right to life in accordance with international law and that everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law;

8. *Urges* all States:

(a) To take all measures required by international human rights law and international humanitarian law to prevent loss of life, in particular that of children, during detention, arrest, public demonstrations, internal and communal violence, civil unrest, public emergencies or armed conflicts and to ensure that the police, law enforcement agents, armed forces and other agents acting on behalf of or with the consent or acquiescence of the State, including private security providers, act with restraint and in conformity with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including the principles of proportionality and necessity, and in this regard to ensure that police and law enforcement officials are guided by the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials⁵⁸¹ and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;⁵⁸²

(b) To ensure the effective protection of the right to life of all persons, to conduct, when required by obligations under international law, prompt, exhaustive and impartial investigations into all killings, including those targeted at specific groups of persons, such as racially motivated violence leading to the death of the victim, killings of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities or because of their sexual orientation or gender identity, killings of persons affected by terrorism or hostage-taking or living under foreign occupation, killings of refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants, street children or members of Indigenous communities, killings of persons for reasons related to their activities as human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists or demonstrators, killings committed in the name of passion or in the name of honour and killings committed for discriminatory reasons on any basis, to bring those responsible to justice before a competent, independent and impartial judiciary at the national or, where appropriate, international level and to ensure that such killings, including those committed by security forces, police and law enforcement agents, paramilitary groups or private forces, are neither condoned nor sanctioned by State officials or personnel;

9. *Encourages* States, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the United Nations and of regional human rights systems, to review, where necessary, their domestic laws and practices with regard to the use of force in law enforcement in order to ensure that these laws and practices are in conformity with their international obligations and commitments;

10. *Emphasizes* that, to prevent extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, States should take effective measures to ensure that the use of force by law enforcement officials is in conformity with international obligations

⁵⁷⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁵⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁵⁸⁰ [A/67/275](#).

⁵⁸¹ Resolution 34/169, annex.

⁵⁸² See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.

and the principles of legality, precaution, necessity, proportionality and accountability, as well as their national legislation;

11. *Reaffirms* that the same human rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in order to help to prevent extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

12. *Encourages* States, in order to support the protection of the right to life, to make appropriate protective equipment and less-lethal weapons available to their officials exercising law enforcement duties, in order to decrease their need to use weapons of any kind, while pursuing efforts to regulate and establish protocols for the training and use of less-lethal weapons and in this regard strengthening international cooperation, bearing in mind that even less-lethal weapons can result in risk to life or serious injury;

13. *Also encourages* States to accelerate the work on fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, bearing in mind the importance of the full enjoyment of human rights and access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, as well as the systematic mainstreaming and integration of a gender perspective;

14. *Urges* all States to ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are treated humanely and with full respect for international law and that their treatment, including judicial guarantees and conditions, conforms to, as appropriate, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), as well as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and, where applicable, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 8 June 1977,⁵⁸³ as well as other pertinent international instruments;

15. *Affirms* the obligation of States to protect the right to life of all persons, including those deprived of their liberty, in all circumstances, and to take appropriate measures to prevent unlawful deaths and to promptly, effectively and impartially investigate all deaths in custody, including in institutions, and to ensure that those responsible for any unlawful death are brought to justice, and further calls upon States to reliably compile disaggregated, accurate and credible data on deaths in custody;

16. *Welcomes*:

(a) The International Criminal Court as an important contribution to ending impunity concerning extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and, noting the growing awareness of the Court worldwide, as highlighted during the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the Court, calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate with the Court to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences;

(b) The fact that 125 States have ratified or acceded to and 31 States have signed, but not yet ratified, the Rome Statute, and calls upon all those States that have not ratified or acceded to the Rome Statute and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court⁵⁸⁴ to give serious consideration to doing so;

17. *Acknowledges* the importance of ensuring the protection of witnesses for the prosecution of those suspected of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, urges States to intensify efforts to establish and implement effective witness protection programmes or other measures, and in this regard encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop practical tools, including gender-responsive tools, designed to encourage and facilitate greater attention to the protection of witnesses;

18. *Encourages* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and capacity-building and to support projects with a view to training or educating military forces, law enforcement officers, government officials and forensic specialists, as well as private personnel acting on behalf of the State, in international humanitarian and human rights law connected with their work, to include a gender, disability and child rights perspective, as well as information on the role of journalists and media workers, in such training and to require, where appropriate, that all private security providers have vetting and training procedures in

⁵⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

⁵⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

place, including mandatory appropriate weapons training, that include human rights norms and principles, and appeals to the international community and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to support endeavours to that end;

19. *Urges* States to promote and apply an approach that respects human rights obligations and is gender-responsive in the design, development and use of new technologies on the basis of a multi-stakeholder approach and to regulate new and existing technologies in a manner that ensures that the development and use of such technologies promote, protect and respect human rights, including the right to life, and to make sure that new technologies are not discriminatory and they are not used to violate human rights;

20. *Strongly urges* all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of national and international humanitarian personnel;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in close collaboration with the High Commissioner and in conformity with the mandate of the High Commissioner, established by the General Assembly in its resolution [48/141](#) of 20 December 1993, to ensure that personnel specialized in international humanitarian and human rights law, including in provisions related to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, form part of United Nations missions, where appropriate, in order to deal with serious violations of human rights, such as extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

22. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur to the General Assembly⁵⁸⁵ and the Human Rights Council, and invites States to take due consideration of the recommendations contained therein;

23. *Commends* the important role that the Special Rapporteur plays in the elimination and prevention of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue, within the mandate, to collect information, including data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, from all concerned, to respond effectively to reliable information that comes before the Special Rapporteur, to follow up on communications and country visits and to seek the views and comments of Governments and to reflect them, as appropriate, for example, in reports, as well as to identify relevant issues, provide advice and recommendations and share experiences and best practices to prevent extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions;

24. *Acknowledges* the important role of the Special Rapporteur in identifying cases where extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions could amount to genocide and crimes against humanity or war crimes, and urges the Special Rapporteur to collaborate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and, as appropriate, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide in addressing situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that are of particularly serious concern or in which early action might prevent further deterioration;

25. *Welcomes* the cooperation established between the Special Rapporteur and other United Nations mechanisms and procedures in the field of human rights, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue efforts in that regard;

26. *Urges* all States, in particular those that have not done so, to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur so that the mandate can be carried out effectively, including by favourably and rapidly responding to requests for visits, mindful that country visits are one of the essential tools for the fulfilment of the mandate, and by responding in a timely manner to communications and other requests transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur;

27. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States that have received the Special Rapporteur, asks them to examine the Special Rapporteur's recommendations carefully, invites them to inform the Special Rapporteur of the actions taken on those recommendations, and urges other States to cooperate in a similar way;

28. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standards of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 9, 14, 15 and 16 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to have been respected;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with adequate human, financial and material resources to enable the mandate to be carried out effectively, including through country visits;

⁵⁸⁵ See [A/76/264](#), [A/77/270](#) and [A/78/254](#).

30. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly, at its eightieth and eighty-first sessions, a report on the situation worldwide with regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and recommendations for more effective action to combat this phenomenon;

31. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its eighty-first session.

RESOLUTION 79/177

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁵⁸⁶

79/177. The role of Ombudsman and mediator institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights, good governance and the rule of law

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵⁸⁷

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁵⁸⁸ in which the Conference reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reaffirming its resolutions 65/207 of 21 December 2010, 67/163 of 20 December 2012, 69/168 of 18 December 2014, 71/200 of 19 December 2016, 72/186 of 19 December 2017, 75/186 of 16 December 2020 and 77/224 of 15 December 2022 on the role of Ombudsman and mediator institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights, good governance and the rule of law,

Recalling the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993 and annexed thereto,

Acknowledging the principles on the protection and promotion of the Ombudsman institution (the Venice Principles),

Recalling its previous resolutions on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular resolutions 66/169 of 19 December 2011, 68/171 of 18 December 2013, 70/163 of 17 December 2015, 74/156 of 18 December 2019 and 76/170 of 16 December 2021, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions 23/17 of 13 June 2013,⁵⁸⁹ 27/18 of 25 September 2014,⁵⁹⁰ 33/15 of 29 September 2016,⁵⁹¹ 39/17 of 28 September 2018,⁵⁹² 45/22 of 6 October 2020,⁵⁹³ 51/31 of 7 October 2022⁵⁹⁴ and 57/23 of 10 October 2024,⁵⁹⁵

⁵⁸⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

⁵⁸⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵⁸⁸ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵⁸⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁵⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigenda (A/69/53/Add.1, A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.1 and A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.2), chap. IV, sect. A.

⁵⁹¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/71/53/Add.1 and A/71/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. II.

⁵⁹² *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/73/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁵⁹³ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/75/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁵⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/77/53/Add.1)*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁵⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/79/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

Reaffirming the functional and structural differences between national human rights institutions, on the one hand, and Ombudsman and mediator institutions, on the other, and underlining in this regard that reports on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the role of the Ombudsman and mediator institutions by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights should be stand-alone reports,

Noting with appreciation that some Ombudsman or mediator institutions have been designated as national preventive mechanisms under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁵⁹⁶

Acknowledging the long history of Ombudsman institutions and the subsequent extensive developments throughout the world in creating and strengthening Ombudsman and mediator institutions, and recognizing the important role that these institutions can play, in accordance with their mandate, in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, promoting good governance and respect for the rule of law by addressing the imbalance of power between the individual and the providers of public services,

Welcoming the rapidly growing interest throughout the world in the creation and strengthening of Ombudsman and mediator institutions, and recognizing the important role that these institutions can play, in accordance with their mandate, in support of national complaint resolution,

Recognizing the essential efforts of Ombudsman and mediator institutions in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 16, by fostering peaceful and inclusive societies and providing free and accessible complaints mechanisms, identifying systemic issues, and thus enhancing the effectiveness, accountability and inclusiveness of public administration at all levels,

Encouraging Member States to establish independent Ombudsman and mediator institutions and to strengthen existing institutions, including by ensuring their independence, consistent with relevant principles, including the Venice Principles, and to consider seeking the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in this regard,

Recognizing that the role of Ombudsman and mediator institutions, whether they are national human rights institutions or not, is the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, promotion of good governance and respect for the rule of law, as a separate and additional function, but also as an integral part to all other aspects of their work,

Underlining the importance of autonomy and independence from the executive or judicial branches of Government, its agencies or political parties, of Ombudsman and mediator institutions, where they exist, in order to enable them to consider all issues related to their fields of competence, without real or perceived threat to their procedural ability or efficiency and without fear of reprisal, intimidation or recrimination in any form, whether online or offline, that may threaten their functioning or the physical safety and security of their officials,

Noting with serious concern that Ombudsman and mediator institutions, where they exist, may be under threat, whether to their autonomy or credibility, to their budgets or to the physical safety and security of their officials,

Deeply concerned that some Ombudsman and mediator institutions face challenges related to conflict situations, current political conditions in their different contexts, systemic discrimination, the devastating impact of climate change, the shrinking of civic space, staff harassment, resource cutting and politicized selection and appointment processes,

Considering the role of Ombudsman and mediator institutions in promoting good governance in public administrations and improving their relations with citizens, in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in strengthening the delivery of public services, by promoting the rule of law, good governance, transparency, accountability and fairness, thus contributing to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16,

Considering also the important role of the existing Ombudsman and mediator institutions in contributing to the effective realization of the rule of law and respect for the principles of justice and equality,

⁵⁹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2375, No. 24841.

Acknowledging the importance of affording these institutions, as appropriate, the necessary mandate, including the authority to assess, monitor and, where provided for by national legislation, investigate matters on their own initiative, as well as protection to allow action to be taken independently and effectively against unfairness towards any person or group and the importance of State support for the autonomy, competence and impartiality of the Ombudsman and of the process,

Stressing the importance of the financial and administrative independence and stability of these institutions, and noting with satisfaction the efforts of those States that have provided their Ombudsman and mediator institutions with more autonomy and independence, including by giving them an investigative role or enhancing such a role,

Stressing also that these institutions, where they exist, can play an important role in advising Governments with respect to drafting or amending existing national laws and policies, ratifying relevant international instruments and bringing national legislation and national practices into line with their States' international human rights obligations,

Stressing further the importance of international cooperation between Ombudsman offices and mediators, and recalling the role played by regional and international associations of Ombudsman and mediator institutions in promoting cooperation and sharing best practices,

Encouraging the Ombudsman and mediator institutions to share best practices on their work and functioning, and to continue engaging actively with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Ombudsman Institute, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and other regional networks and associations to exchange experiences, lessons learned and best practices,

Underscoring the importance of appointing focal points in public administration to facilitate the exchange of information with Ombudsman and mediator institutions and ensure the efficient handling of complaints,

Noting with satisfaction the active continuing work of the global network of Ombudsmen, the International Ombudsman Institute, and the close cooperation with the active regional Ombudsman and mediator associations and networks, namely, the Association of Mediterranean Ombudsmen, the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsmen, the Association of Ombudsmen and Mediators of la Francophonie, the Asian Ombudsman Association, the African Ombudsman and Mediators Association, the Arab Ombudsman Network, the European Mediation Network Initiative, the Pacific Ombudsman Alliance, the Eurasian Ombudsman Alliance, and other active Ombudsman and mediator associations and networks,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵⁹⁷

2. *Strongly encourages* Member States:

(a) To consider the creation or the strengthening of independent and autonomous Ombudsman and mediator institutions at the national level and, where applicable, at the regional or local level, consistent with the principles on the protection and promotion of the Ombudsman institution (the Venice Principles), either as national human rights institutions or alongside them;

(b) To endow Ombudsman and mediator institutions, where they exist, with the necessary constitutional and legislative framework, as well as State support and protection, adequate financial allocation for staffing and other budgetary needs, a broad mandate across all public services, the powers necessary to ensure that they have the tools they need to select issues, resolve maladministration, investigate thoroughly and communicate results, and all other appropriate means, in order to ensure the efficient and independent exercise of their mandate and to strengthen the legitimacy and credibility of their actions as mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights and the promotion of good governance and respect for the rule of law;

(c) Where they exist, to take the appropriate steps to ensure that the means of appointment of the Ombudsman or mediator respect the full independence and State recognition of, as well as respect for, the Ombudsman and mediator institutions and their work;

⁵⁹⁷ A/79/307.

(d) To provide for the clear mandate of Ombudsman and mediator institutions, where they exist, to enable the prevention and appropriate resolution of any unfairness and maladministration and the promotion and protection of human rights, and to report on their activities, as may be appropriate, both generally and on specific issues;

(e) To ensure that the Ombudsman and mediator institutions and their staff have appropriate protections from unwarranted and arbitrary abuses of legal process in respect of matters carried out in connection with their lawful duties and obligations;

(f) To take the appropriate steps to ensure that adequate protection exists for Ombudsman and mediator institutions, where they exist, against coercion, reprisals, intimidation or threat, including from other authorities, and that these acts are promptly and duly investigated and the perpetrators held accountable;

(g) To give due consideration to the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)⁵⁹⁸ when assigning to the Ombudsman or the mediator institution the role of national preventive mechanisms and national monitoring mechanisms;

(h) To develop and conduct, as appropriate, outreach activities at the national level, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, in order to raise awareness of the important role of Ombudsman and mediator institutions;

(i) To share and exchange best practices on the work and functioning of their Ombudsman and mediator institutions, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and with the International Ombudsman Institute and other international and regional Ombudsman organizations;

3. *Recognizes* that, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, it is the right of each State to choose the framework for national institutions, including those of the Ombudsman and the mediator, which is best suited to its particular needs at the national level, in order to promote human rights in accordance with international human rights instruments;

4. *Encourages* Member States to ensure adequate protection for their respective Ombudsman and mediator institutions against coercion, reprisals, intimidation or threat;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that adequate funding is provided to their respective Ombudsman and mediator institutions to enable them to discharge their mandates in an independent and efficient manner;

6. *Recognizes* that the practical effectiveness of the chosen framework for such national institutions should be monitored and assessed, consistent with internationally accepted and recognized standards, and that this framework should neither threaten the autonomy nor the independence of the institution nor diminish its ability to carry out its mandate;

7. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Office of the High Commissioner in all international and regional meetings of Ombudsman and mediator institutions, whether in person or, alternatively, by electronic means;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to refrain from abolishing Ombudsman or mediator institutions, where they exist, with a view to upholding the right to access to justice and effective and accountable public administration;

9. *Encourages* Member States and regional and international Ombudsman and mediator institutions to regularly interact, exchange information and share best practices with the Office of the High Commissioner on all matters of relevance;

10. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner, through its advisory services, to develop and support activities dedicated to the existing Ombudsman and mediator institutions and to strengthen their role within national systems for human rights protection;

11. *Recognizes* that Ombudsman and mediator institutions, that are mandated to promote and protect all human rights, are encouraged to request, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

⁵⁹⁸ Resolution 48/134, annex.

12. *Encourages* Ombudsman and mediator institutions, where they exist:

(a) To operate, as appropriate, in accordance with all relevant international instruments, including the Paris Principles and the Venice Principles, in order to strengthen their independence and autonomy and to enhance their capacity to assist Member States in the promotion and protection of human rights and the promotion of good governance and respect for the rule of law;

(b) To request, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, their accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, where the Ombudsman or mediator institution is the national human rights institution, in order to enable them to interact effectively with the relevant human rights bodies of the United Nations system;

(c) To publicly report, in the interests of accountability and transparency, to the authority that appoints the Ombudsman or the mediator of Member States on their activities at least annually;

(d) To cooperate with relevant State bodies and develop cooperation with civil society organizations, without compromising their autonomy or independence;

(e) To conduct awareness-raising activities on their roles and functions, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders;

(f) To engage with the International Ombudsman Institute, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and other regional networks and associations, with a view to exchanging experiences, lessons learned and best practices;

13. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold, within existing resources, during the eightieth session, a high-level panel on the theme “The importance of complying with the Venice Principles for Ombudsman institutions to strengthen the institutions’ independence and autonomy and create an enabling environment to perform their mandate nationally and internationally” and prepare a summary of the discussion for transmission to all Member States;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the role played by the Ombudsman and mediator institutions in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 16, as well as on solutions to promote the role and work of Ombudsman and mediator institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights, good governance and the rule of law.

RESOLUTION 79/178

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁵⁹⁹

79/178. Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

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

⁵⁹⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yemen.

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁶⁰⁰ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁶⁰¹ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶⁰² the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶⁰³ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁶⁰⁴ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶⁰⁵ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁶⁰⁶ and all other human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution [47/196](#) of 22 December 1992, by which it declared 17 October the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, as well as its resolution [77/223](#) of 15 December 2022 and its previous resolutions on human rights and extreme poverty, in which it reaffirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constituted a violation of human dignity and an obstacle to the fulfilment of all human rights and that urgent national and international action was therefore required to eliminate them,

Recalling also its resolution [52/134](#) of 12 December 1997, in which it recognized that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights was essential for the effective understanding, promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolution [53/10](#) of 12 July 2023⁶⁰⁷ and its previous resolutions on human rights and extreme poverty, and in this regard underlining the imperative need for their full and effective implementation,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution [21/11](#) of 27 September 2012,⁶⁰⁸ by which the Council adopted the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights⁶⁰⁹ as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate, and encouraging States to implement the guiding principles,

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, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has disproportionately impacted the poor and those in vulnerable situations, with repercussions on health and development gains, thus hampering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including universal health coverage; and expressing its concern by the fact that, in 2020, the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic led to an increase in extreme poverty for the first time in more than two decades and that worldwide progress towards poverty eradication has been further stalled and that if current trends continue, only one third of countries will have halved their national poverty rates from 2015,

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,

⁶⁰⁰ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁶⁰¹ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁶⁰² *Ibid.*

⁶⁰³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁶⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁶⁰⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁶⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

⁶⁰⁹ [A/HRC/21/39](#).

Reaffirming also the objectives and goals of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) to accelerate global actions for a world without poverty and to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Sustainable Development Goals and their objective of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first,

Recalling the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁶¹⁰ as well as the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁶¹¹ and recognizing the need for a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk reduction, while reaffirming our commitment to addressing disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters with a renewed sense of urgency within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,⁶¹² which states the right to development, as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development,⁶¹³ as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights,

Recalling that the Political Declaration adopted at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2023⁶¹⁴ convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, as well as the Pact for the Future,⁶¹⁵ adopted by the General Assembly during the Summit for the Future, inter alia, emphasized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty remains the greatest global challenge, an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and an imperative for all humankind,

Recalling also the resolution of the Commission for Social Development, adopted at its sixty-second session, entitled “Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication”⁶¹⁶ and the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, adopted at its sixty-eighth session, entitled “Accelerating the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective”,⁶¹⁷

Acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating extreme poverty, however, deeply concerned that progress towards ending extreme poverty has been reversed because of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that extreme poverty is particularly severe in developing countries and that it extends to and manifests itself in, among other things, social exclusion, hunger, discrimination, vulnerability to trafficking in persons, and disease, lack of adequate shelter, lack of access to basic services, including access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and the prevalence of illiteracy and hopelessness,

Remaining deeply concerned that progress has been uneven, inequality has increased, that the total number of persons living in extreme poverty remains unacceptably high, with projections suggesting that 590 million people may remain in extreme poverty by 2030, and that the non-income dimensions of poverty and deprivation, such as access to inclusive and equitable quality education or basic health services, and relative poverty remain major concerns,

Recognizing the need to tackle health inequities and inequalities within and among countries through political commitment, policies and international cooperation, including those that address social, economic and environmental determinants of health,

Deeply concerned that gender inequality, gender-based violence and discrimination exacerbate extreme poverty, disproportionately impacting women and girls, and that the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on

⁶¹⁰ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁶¹¹ Resolution 77/289, annex.

⁶¹² A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁶¹³ Resolution 41/128, annex.

⁶¹⁴ Resolution 78/1, annex.

⁶¹⁵ Resolution 79/1.

⁶¹⁶ Economic and Social Council resolution 2024/6.

⁶¹⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 7 (E/2024/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

the social and economic situation of women and girls is deepening already existing inequalities and risks slowing down the progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls made in recent decades, while recognizing the important role and contribution of women and girls in eradicating poverty, and acknowledging the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty,

Recognizing the importance of supporting countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and to promote the empowerment of the poor and of people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, young people, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and people of African descent,

Concerned by the challenges faced today, including those derived from the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis, food insecurity, volatile food prices and other ongoing concerns over global food security, epidemics and large movements of refugees and migrants, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, and by the resulting increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty, and their negative effect on the capacity of all States, especially developing countries, to fight extreme poverty,

Bearing in mind that, in order to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty and vulnerability, promote the well-being of all persons of all ages, including persons with disabilities, boost development efforts, contribute to better outcomes for children and address the feminization of poverty, positive action needs to be taken, including in the form of policies, at the national and international levels, that address existing inequalities in the distribution of services, resources and infrastructure, as well as access to food, healthcare, education and decent work in cities and other human settlements,

Recognizing that the eradication of extreme poverty is a major challenge within the process of globalization that requires the coordination and continuation of inclusive policies through decisive national action and international cooperation, and recognizing also in this context the role of the private sector, including the corporate sector, in the eradication of extreme poverty,

Recalling the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,⁶¹⁸ endorsed by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 17/4 of 16 June 2011,⁶¹⁹ which established a framework to prevent and address the adverse human rights impact of business activities, based on the three pillars of the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework, and recognizing in this regard the efforts made to implement the Guiding Principles by some States, business enterprises, international organizations and members of civil society,

Recognizing that social protection systems make a critical contribution to the realization of human rights for all, in particular for those who are in vulnerable or marginalized situations and are trapped in poverty and subject to discrimination,

Recognizing also that persistent and growing inequalities within and among countries are a major challenge to poverty eradication, particularly affecting those who are living in extreme poverty and in vulnerable situations,

Stressing the need to close digital divides, both between and within developed and developing countries, including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and to harness digital technologies for sustainable development and the promotion and protection of human rights,

Stressing also the necessity of better understanding and addressing the multidimensional causes and consequences of extreme poverty,

Reaffirming that, since the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and may, in some situations, constitute a threat to the right to life, its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community,

Stressing that respect for all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, is of crucial importance for all policies and programmes to fight extreme poverty,

⁶¹⁸ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

⁶¹⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

Underlining the priority and urgency given by Heads of State and Government to the eradication of extreme poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that they contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty,

1. *Reaffirms* that extreme poverty, deep inequality and exclusion constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them;

2. *Also reaffirms* that it is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision-making process in the societies in which they live, in the promotion of human rights and in efforts to combat extreme poverty and exclusion and that it is essential for people living in and affected by poverty and in situations of vulnerability to be empowered to organize themselves and to participate in all aspects of political, economic, social, cultural and civic life, in particular the planning and implementation of policies that affect them, thus enabling them to become genuine partners in development;

3. *Emphasizes* that extreme poverty is a major issue to be addressed by Governments, the United Nations system and international financial institutions, the private sector, including the corporate sector, civil society and community-based social organizations, and in this context reaffirms that political commitment is a prerequisite for the eradication of poverty;

4. *Also emphasizes* that all business enterprises, both transnational corporations and other business enterprises, have a responsibility to respect all human rights, and recognizes that proper regulation, including through national legislation, of transnational corporations and other business enterprises and their responsible operation can contribute to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of and respect for human rights and assist in channelling the benefits of business towards contributing to the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Further emphasizes* the need to accord due consideration and priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and systemic challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, consistent with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

6. *Reaffirms* that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights, renders democracy and popular participation fragile and can also create barriers to full and effective participation in political and public life, in particular for women and girls and persons with disabilities;

7. *Recognizes* the need to respect and to realize human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

8. *Reaffirms* the commitments contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶²⁰ in particular to leave no one behind, to reach the furthest behind and the most vulnerable and to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 1, including by sparing no effort to fight against and eradicate extreme poverty, which is currently measured as people living on less than 2.15 United States dollars a day, for all people everywhere by 2030;

9. *Also reaffirms* the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all, including women and girls;⁶²¹

10. *Recalls* that promoting universal access to social services and providing social protection floors can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving further development gains and that social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for protecting the gains made towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard takes note of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), of the International Labour Organization;

⁶²⁰ Resolution 70/1.

⁶²¹ See resolution 60/1.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

11. *Encourages* States, when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating social protection programmes, to ensure gender mainstreaming and the promotion and protection of all human rights in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law, throughout this process;

12. *Calls upon* States to implement gender-responsive social protection policies, as well as fiscal policies that contribute to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by, inter alia, facilitating greater access to and inclusion in social protection and financial and business services, including credit, for women, in particular women heads of household;

13. *Encourages* States to take all measures necessary to eliminate discrimination against all persons, in particular those living in poverty, to refrain from adopting any laws, regulations or practices denying or limiting the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including economic, social and cultural rights, and to ensure that people, in particular those living in poverty, have equal access to justice;

14. *Calls upon* Member States, in taking measures to eliminate discrimination, to ensure that their legal frameworks, where relevant, are non-discriminatory on the basis of socioeconomic status and to address the need to effectively remove the obstacles that people in poverty face in areas such as housing, employment, education, health and other social services;

15. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, recognizing their contributions to the efforts of developing countries to collaborate in the eradication of poverty, and stresses that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;

16. *Encourages* the international community to strengthen its efforts to address challenges that are contributing to extreme poverty, including those derived from the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis, food insecurity, volatile food prices and other ongoing concerns over global food security, epidemics and the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity in all parts of the world, especially in developing countries, by enhancing cooperation to help to build national capacities;

17. *Reaffirms* the critical role of quality education and lifelong learning for all in achieving poverty eradication and other development goals, as envisaged in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education and training for eradicating illiteracy, efforts towards expanded secondary and higher education as well as vocational education and technical training, especially for girls and women, the creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and the empowerment of those living in poverty, also reaffirms in this context the Dakar Framework for Action, adopted at the World Education Forum on 28 April 2000,⁶²² and the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030 – towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all, adopted at the World Education Forum 2015,⁶²³ and recognizes the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization strategy for the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education for All programmes as tools for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 by 2030;

18. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to give high priority to the question of the relationship between extreme poverty and human rights, and also invites his Office to pursue further work in this area;

19. *Calls upon* States, United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to continue to give appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty, and encourages the private sector, including the corporate sector, and international financial institutions to proceed likewise;

⁶²² See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26–28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

⁶²³ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum 2015, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 19–22 May 2015* (Paris, 2015).

20. *Takes note with appreciation* of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11, as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate;

21. *Encourages* Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and national human rights institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and non-State actors, and the private sector, including the corporate sector, to consider the guiding principles in the formulation and implementation of their policies and measures concerning persons affected by extreme poverty;

22. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to disseminate the guiding principles, as appropriate;

23. *Welcomes* the efforts of entities throughout the United Nations system to incorporate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals set out therein into their work;

24. *Takes note* of the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, including his reports submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth⁶²⁴ and seventy-ninth sessions,⁶²⁵ and notes the work of the Secretary-General to address the issues referred to therein;

25. *Decides* to consider the question further at its eighty-first session, under the sub-item entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms” of the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

RESOLUTION 79/179

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 130 to 32, with 22 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁶²⁶

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia

Against: Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Maldives, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Yemen

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Niger, Nigeria, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

⁶²⁴ A/78/175.

⁶²⁵ A/79/162.

⁶²⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

79/179. Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁶²⁷ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶²⁸ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁶²⁹ and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶³⁰

Recalling the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,⁶³¹ and in this regard welcoming the increasing number of accessions to and ratifications of the Second Optional Protocol,

Recalling also its resolutions 62/149 of 18 December 2007, 63/168 of 18 December 2008, 65/206 of 21 December 2010, 67/176 of 20 December 2012, 69/186 of 18 December 2014, 71/187 of 19 December 2016, 73/175 of 17 December 2018, 75/183 of 16 December 2020 and 77/222 of 15 December 2022 on the question of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, in which the General Assembly called upon States that still maintain the death penalty to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing it,

Recalling further all relevant decisions and resolutions of the Human Rights Council, the most recent of which was resolution 54/35 of 13 October 2023,⁶³²

Mindful that any miscarriage or failure of justice in the implementation of the death penalty is irreversible and irreparable,

Convinced that a moratorium on the use of the death penalty contributes to respect for human dignity and to the enhancement and progressive development of human rights, and considering that there is no conclusive evidence of the deterrent value of the death penalty,

Noting ongoing local and national debates and regional initiatives on the death penalty, as well as the readiness of an increasing number of Member States to make available to the public information on the use of the death penalty, and also, in this regard, the decision by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/2 of 26 June 2014⁶³³ to convene biennial high-level panel discussions in order to further exchange views on the question of the death penalty,

Recognizing the role of national human rights institutions and civil society in contributing to ongoing local and national debates and regional initiatives on the death penalty,

Noting the long-term reductions in reported executions, as well as the increase in commutations of death sentences, and welcoming all measures taken by States towards limiting the application of the death penalty,

Expressing with deep concern that, despite the global trend towards limiting the application of the death penalty, there has been a recent surge in reported executions,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that persons facing the death penalty have access to justice without discrimination of any kind, including access to legal counsel, that they are treated with humanity and with respect for their inherent dignity and in compliance with their rights under international human rights law, and to improve conditions in prisons in accordance with international standards, notably the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)⁶³⁴ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),⁶³⁵

⁶²⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁶²⁸ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁶²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁶³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1642, No. 14668.

⁶³² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

⁶³³ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁶³⁴ Resolution 70/175, annex.

⁶³⁵ Resolution 65/229, annex.

Noting with deep concern that, as shown in recent reports of the Secretary-General, frequently, poor and economically vulnerable persons, foreign nationals, persons exercising their human rights and persons belonging to religious or ethnic minorities are disproportionately represented among those sentenced to the death penalty and the discriminatory application of the death penalty, to women,⁶³⁶

Noting that transparent reporting and access to information regarding the use of the death penalty and criminal prosecutions can expose discriminatory practices or impact in the imposition and application of the death penalty, and recalling that, particularly in cases of capital punishment, States must guarantee transparency in order to ensure that all persons benefit from due process guarantees,

Noting also the negative impact that the imposition of the death penalty has on the rights of children whose parents or parental caregivers face the death penalty, as well as other family members,

Noting further the technical cooperation among Member States, as well as the role of relevant United Nations entities and human rights mechanisms, in supporting State efforts to establish moratoriums on the death penalty,

Bearing in mind the work of the treaty bodies and special procedure mandate holders that have addressed human rights issues related to the death penalty within the framework of their respective mandates,

Welcoming the considerable movement towards the abolition of the death penalty globally and the fact that many States with different legal systems, traditions, cultures and religious backgrounds are applying a moratorium, including long-standing moratoriums, either in law or in practice, on the use of the death penalty,

Expressing deep concern about the continued application of the death penalty,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereign right of all countries to develop their own legal systems, including determining appropriate legal penalties, in accordance with their international law obligations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to establish a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty;

3. *Recalls* the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [77/222](#) and the recommendations contained therein;⁶³⁷

5. *Also welcomes* the steps taken by some States to reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed, as well as steps taken to limit its application, including by commuting death sentences;

6. *Further welcomes* initiatives and political leadership encouraging national discussions and debates on the possibility of moving away from capital punishment through domestic decision-making;

7. *Welcomes* the decisions made by an increasing number of States from all regions, at all levels of government, to apply a moratorium on executions, followed in many cases by the abolition of the death penalty;

8. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To respect international standards that provide safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, in particular the minimum standards, as set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1984/50](#) of 25 May 1984, as well as to provide the Secretary-General with information in this regard;

(b) To comply with their obligations under article 36 of the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,⁶³⁸ particularly the obligation of a receiving State to, without delay, inform a sending State that a national of that State has been arrested or committed to prison or to custody pending trial or is detained in any other manner, if the person concerned so requests; and the obligation of a receiving State to inform the person concerned without delay of their rights under article 36;

⁶³⁶ See, inter alia, [A/73/260](#) and [A/75/309](#).

⁶³⁷ [A/79/276](#).

⁶³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

(c) To make available relevant information, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, nationality and race, as applicable, and other applicable criteria, with regard to their use of the death penalty, inter alia, the number of persons sentenced to death, the number of persons on death row and the location of their detention, and the number of executions carried out, the number of death sentences reversed or commuted on appeal or in which amnesty or pardon has been granted, and according to which procedure, as well as information on any scheduled execution, which can contribute to possible informed and transparent national and international debates, including on the obligations of States pertaining to the use of the death penalty;

(d) To ensure that any trial leading to the imposition of the death penalty complies with internationally recognized fair trial guarantees, such as a fair and public trial and the right to legal assistance, including adequate access to legal counsel at every stage of the proceedings, without discrimination of any kind, including for persons belonging to minorities and foreign nationals, bearing in mind that namely failure to respect fair trial guarantees in proceedings resulting in the imposition of the death penalty could constitute a violation of the right to life;

(e) To progressively restrict the use of the death penalty and not to impose capital punishment for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age or whose age above 18 years at the time of the commission of the crime cannot be accurately determined, on pregnant women or on persons with mental or intellectual disabilities;

(f) To reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed, including by considering removing the mandatory application of the death penalty;

(g) To ensure that those facing the death penalty can exercise their right to apply for pardon or commutation of their death sentence by ensuring that clemency procedures are fair and transparent and that prompt information is provided at all stages of the process;

(h) To ensure that children whose parents or parental caregivers are on death row, the inmates themselves, their families and their legal representatives are provided, in advance, with adequate information about the location of their detention, a pending execution, its date, time and location, to allow a last visit or communication with the convicted person, the return of the body to the family for burial or to inform on where the body is located, unless this is not in the best interests of the child;

(i) To provide access for persons sentenced to death to information related to the method of execution, in particular the precise procedures to be followed;

(j) To ensure that the death penalty is not applied on the basis of discriminatory laws, including laws which target individuals for exercising their human rights, or as a result of discriminatory or arbitrary application of the law;

(k) To improve conditions in detention for those on trial for capital crimes or on death row, by ensuring that all prisoners are treated with humanity and with respect for their inherent dignity, and complying with international standards, notably the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), in particular by evaluating, promoting, protecting and improving their physical and mental health;

9. *Calls upon* States which have abolished the death penalty not to reintroduce it, and encourages them to share their experience in this regard;

10. *Encourages* States which have a moratorium to maintain it and to share their experience in this regard;

11. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;

12. *Urges* States to ensure transparency on the imposition and application of the death penalty;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to continue consideration of the matter at its eighty-first session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

RESOLUTION 79/180

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.2, para. 99)⁶³⁹

79/180. Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment made by all States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to, inter alia, religion or belief,

Welcoming Human Rights Council resolutions 16/18 of 24 March 2011,⁶⁴⁰ 19/25 of 23 March 2012,⁶⁴¹ 22/31 of 22 March 2013,⁶⁴² 28/29 of 27 March 2015,⁶⁴³ 31/26 of 24 March 2016,⁶⁴⁴ 34/32 of 24 March 2017,⁶⁴⁵ 37/38 of 23 March 2018,⁶⁴⁶ 40/25 of 22 March 2019,⁶⁴⁷ 43/34 of 22 June 2020,⁶⁴⁸ 46/27 of 24 March 2021,⁶⁴⁹ 49/31 of 1 April 2022⁶⁵⁰ and 52/38 of 4 April 2023,⁶⁵¹ and General Assembly resolutions 67/178 of 20 December 2012, 68/169 of 18 December 2013, 69/174 of 18 December 2014, 70/157 of 17 December 2015, 71/195 of 19 December 2016, 72/176 of 19 December 2017, 73/164 of 17 December 2018, 74/164 of 18 December 2019, 75/187 of 16 December 2020, 76/157 of 16 December 2021, 77/225 of 15 December 2022, and 78/214 of 19 December 2023,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to prohibit discrimination and violence on the basis of religion or belief and to implement measures to guarantee the equal and effective protection of the law,

Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Reaffirming further that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁶⁵² provides, inter alia, that everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, which shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of one's choice and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, and to manifest one's religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching,

Reaffirming the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in strengthening democracy and combating religious intolerance, and reaffirming further that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities, in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Expressing deep concern at those acts that advocate religious hatred and thereby undermine the spirit of tolerance and respect for diversity,

⁶³⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Egypt (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Japan, Peru, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁶⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁶⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/67/53 and A/67/53/Corr.1), chap. III, sect. A.

⁶⁴² *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁴³ *Ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/70/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

⁶⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/72/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/73/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/74/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁶⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VI, sect. A.

⁶⁵¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁶⁵² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Condemning the criminal acts committed by terrorist and extremist groups and movements against persons based on their religion or belief, and deeply regretting attempts to link such acts to any one specific religion or belief,

Reaffirming that violence can never be an acceptable response to acts of intolerance on the basis of religion or belief,

Recalling its adoption of resolutions 69/140 of 15 December 2014, 70/19 of 3 December 2015, 71/249 of 22 December 2016, 72/136 of 11 December 2017, 73/129 of 12 December 2018, 74/23 of 12 December 2019, 75/26 of 2 December 2020, 76/69 of 9 December 2021 and 78/129 of 18 December 2023 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace, 69/312 of 6 July 2015 on the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and 67/104 of 17 December 2012, in which the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2013–2022 as the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures,

Deeply concerned about continuing incidents of intolerance, discrimination and violence against persons based on their religion or belief in all regions of the world,

Deploping any advocacy of discrimination or violence on the basis of religion or belief,

Strongly deploring all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief, as well as any such acts directed against their homes, businesses, properties, schools, cultural centres or places of worship,

Strongly deploring also all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines, which are in violation of international law, in particular human rights law and international humanitarian law, including any deliberate destruction of relics and monuments,

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

Concerned about actions that wilfully exploit tensions or target individuals on the basis of their religion or belief, in particular actions that seek to prevent their exercise and full enjoyment of freedom of religion or belief,

Expressing deep concern at the instances of intolerance and discrimination and acts of violence occurring in the world, including cases motivated by discrimination against persons belonging to religious minorities, in addition to the negative projection of the followers of religions and the enforcement of measures that specifically discriminate against persons on the basis of religion or belief,

Expressing concern at the growing manifestations of intolerance based on religion or belief, which can generate hatred and violence among individuals from and within different nations and which may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard emphasizing the importance of respect for religious and cultural diversity, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue aimed at promoting a culture of tolerance and respect among individuals, societies and nations,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of people of all religions or beliefs to humanity and the contribution that dialogue among religious groups can make towards an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Underlining the fact that States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and in the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief,

Underlining also the importance of raising awareness about different cultures and religions or beliefs and of education in the promotion of tolerance, which involves the acceptance by the public of and its respect for religious and cultural diversity, including with regard to religious expression, and underlining further the fact that education, in particular at school, should contribute in a meaningful way to promoting tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Underlining further that educational measures, youth forums, strategic plans and public information and media campaigns, including online platforms, may contribute in a meaningful way to promoting tolerance and the elimination of negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief,

Recognizing that working together to enhance the implementation of existing legal regimes that protect individuals against discrimination and hate crimes, increasing interreligious, interfaith and intercultural efforts and expanding human rights education are important first steps in combating incidents of intolerance, discrimination and violence against individuals on the basis of religion or belief,

Recalling its resolution [72/241](#), entitled “A world against violence and violent extremism”, adopted by consensus on 20 December 2017, welcoming the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in promoting intercultural dialogue, the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, the work of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures in Alexandria, Egypt, and the work of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, and recalling also its resolution [65/5](#) of 20 October 2010 on World Interfaith Harmony Week, proposed by King Abdullah II of Jordan,

Welcoming in this regard all international, regional and national initiatives aimed at promoting interreligious, intercultural and interfaith harmony and combating discrimination against individuals on the basis of religion or belief, and recalling the initiative of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide on the role of religious leaders in preventing incitement that could lead to atrocity crimes and the declaration of its forum held in Fez, Morocco, on 23 and 24 April 2015, the Istanbul Process for Combating Intolerance, Discrimination and Incitement to Hatred and/or Violence on the Basis of Religion or Belief, the announcement on 6 October 2016 of the establishment by the United Arab Emirates of the International Institute for Tolerance for promoting the value of tolerance among nations, the Amman Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security adopted on 22 August 2015 and the seventh Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, held in Astana on 14 and 15 September 2022, as well as the initiative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and its outcome document, the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, adopted in Rabat on 5 October 2012,⁶⁵³

Taking note with appreciation of the continuation of the organization of workshops and meetings within the framework of the Istanbul Process and the promotion of effective implementation of Human Rights Council resolution [16/18](#) to counter global violence, religious discrimination and intolerance, in particular the sixth implementation meeting of the Process, hosted by Singapore on 20 and 21 July 2016,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶⁵⁴
2. *Expresses deep concern* at the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, as well as programmes and agendas pursued by extremist individuals, organizations and groups aimed at creating and perpetuating negative stereotypes about religious groups, in particular when condoned by Governments;
3. *Expresses concern* that the number of incidents of religious intolerance, discrimination and related violence, as well as of negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief, continues to rise around the world, which may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels, condemns, in this context, any advocacy of religious hatred against individuals that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and urges States to take effective measures, as set forth in the present resolution and consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, to address and combat such incidents;
4. *Condemns* any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media or any other means;
5. *Recognizes* that the open public debate of ideas, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue, at the local, national and international levels, can be among the best protections against religious intolerance

⁶⁵³ [A/HRC/22/17/Add.4](#), appendix.

⁶⁵⁴ [A/79/284](#).

and can play a positive role in strengthening democracy and combating religious hatred, and expresses its conviction that a continuing dialogue on these issues can help to overcome existing misperceptions;

6. *Also recognizes* the strong need for global awareness about the possible serious implications of incitement to discrimination and violence, which may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels, and urges all Member States to make renewed efforts to develop educational systems that promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms that enhance tolerance for religious and cultural diversity, which is fundamental to promoting tolerant, peaceful and harmonious multicultural societies;

7. *Calls upon* all States to take the following actions, as called for by the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect by:

(a) Encouraging the creation of collaborative networks to build mutual understanding, promoting dialogue and inspiring constructive action towards shared policy goals and the pursuit of tangible outcomes, such as servicing projects in the fields of education, health, conflict prevention, employment, integration and media education;

(b) Creating an appropriate mechanism within Governments to, inter alia, identify and address potential areas of tension between members of different religious communities and assisting with conflict prevention and mediation;

(c) Encouraging the training of government officials in effective outreach strategies;

(d) Encouraging the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities the causes of discrimination and developing strategies to counter those causes;

(e) Speaking out against intolerance, including advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;

(f) Adopting measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief;

(g) Understanding the need to combat denigration and the negative religious stereotyping of persons, as well as incitement to religious hatred, by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, regional and international levels through, inter alia, education and awareness-raising;

(h) Recognizing that the open, constructive and respectful debate of ideas, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue, at the local, national, regional and international levels, can play a positive role in combating religious hatred, incitement and violence;

8. *Also calls upon* all States:

(a) To take effective measures to ensure that public functionaries, in the conduct of their public duties, do not discriminate against individuals on the basis of religion or belief;

(b) To foster religious freedom and pluralism by promoting the ability of members of all religious communities to manifest their religion and to contribute openly and on an equal footing to society;

(c) To encourage the representation and meaningful participation of individuals, irrespective of their religion or belief, in all sectors of society;

(d) To make a strong effort to counter religious profiling, which is understood to be the invidious use of religion as a criterion in conducting questioning, searches and other investigative law enforcement procedures;

9. *Further calls upon* all States to adopt measures and policies to promote full respect for and protection of places of worship and religious sites, cemeteries and shrines and to take protective measures in cases where they are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction;

10. *Calls for* strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and diversity of religions and beliefs;

11. *Encourages* all States to consider providing updates on efforts made in this regard as part of ongoing reporting to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in this respect requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to include those updates in his reports to the Human Rights Council;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report that includes information provided by the High Commissioner on steps taken by States to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, as set forth in the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/181

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.3, para. 30)⁶⁵⁵

79/181. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations that they have undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including Assembly resolution 78/218 of 19 December 2023 and Council resolution 55/21 of 4 April 2024,⁶⁵⁶ and mindful of the need for the international community to strengthen its coordinated efforts aimed at achieving the implementation of those resolutions,

Deeply concerned at the grave human rights situation, the pervasive culture of impunity and the lack of accountability for human rights violations and abuses in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Reiterating the importance of following up on the recommendations contained in the report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,⁶⁵⁷ on the tenth anniversary of its publication, and reiterating also its grave concern at the detailed findings contained therein,

Recalling the responsibility of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity, and recalling also that the commission of inquiry urged the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and brought to justice in a manner that is in accordance with international law,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,⁶⁵⁸ regretting that the Special Rapporteur has still not been allowed to visit the country and that she has received no cooperation from the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and taking note also of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted in accordance with resolution 78/218,⁶⁵⁹

Mindful that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶⁶⁰ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁶⁶¹ the Convention on the

⁶⁵⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

⁶⁵⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁵⁷ A/HRC/25/63.

⁶⁵⁸ A/79/235.

⁶⁵⁹ A/79/277.

⁶⁶⁰ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁶⁶¹ Ibid.

Rights of the Child,⁶⁶² the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁶⁶³ and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁶⁶⁴ and urging full implementation of these Conventions and of the recommendations contained in the concluding observations from treaty body reviews and the submission of all overdue periodic reports to the respective treaty bodies,

Encouraging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in May 2017, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh session,⁶⁶⁵ and taking note with appreciation of the submission by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in December 2023 of the written replies⁶⁶⁶ to the list of issues sent by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁶⁶⁷

Stressing the importance of extending the cooperation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to other United Nations special procedures and human rights mechanisms, in particular to use the opportunity to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with their terms of reference,

Recalling the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the third universal periodic review process, noting the acceptance by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 132 of the 262 recommendations,⁶⁶⁸ and encouraging the Government to implement these recommendations in good faith,

Recalling also the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the fourth universal periodic review process, and encouraging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to engage constructively with this process,

Noting again with regret that independent civil society organizations cannot operate in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that, as a result, no civil society organization based in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is able to independently monitor, document and report on human rights violations in the country,

Recalling the collaboration established between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in providing human rights education to a small number of government officials in Geneva in May 2019, and urging that such technical cooperation be resumed and broadened, including through virtual meetings, and participation in regional and global human rights programmes,

Stressing the importance of extending the cooperation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the field-based structure of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the region,

Noting the cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the World Health Organization in order to improve the health situation in the country,

Noting also the activities undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme, on a modest scale, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea prior to the withdrawal of international staff, and encouraging the engagement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the international community to ensure that the programmes benefit persons in need of assistance and continue to be implemented,

Noting further the cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on a number of assessments, underscoring the importance of those

⁶⁶² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶⁶³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁶⁶⁵ [A/HRC/37/56/Add.1](#).

⁶⁶⁶ [CRPD/C/PRK/RQ/1](#).

⁶⁶⁷ [CRPD/C/PRK/Q/1](#).

⁶⁶⁸ [A/HRC/42/10](#).

assessments in analysing changes in the national, household and individual situations with regard to food security, nutrition, health, water and sanitation, thereby supporting confidence in the targeting and monitoring of aid programmes, and noting with appreciation the work of international aid operators,

Stressing the importance of granting immediate access to the country for humanitarian agencies, especially given the prevalence of malnutrition and the necessity for international humanitarian aid organizations to be able to carry out independent needs assessments and implement their humanitarian programmes consistent with international standards and humanitarian principles, including in areas with no operational presence, as well as the need for full, safe, rapid and unhindered access for humanitarian organizations to provide assistance to persons in the most vulnerable situations, including individuals in detention, persons with disabilities and older persons, including through the entry of international staff and the prioritization of the shipment of life-saving humanitarian assistance, in accordance with guidance and best practice provided by the World Health Organization,

Condemning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for continuing to divert its resources into pursuing its unlawful nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes over the welfare of its people, and emphasizing the necessity for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respect and ensure the welfare and inherent dignity of the people in the country, as referred to by the Security Council in its resolutions [2321 \(2016\)](#) of 30 November 2016, [2371 \(2017\)](#) of 5 August 2017, [2375 \(2017\)](#) of 11 September 2017 and [2397 \(2017\)](#) of 22 December 2017,

Noting with grave concern the exacerbation of the humanitarian situation and its adverse impact on the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Noting with concern the government restrictions that have compelled the international staff of humanitarian agencies to leave the country and suspend assistance projects and the effect that these restrictions may have had on the levels of malnutrition and access to health services, water and sanitation,

Taking note of the ongoing strategic framework for cooperation between the United Nations and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government's commitment in accordance with the principles, goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals⁶⁶⁹ and in line with its commitments to international agreements and conventions,

Stressing again with grave concern the urgency and importance of the issue of international abductions, which involves a serious violation of human rights, and of the immediate return of all abductees, as they and their family members are ageing and there is no time to lose, expressing grave concern at the long years of severe suffering experienced by abductees and their families as a result of their forced separation, and the lack of any concrete or positive action by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, notably since the investigations on all the Japanese nationals commenced on the basis of the government-level consultations held between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan in May 2014 and the identical and non-substantive replies by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the numerous communications transmitted by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and strongly demanding again that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sincerely listen to the voices of the victims and their families to address all allegations of enforced disappearances, clarify the fate and whereabouts of disappeared persons and faithfully provide accurate, detailed and full information promptly to the families of the victims, and resolve immediately all issues relating to all abductees, in particular the realization of the immediate return of all abductees of Japan and the Republic of Korea,

Noting with concern the allegations of continued violations of the human rights of unrepatriated prisoners of war and their descendants, and the continued failure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its obligations to repatriate under the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶⁷⁰ and noting with concern also the issue of nationals of other Member States arbitrarily detained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with no information available regarding their health or the conditions of their detention,

Stressing the urgency and importance of the issue of separated families, including affected Koreans worldwide, and in this regard urging the resumption of the reunions of separated families, considering the advanced age of the family members concerned, including the implementation of the commitments made on this issue at the inter-Korean summit held on 19 September 2018 to strengthen humanitarian cooperation to fundamentally resolve the issue of

⁶⁶⁹ See resolution [70/1](#).

⁶⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

separated families, to end their forced separation, and allow permanent regular reunions and contact between separated families, including through meetings at an easily accessible location and regular facility, regular written correspondence, video reunions and the exchange of video messages, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions,

Noting with concern the possible negative impact on the human rights situation, including that of separated families, following the announcement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in January 2024 that it would no longer pursue reunification with the Republic of Korea,

Welcoming efforts undertaken by Member States and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so far, and encouraging further efforts to raise international awareness about the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Stressing that the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including with respect to gender equality and the rights of all women and girls, including adolescent girls, is intrinsically linked to international peace and security, since the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea funds its unlawful nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes through human rights violations and abuse, such as forced labour, and noting with concern that a disproportionate amount of the State budget is allocated to military spending, resulting in failure to fully respect, protect and fulfil human rights, such as the right to adequate food as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Noting indications of a gradual reopening of the country's borders after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and calling for the return on a non-discriminatory basis of the diplomatic community, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and civil society organizations, as well as for the resumption of a meaningful dialogue with the international community,

Encouraging diplomatic efforts, and stressing the importance of dialogue and engagement, including inter-Korean dialogue, to seek improvement of the human rights and the humanitarian situation in the country,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to contribute to improving inter-Korean relations and promoting reconciliation and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the well-being of the Korean people,

1. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross violations of human rights in and by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including those that may amount to crimes against humanity according to the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 22/13 of 21 March 2013,⁶⁷¹ and those identified by the group of independent experts on accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,⁶⁷² established pursuant to Council resolution 31/18 of 23 March 2016,⁶⁷³ and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including its field-based structure in Seoul, during its ongoing monitoring and documentation work, and the continuing impunity for such violations;

2. *Expresses its very serious concern* about:

(a) The persistence of continuing reports of violations of human rights, including the detailed findings made by the commission of inquiry in its report, by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in its ongoing monitoring and documentation work and by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, such as:

(i) Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including inhuman conditions of detention; all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, in particular against women and girls; extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions; the imposition of the death penalty for political and religious reasons; public executions; extrajudicial and arbitrary detention; the absence of fair trial guarantees and the rule

⁶⁷¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁷² See [A/HRC/34/66/Add.1](#).

⁶⁷³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

of law, including an independent judiciary; collective punishments extending up to three generations; and the extensive use of forced labour, including of children;

(ii) The existence of an extensive penal system including political prison camps, re-education camps, labour training camps, labour training centres, detention centres, holding centres and waiting rooms, where a vast number of persons are deprived of their liberty and subjected to deplorable conditions, including forced labour, and where alarming violations of human rights are perpetrated;

(iii) Enforced and involuntary disappearances of persons by arrest, detention or abduction against their will; refusal to disclose the fate and whereabouts of the persons concerned; and refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of their liberty, which places such persons subjected thereto outside the protection of the law and which has had the effect of inflicting severe suffering on them and their families;

(iv) The forcible transfer of populations and the limitations imposed on persons wishing to move freely within the country and travel abroad, including harming or punishing those who leave or try to leave the country without permission, or their families, as well as punishment of persons who are returned;

(v) The situation of refugees and asylum-seekers expelled or returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including where the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exerts pressure on returning States to effectuate such returns, and retaliations against citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have been repatriated from abroad, leading to punishments of internment, torture, other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, sexual and gender-based violence, including forced abortions and infanticide against repatriated mothers and their children, or the death penalty, and in this regard strongly urges all Member States to respect the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, especially in the light of a resumption of cross-border travel, including where the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exerts pressure on returning States to effectuate such returns, to take action to counter acts of transnational repression by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to treat those who seek refuge humanely and to ensure unhindered access to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his Office, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with a view to protecting the human rights of those who seek refuge, and to refrain from sharing information about the contacts and conduct of refugees, asylum-seekers and other citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and once again urges States parties to comply with their obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees⁶⁷⁴ and the 1967 Protocol thereto⁶⁷⁵ in relation to refugees from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are covered by those instruments, as well as under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;⁶⁷⁶

(vi) All-pervasive and severe restrictions, including an absolute monopoly on information and total control over organized social life, further tightened by newly enacted laws, namely the Law on Rejecting Reactionary Thought and Culture, the Youth Education Guarantee Law and the Law on Protecting the Pyongyang Cultural Language of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, both online and offline, on the rights to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or through any other media of one's choice, the right not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with individual privacy, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or imprisonment of individuals exercising their rights to freedom of opinion and expression and religion or belief, and the right of everyone, including women, to take part without unreasonable restriction in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, of their country;

(vii) Violations of economic, social and cultural rights, exacerbated by the continued closure by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its borders, which have led to food insecurity, severe hunger, malnutrition, widespread health problems and other hardship for the population in the Democratic People's Republic of

⁶⁷⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

⁶⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

⁶⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

Korea, in particular for women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and prisoners throughout the entire penal system and in all places of detention;

(viii) Violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women and girls, including unequal access to employment and discriminatory regulations; as well as, in particular, the creation of internal conditions that force women and girls to leave the country, making them extremely vulnerable to trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude or forced marriage, and their subjection to sexual and gender-based discrimination, including in the political and social spheres, as well as throughout the entire penal system, including through forced abortions, invasive body cavity searches and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence;

(ix) Violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of children, in particular the continued lack of access to basic economic, social and cultural rights for many children, and in this regard notes the particularly vulnerable situation faced by, inter alia, returned or repatriated children, children without housing, children with disabilities, children whose parents are detained, deceased or otherwise absent, children living in detention or in institutions and children in conflict with the law, and further notes with concern the reports of harsh and disproportionate punishment inflicted upon children;

(x) Violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, especially violations involving the use of collective camps and coercive measures that target the rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and allegations of the possible use of persons with disabilities in medical testing, forced relocation to rural areas and separation of children with disabilities from their parents;

(xi) Widespread use of forced labour⁶⁷⁷ and violations of workers' rights, including the right to freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the right to strike as defined by the obligations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the prohibition of the economic exploitation of children and of any harmful or hazardous work of children as defined by the obligations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the exploitation of workers sent abroad from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to work under conditions that reportedly amount to forced labour, often for the purpose of generating income for the Government, and emphasizing in this context the importance, especially as there are indications of transport routes reopening, of the full implementation of the requirement that nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea earning income overseas be repatriated, subject to applicable national and international law, as soon as possible pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), the provision of final reports as soon as possible pursuant to the same and the prohibition on providing work authorizations pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 2375 (2017), and urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to promote, respect and protect the human rights of workers, including workers repatriated to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(xii) Discrimination based on the *songbun* system, which classifies people on the basis of State-assigned social class and birth and also includes consideration of political opinions and religion;

(xiii) Violence and discrimination against women, including unequal access to employment and discriminatory laws and regulations;

(b) The continued refusal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to engage and give consideration to the reports and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or to extend cooperation to the Special Rapporteur and several other United Nations special procedures, in accordance with their terms of reference, as well as to other United Nations human rights mechanisms;

(c) The continued lack of acknowledgement by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the grave human rights situation in the country and its consequential lack of action to report on the state of

⁶⁷⁷ See Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Forced Labour by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, available at www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/forced-labour-democratic-peoples-republic-korea.

implementation of the recommendations contained in the outcome of its first,⁶⁷⁸ second⁶⁷⁹ and third⁶⁸⁰ universal periodic reviews and to give consideration to the concluding observations of the treaty bodies;

3. *Condemns* the systematic abduction, denial of repatriation and subsequent enforced disappearance of persons, including those from other Member States, on a large scale and as a matter of State policy, as well as denial of repatriation of prisoners of war, and in this regard strongly urges the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to engage in constructive dialogues with the parties concerned and to urgently resolve these issues of international grave concern, by clarifying their whereabouts in good faith and in a transparent manner, including by ensuring the realization of the immediate return of all abductees, detainees and unrepatriated prisoners of war;

4. *Underscores its very serious concern* regarding reports of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, summary executions, arbitrary detention, abductions and other forms of human rights violations and abuses that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea commits against citizens of other Member States within and outside of its territory, and urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to disclose all relevant information to bereaved families and relevant entities;

5. *Expresses its very deep concern* about the prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition, in particular among persons in the most vulnerable situations, including pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and prisoners, throughout the entire penal system and in all places of detention, which is exacerbated by a lack of access to basic services, including healthcare, clean water, sanitation and hygiene services, structural weaknesses in agricultural production that result in shortages of diversified food, limitations in the capacity of the Government to respond to natural disasters and government policies that limit access to and availability of adequate food, including through restrictions on the cultivation of and trade in foodstuffs and the closure of the border, and urges the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in this regard, to take preventive and remedial action, including by cooperating with international donor and humanitarian agencies and allowing them access to people in vulnerable situations in order to implement humanitarian assistance programmes, monitored in a manner consistent with international standards;

6. *Welcomes* the latest report to the Human Rights Council of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,⁶⁸¹ including the efforts to uphold a two-track approach of engagement and accountability, given the need for a comprehensive approach;

7. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the report of the group of independent experts on accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,⁶⁸² established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 31/18, including options to seek accountability and secure truth and justice for all victims;

8. *Welcomes* the latest report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights⁶⁸³ on steps taken pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 34/24 of 24 March 2017,⁶⁸⁴ 40/20 of 22 March 2019⁶⁸⁵ and 46/17 of 23 March 2021,⁶⁸⁶ and also welcomes Council resolution 55/21, which continue to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including its field-based structure in Seoul, to allow the implementation of relevant recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability aimed at strengthening current monitoring and documentation efforts, establishing a central repository for information and evidence and having experts in legal accountability assess all information and testimonies with a view to developing possible strategies to be used in any future accountability process;

9. *Expresses strong support* for the work being undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including its field-based structure in Seoul, in furtherance of Human Rights Council

⁶⁷⁸ [A/HRC/13/13](#).

⁶⁷⁹ [A/HRC/27/10](#).

⁶⁸⁰ [A/HRC/42/10](#).

⁶⁸¹ [A/HRC/55/63](#).

⁶⁸² [A/HRC/34/66/Add.1](#).

⁶⁸³ [A/HRC/52/64](#).

⁶⁸⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/72/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/74/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁶⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

resolution 55/21, with the aim of ensuring accountability for suspected violations of international law committed in and by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and calls upon all States to support such efforts;

10. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the work of the commission of inquiry and acknowledges the importance of its report and the finding that the body of testimony gathered and the information received provide reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity have been committed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to policies established at the highest level of the State for decades and by institutions under the effective control of its leadership, which was confirmed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the report to the Human Rights Council submitted pursuant to resolutions 34/24, 40/20 and 46/17;

11. *Welcomes* the request by the Human Rights Council to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit a comprehensive report containing an update on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 2014, when the report of the commission of inquiry was published, and taking stock of the implementation of the commission's recommendations, to the Council at its sixtieth session, to be followed by an enhanced interactive dialogue, and encourages Member States to provide any necessary support for the preparation of the comprehensive report of the High Commissioner;

12. *Expresses its concern* at the failure of the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold accountable those responsible for human rights violations, including violations which the commission of inquiry has said may amount to crimes against humanity, and encourages the international community to cooperate with accountability efforts and to ensure that such crimes do not remain unpunished;

13. *Encourages* the Security Council to continue its consideration of the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the commission of inquiry and take appropriate action to ensure accountability, including through consideration of referral of the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Criminal Court and consideration of further sanctions in order to target effectively those who appear to be most responsible for human rights violations that the commission has said may constitute crimes against humanity;

14. *Welcomes* the resumption of the Security Council discussion on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and reiterates its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for briefing the Council on the country's human rights situation, in the light of the serious concerns expressed in the present resolution, and looks forward to its continued and more active engagement on this matter;

15. *Encourages* the continuing endeavours of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including through its field-based structure in Seoul, in organizing a series of consultations and outreach activities with victims and survivors, affected communities and other relevant stakeholders with a view to ensuring a victim- and survivor-centred approach to accountability and to including their views in avenues for accountability, compiling a central repository to consolidate the information and evidence relating to suspected violations of international law, and assessing all such evidence and information in order to develop possible strategies to be used in any future accountability process, and also encourages the cooperation of the Office with a wide range of stakeholders in the procurement of evidence that could be used in future criminal proceedings;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to undertake to ensure that the field-based structure of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights can function with independence, has sufficient resources and support to fulfil its mandate, enjoys full cooperation with relevant Member States and is not subjected to any reprisals or threats;

17. *Also calls upon* Member States to continue to support the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including its field-based structure in Seoul, to allow the implementation of relevant recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability in its report and in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 34/24, 40/20, 46/17, 49/22 of 1 April 2022,⁶⁸⁷ 52/28 of 4 April 2023⁶⁸⁸ and 55/21 aimed at strengthening monitoring and documentation efforts, compiling a central information and evidence

⁶⁸⁷ Ibid., *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁶⁸⁸ Ibid., *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

repository and having experts in legal accountability assess all information and testimonies with a view to developing possible strategies to be used in any future accountability process;

18. *Further calls upon* Member States to engage with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to explore options to strengthen, institutionalize and further advance work on accountability and undertake, where possible, the investigation and prosecution of persons suspected of committing international crimes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with international law;

19. *Strongly urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms and, in this regard:

(a) To immediately put an end to the systematic, widespread and grave violations and abuses of human rights emphasized above, inter alia, by implementing fully the measures set out in the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, and the recommendations addressed to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Council in the context of the universal periodic review and by the commission of inquiry, the United Nations special procedures and treaty bodies;

(b) To immediately close the political prison camps and to release all political prisoners unconditionally and without any delay, and to immediately conduct a comprehensive review of conditions in all places of detention, including in prison camps, re-education camps, labour training camps, labour training centres, detention centres, holding centres and waiting rooms, and take steps to ensure that conditions in those facilities are in compliance with relevant obligations and commitments relating to the humane treatment of persons in detention, as outlined in the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules);⁶⁸⁹

(c) To immediately cease the use of torture and other cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment or punishment, including in places of detention;

(d) To protect its inhabitants, address the issue of impunity and ensure that those responsible for crimes involving violations and abuses of human rights are brought to justice before an independent judiciary;

(e) To tackle the root causes leading to outflows of migrants and refugees and to prosecute, in trials that meet international human rights standards for fair trial, those involved in migrant smuggling, trafficking in human beings and extortion, while not criminalizing the victims and survivors of trafficking, and ensure that repatriated women and girls who are victims and survivors of trafficking receive appropriate support and are not punished, sent to labour camps or prisons or otherwise deprived of their liberty;

(f) To ensure that everyone within the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose their residence, including for the purpose of seeking asylum outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, without interference by the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(g) To ensure that citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are expelled or returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are able to return in safety and dignity, are treated humanely and are not subjected to any kind of human rights violations and abuses, including enforced disappearances, arbitrary executions, torture and ill-treatment, sexual and gender-based violence, including forced abortions and infanticide against repatriated mothers and their children, and trials that do not conform with international fair trial guarantees, and to provide information on their status and treatment, in particular of women, children and persons with disabilities in detention;

(h) To provide citizens of other Member States detained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with protections, including freedom of communication with, and access to, consular officers in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,⁶⁹⁰ to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a party, and any other necessary arrangements to confirm their status and to communicate with their families;

⁶⁸⁹ Resolution 70/175, annex.

⁶⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

(i) To extend its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including by granting her full, free and unimpeded access to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to other special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as well as to other United Nations human rights mechanisms, so that a full assessment of the human rights situation may be made;

(j) To extend an invitation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit the country;

(k) To engage in technical cooperation activities in the field of human rights with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and his Office, including the field-based structure in the region, as pursued by the previous High Commissioner in recent years, with a view to improving the situation of human rights in the country;

(l) To implement the accepted recommendations stemming from the universal periodic reviews and to provide comprehensive information detailing progress on the implementation of the recommendations accepted from the third cycle;

(m) To become a member of the International Labour Organization, to enact legislation and adopt practices to comply with international labour standards and to consider ratifying all the relevant conventions, in particular the core labour conventions of the International Labour Organization;

(n) To continue and reinforce its cooperation with United Nations humanitarian agencies, including by allowing for the immediate return of international and humanitarian staff;

(o) To ensure full, safe and unhindered access to persons in need of humanitarian aid, and take measures to allow humanitarian agencies to survey and assess the needs of persons in vulnerable situations, to obtain critical baseline data and to provide the required technical and material contributions and activities, including the unhindered and impartial delivery of such humanitarian aid to all parts of the country, on the basis of need consistent with humanitarian principles, as it pledged to do, and to furthermore ensure access to adequate basic services and implement more effective food security and nutrition policies, including through sustainable agriculture, sound food production and distribution measures and the allocation of more funds to the food sector, to allow adequate monitoring of humanitarian assistance;

(p) To further improve cooperation with the United Nations country team members, including through the return of their international staff, so that they can directly contribute to improving the living conditions of the civilian population, including progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(q) To consider ratifying and acceding to the remaining international human rights treaties, which would enable a dialogue with the human rights treaty bodies, to prioritize reporting to monitoring bodies on treaties to which it is a party, to participate meaningfully in treaty body reviews, and to give consideration to the concluding observations of such bodies in order to improve the human rights situation in the country;

(r) To ensure the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief and the rights to freedom of opinion, expression and association, both online and offline, including by permitting the establishment of independent newspapers and other media and repealing or reforming all practices and laws suppressing the aforementioned rights, including the Law on Rejecting Reactionary Thought and Culture, the Youth Education Guarantee Law and the Law on Protecting the Pyongyang Cultural Language;

20. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to implement the recommendations of the commission of inquiry, the group of independent experts, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights without delay;

21. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining high on the international agenda the grave human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including through sustained communications, advocacy and outreach initiatives, and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to strengthen those activities;

22. *Encourages* all Member States that engage in dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue to advocate for the establishment of lasting peace and security in the Korean Peninsula, to engage with United Nations human rights mechanisms and to address the human rights situation;

23. *Encourages* all Member States, the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Secretariat, relevant specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and forums, civil society organizations, foundations and engaged business enterprises and other stakeholders towards which the commission of inquiry has directed recommendations to implement or take forward those recommendations, and to also support efforts aimed at resuming and improving dialogue, including inter-Korean dialogue, on the humanitarian and human rights situation, including enforced disappearances, international abductions and the forced separation of families in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations system as a whole to continue to address the grave human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a coordinated and unified manner;

25. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations programmes, funds, specialized agencies and other related organizations to assist the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the implementation of recommendations stemming from the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic reviews, human rights treaty body reviews and the report of the commission of inquiry;

26. *Calls upon* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to engage constructively with international interlocutors with a view to promoting concrete improvements in the human rights situation on the ground, including through human rights dialogues, official visits to the country that include adequate access to fully assess human rights conditions, cooperation initiatives and more people-to-people contact as a matter of priority;

27. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to organize a high-level plenary meeting, featuring testimony by civil society representatives and other experts, to address the human rights abuses and violations being committed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, using existing available resources, to be supplemented, if necessary, by voluntary contributions;

28. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its eightieth session, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and requests the Special Rapporteur to continue to report her findings and recommendations, as well as to report on the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry.

RESOLUTION 79/182

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.3, para. 30)⁶⁹¹

79/182. Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁶⁹² the International Covenants on Human Rights⁶⁹³ and other relevant international law and human rights law instruments,

Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil human rights,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the most recent of which being resolutions 78/219 of 19 December 2023, 77/227 of 15 December 2022, 76/180 of 16 December 2021, 75/287

⁶⁹¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

⁶⁹² Resolution 217 A (III).

⁶⁹³ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

of 18 June 2021, [75/238](#) of 31 December 2020, [74/246](#) of 27 December 2019, [73/264](#) of 22 December 2018 and [72/248](#) of 24 December 2017, and recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council, the most recent of which being resolutions [56/1](#) of 10 July 2024,⁶⁹⁴ [55/20](#) of 4 April 2024,⁶⁹⁵ [53/26](#) of 14 July 2023,⁶⁹⁶ [52/31](#) of 4 April 2023,⁶⁹⁷ [50/3](#) of 7 July 2022,⁶⁹⁸ [49/23](#) of 1 April 2022,⁶⁹⁹ [47/1](#) of 12 July 2021,⁷⁰⁰ [46/21](#) of 24 March 2021,⁷⁰¹ [S-29/1](#) of 12 February 2021,⁷⁰² [43/26](#) of 22 June 2020,⁷⁰³ [42/3](#) of 26 September 2019,⁷⁰⁴ [39/2](#) of 27 September 2018,⁷⁰⁵ [37/32](#) of 23 March 2018⁷⁰⁶ and [S-27/1](#) of 5 December 2017,⁷⁰⁷ the presidential statements issued by the Security Council on 6 November 2017⁷⁰⁸ and 10 March 2021,⁷⁰⁹ and the press statements of the Security Council on the situation in Myanmar of 9 May 2018,⁷¹⁰ 4 February 2021⁷¹¹ and 1 and 30 April 2021, as well as Security Council resolutions [2669 \(2022\)](#) of 21 December 2022 and [2467 \(2019\)](#) of 23 April 2019,

Condemning in the strongest terms all violations and abuses of human rights against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, before and after the declaration of the state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and its subsequent extensions,

Reiterating its deep concern over the continued violence, violations and abuses of human rights against and forced displacement of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and in this regard stressing the need to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State,

Expressing its deep concern over the sharp rise in serious human rights violations and abuses since the declaration and subsequent extensions of the state of emergency by the Myanmar military, which pose further serious challenges to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of all forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims,

Expressing grave concern at the recent reports of the use of Rohingya Muslims as human shields and the forcible conscription of Rohingya Muslims, which are escalating intercommunal tensions between Rakhine communities and Rohingya Muslims, and at reports of the destruction of religious sites of all religions and the use of Muslim places of worship, including mosques and madrasas, as military outposts,

Expressing grave concern also at the announcement by the Myanmar military on 10 February 2024 of the conscription of men aged 18 to 35 years and women aged 18 to 27 years, which has reportedly led to forced recruitment, including of Rohingya Muslims, and is already impacting the civilian population, and could result in increased instability in Myanmar and across the region and an increase in the numbers of internally displaced persons and of refugees, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in neighbouring countries and Rohingya-hosting countries,

Alarmed at the resumption and hardening of conflict in Rakhine State and at the recent reports of increased hatred, hate speech and violence against Rohingya, the burning of Rohingya villages, including in Buthidaung and

⁶⁹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁶⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁶⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁶⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁶⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VIII, sect. A.

⁶⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

⁷⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁷⁰¹ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

⁷⁰² *Ibid.*, chap. IV.

⁷⁰³ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁷⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/74/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

⁷⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/73/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

⁷⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 53 (A/73/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁷⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. III.

⁷⁰⁸ [S/PRST/2017/22](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 2017 (S/INF/72)*.

⁷⁰⁹ [S/PRST/2021/5](#).

⁷¹⁰ SC/13331.

⁷¹¹ SC/14430.

Maungdaw, and the destruction of Rohingya homes and livelihoods, leading to the reported killing, wounding and forced internal displacement of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, which have aggravated the already precarious human rights and humanitarian situation in Rakhine State and pose serious challenges for creating a conducive environment for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya Muslims, and expressing grave concern that prolonged uncertainty over the repatriation has been leading Rohingya Muslims temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh to despair, and may be having spillover effects on regional peace and stability,

Condemning in the strongest terms the arbitrary detention, arrest and politically motivated convictions, sentencing and executions, including of opposition activists, as well as violent acts including extrajudicial killings, sexual and gender-based violence, and torture committed against the population, including medical doctors, teachers, students, lawyers, artists, journalists and other media workers, trade union members, humanitarian workers and many others, which exacerbates the polarization and violence and worsens the humanitarian situation in the country,

Underlining the urgency for the Myanmar military to immediately end all acts of violence, to unconditionally and immediately release all those arbitrarily detained and to refrain from further violence and arbitrary detentions, and to abide by international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

Expressing its unequivocal support for the people of Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and their democratic will, interests and aspirations for peace, as well as for the need to rebuild and strengthen democratic institutions and processes and to respect fully human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law,

Noting with appreciation the appointment of the new Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, reiterating the importance of her mandate and encouraging her to continue the work, engagement and inclusive dialogue with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and affected populations, in particular women and youth, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and urging the Myanmar military and encouraging all Member States to extend full cooperation with the Special Envoy,

Noting with appreciation also the work of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, while deeply regretting the non-cooperation of the Myanmar military with the mandate, and urging them to extend full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur,

Welcoming the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on human rights violations and abuses occurring in Myanmar since the declaration of the state of emergency and its subsequent extensions, violations of international humanitarian law and denial of humanitarian access,⁷¹² and on the root causes of the human rights violations and abuses Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar are facing,⁷¹³ and reiterating the importance of fully implementing the recommendations contained in these reports,

Recalling the work done by the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, including its final report⁷¹⁴ and all its other reports, including the reports on the economic interests of the Myanmar military and on sexual and gender-based violence in Myanmar and the gendered impact of its ethnic conflicts, alarmed by its findings of evidence of the most serious human rights violations and abuses suffered by Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and deeply regretting the lack of cooperation of Myanmar with the fact-finding mission,

Concerned that, contrary to the recommendations of the fact-finding mission, which ended its mandate in September 2019, laws, orders, policies and practices at all levels limiting freedoms of movement, expression, association and assembly, or which are discriminatory in their application or impact, continue to be utilized to stifle freedom of association, speech and the press,

Welcoming the work of the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 39/2, to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011, in particular but not limited to Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, making use of the information handed over by the independent international fact-finding mission, and to prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with

⁷¹² [A/HRC/53/52](#).

⁷¹³ [A/HRC/52/22](#).

⁷¹⁴ [A/HRC/42/50](#).

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international law standards, in national, regional or international courts or tribunals that have, or may in the future have, jurisdiction over these crimes, in accordance with international law,

Welcoming also the reports of the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar, including the sixth report, submitted to the General Assembly on 11 July 2024,⁷¹⁵ and the analytical report on hate speech against Rohingya Muslims, and encouraging the Mechanism to continue its work and engagement with victims and other stakeholders,

Welcoming further the cooperation extended by the Government of Bangladesh with the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar, and underlining in this regard the call by the Mechanism to other Member States, including countries in the region, to extend full and meaningful cooperation, allowing the Mechanism to fully deliver on its mandate,

Recognizing the complementary and mutually reinforcing work of the various United Nations mandate holders and mechanisms, including international justice and accountability mechanisms working on Myanmar to improve the situation of human rights in Myanmar,

Recognizing also the importance of the role of regional organizations in efforts to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes, as stipulated in Chapter VIII of the Charter, while noting that such efforts do not preclude action under Chapter VI of the Charter,

Recognizing further the important role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in facilitating a peaceful solution to the crisis in Myanmar in the interests of the people of Myanmar and in supporting efforts that can contribute to the creation of an environment in Myanmar that is conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims, to Myanmar, and reiterating the need to work in close coordination and in full consultation with Rohingya Muslims, as well as with all relevant United Nations agencies and international partners, and to address the root causes of the crisis and displacement so that affected communities can rebuild their lives after their return to Myanmar,

Acknowledging the work of the Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair on Myanmar in establishing inclusive engagements with all relevant stakeholders in Myanmar towards establishing a national inclusive dialogue, through a building-blocks dialogue approach,

Recalling the ASEAN Leaders' review and decision on the implementation of the five-point consensus, adopted in Vientiane on 9 October 2024, which underlines the five-point consensus as the main reference to address the political crisis in Myanmar which should be implemented in its entirety,

Acknowledging the comprehensive report of the ASEAN Chair on the implementation of the five-point consensus, and, in line with the assessment of the report, calling for more progress in all areas of the five-point consensus due to concerns on substantially inadequate progress in the implementation of the five-point consensus,

Acknowledging also the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, alongside relevant international efforts, aimed at bringing peace and stability to Rakhine State and other states and regions of Myanmar, including through the work of the previous Special Envoy for Myanmar of the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Underlining the importance of close coordination between the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar with all relevant United Nations entities as well as other respective envoys, in particular the Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair, the informal consultation consisting of the current, previous and incoming Chairs of ASEAN, as well as an extended informal consultation with the participation of other interested ASEAN member States,

Recognizing the vital role of civil society in collecting information and highlighting the most serious violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Myanmar, committed in particular against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General,⁷¹⁶

⁷¹⁵ A/79/280.

⁷¹⁶ A/79/275.

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Recalling the adoption of Security Council resolution [2669 \(2022\)](#), in which the Council demanded an immediate end to all forms of violence throughout Myanmar and urged restraint and de-escalation of tensions, while acknowledging the central role of ASEAN, including its five-point consensus on Myanmar,

Welcoming the ongoing processes to ensure justice and accountability in respect of alleged crimes committed against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar,

Recalling that the International Criminal Court has authorized its Prosecutor to investigate alleged crimes within the Court's jurisdiction related to the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar, including against Rohingya Muslims, and welcoming the cooperation provided by Bangladesh to the Office of the Prosecutor,

Recalling also the order of the International Court of Justice of 23 January 2020 indicating provisional measures in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar on the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,⁷¹⁷ which found that the Rohingya in Myanmar appeared to constitute a "protected group" within the meaning of article 2 of the Convention and that there was a real and imminent risk of irreparable prejudice to the rights of the Rohingya in Myanmar, and calling upon Myanmar to fully comply with the order,

Recalling further the judgment of the International Court of Justice of 22 July 2022 rejecting the preliminary objections of Myanmar in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar, and finding the application of the Gambia to be admissible, and welcoming in this regard funds contributed by a number of member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation as well as the engagement of other Member States to back the ongoing proceedings,

Noting the publication of the executive summary of the report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry established by Myanmar in 2018, which, notwithstanding its limitations, acknowledges that war crimes, serious human rights violations and violations of domestic law had been committed by multiple actors and that there were reasonable grounds to believe that members of Myanmar security forces were involved, and regretting that the full report of the Commission at present remains unpublished,

Condemning the use of excessive force and violence by the Myanmar military and affiliated armed forces, including torture and sexual and gender-based violence, which has led to injuries and fatalities in many cases, against peaceful demonstrators, as well as members of civil society, women, young people, children, minorities and others, and expressing its deep concern at undue restrictions to the activities of medical and humanitarian personnel, all other representatives of civil society, labour union members, journalists and media workers, and calling for the immediate release of all those detained arbitrarily, including foreign nationals,

Reiterating its deep concern at the widespread, deliberate, indiscriminate and excessive use of force by Myanmar security and armed forces across the country, including abductions, arbitrary detentions, mass killings, torture and maiming, aerial attacks against and burning of villages and civilian objects, attacks on schools, hospitals, internally displaced persons camps and places of worship and civilian gatherings, the unlawful recruitment and use of children and the use of facilities functioning as hospitals and schools for military purposes and for committing crimes, as well as reports of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving the use of landmines, leading to continued forced displacement and making conditions in Rakhine State and other parts of the country unsuitable for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of all refugees and forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya,

Expressing deep concern at the indiscriminate use of violence and ongoing escalation and expansion of the conflict, as well as the declaration of martial law in parts of the country, which seriously undermines the enjoyment of human rights in Myanmar, especially those of women, children and older persons, as well as those of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, including Rohingya Muslims, owing to the heavy militarization of Myanmar aggravated by the continued access to arms from abroad that increases the ability of the Myanmar military to commit serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including attacks against civilians and civilian objects and seriously undermines the enjoyment of human rights, especially by Rohingya Muslims and other minorities,

Underlining the urgent need to prevent the laying of additional landmines and to promote the marking and mapping of newly mined areas, mine clearance, the clearance of explosive remnants of war and mine-risk education

⁷¹⁷ Resolution [260 A \(III\)](#), annex.

programmes for civilians, and to prioritize victim assistance and stockpile destruction, including prior to any movement by internally displaced persons back to contaminated areas,

Deeply alarmed by the surge in grave violations against children in Myanmar, including as reported by the Secretary-General, including Rohingya children and children belonging to other minorities, and urging all parties to immediately end and prevent all violations and abuses against children, including the recruitment and use, and the killing and maiming of children, as well as the rise in attacks on schools and on hospitals by all parties to the conflict, in particular the Myanmar armed forces, including related forces and affiliated militias, that children continue to be subjected to the six grave violations against children during armed conflict, and that the scale and recurrent nature of such violations and abuses will affect generations to come,

Expressing alarm at the violations and abuses occurring in the framework of transnational crimes, such as human trafficking, drug trafficking and online scam operations,

Reiterating the urgent need to ensure that all those responsible for crimes related to violations and abuses of international law throughout Myanmar, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law, are held to account through credible and independent national, regional or international justice mechanisms, while recalling the authority of the Security Council in this regard,

Expressing deep concern that, in Rakhine, more than 600,000 Rohingya Muslims remain largely segregated and discriminated against with respect to accessing citizenship and enjoying their human rights and fundamental freedoms, a large number of whom remain confined in camps with no freedom of movement and grossly restricted access to basic services, including food, health and psychosocial care and education, as well as livelihoods,

Expressing its concern that Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in particular women and girls, remain at significant risk of sexual and gender-based violence, notably in the context of the continued conflict between the Myanmar security and armed forces and the Arakan Army,

Continuing to underline the need for the Myanmar military and other armed groups to cease all actions that run counter to the protection of all persons within the country, including those belonging to the Rohingya community, by respecting international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and ending violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and calling for urgent steps to ensure justice in respect of all human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law so that those displaced by violence are able to voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their places of origin or to a place of their choice in a sustainable manner,

Alarmed at the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in Myanmar, the continued attacks on medical and humanitarian personnel, the lack of basic healthcare and lifesaving assistance, and the denial of safe, rapid and unhindered humanitarian access, and calling for all parties to the conflict, in particular the Myanmar military, to abide by international law, including international humanitarian law, in this matter, and to enable humanitarian actors to deliver humanitarian aid consistent with the humanitarian principles of humanity, independence, neutrality and impartiality,

Noting with deep concern that the lack of sufficient humanitarian access, especially to food, in particular to areas with internally displaced persons and to the areas from which many people have been and continue to be forcibly displaced and in which many others, such as Rohingya Muslims, are living in precarious conditions is exacerbating the humanitarian crisis, which may lead to hunger-induced displacement and more influx to Bangladesh,

Calling upon all parties, including the Myanmar military and other armed actors, to allow full, safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access for international humanitarian agencies, medical personnel and aid workers,

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of access given to the International Committee of the Red Cross to prisons and other places of detention, which has grave consequences on the ability of families to be informed about the health and conditions of prisoners, as well as on prisoners' access to necessary healthcare,

Reiterating its deep distress at reports that unarmed individuals in Rakhine State have been subjected to the excessive use of force and to violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law by the Myanmar military, including those involving extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings, systematic rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and government seizure of Rohingya lands from which Rohingya Muslims were evicted and their homes destroyed, and remaining concerned

by the previous large-scale destruction of homes and systematic evictions in northern Rakhine State, including the use of arson and violence, as well as the unlawful use of force by non-State actors,

Expressing concern that, in northern Rakhine State, the implementation of policies under the guise of economic development and reconstruction by the Myanmar military and the heavy militarization of the area have resulted in the alteration of the demographic structure, which further prevents the members of the displaced Rohingya Muslim population from returning to their places of origin or a place of their choice in Rakhine State,

Stressing the need for an immediate end to all forms of violence, de-escalation and an enduring ceasefire throughout Myanmar, best achieved by dialogue between all parties,

Underlining the need for the resumption of peacebuilding efforts and their relevance for inclusive State- and nation-building,

Emphasizing the importance of supporting women's leadership and full, equal and meaningful participation in inclusive State- and nation-building, especially by amplifying their potential in Myanmar as multipliers of peace, promoting social cohesion across different ethnic and religious communities, and thus welcoming the development of the women and peace and security platform in Myanmar, co-facilitated by the former Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar and the former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia,

Reiterating its grave concern that, in spite of the fact that the Rohingya minority has lived in Myanmar for generations prior to the independence of Myanmar, held full documentation and participated actively in government and civic life, they were made stateless by the enactment of the 1982 Citizenship Law and were eventually disenfranchised, from 2015, from the electoral process,

Reaffirming that the denial of citizenship status and related rights to Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, including voting rights, is a serious human rights concern,

Re-emphasizing the right of all refugees and the importance of internally displaced persons to be able to return home and that such returns should be in safety and dignity and in a voluntary and sustainable manner, and reminding the international community of its collective responsibility towards the forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in the region,

Expressing concern at the irregular maritime movement of Rohingya, risking their lives in perilous conditions at the hands of exploitative traffickers and smugglers, which highlights their desperate situation and the urgent need to address the root causes of their vulnerability,

Alarmed by the continued influx from Myanmar to Bangladesh over the last four decades, with 32,000 newborn children adding to the population every year in the camps in Bangladesh, leading to the presence of around 1.2 million Rohingyas in Bangladesh, the majority of whom have arrived since 25 August 2017 in the aftermath of atrocities committed by the Myanmar military, with at least 45,000 crossings to Bangladesh since June 2024 as a result of the intensification of armed conflict in Northern Rakhine,

Alarmed at the deaths and injuries of several persons, including citizens in the territory of Bangladesh, when mortar shells and bullets exchanged between the Myanmar military and other armed actors landed and exploded in the territory of Bangladesh, and expressing deep concern at the recent incidents of shots fired targeting vessels in the territory of Bangladesh, and also about the ongoing armed conflict between the Myanmar military and other armed actors undermining the safety and security of people and property in bordering Bangladesh,

Recalling the bilateral arrangement of return concluded between the Government of Bangladesh and the Government of Myanmar on 23 November 2017 in Nay Pyi Taw, and noting the exchange of visits between the group of Rohingya refugees to northern Rakhine and Myanmar officials to Cox's Bazar under this arrangement, while regretting that no repatriation could commence under the arrangement owing to the continued absence of a conducive environment in Rakhine State,

Underscoring the urgent need for the renewal and subsequent implementation of the memorandum of understanding between Myanmar and the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance in the repatriation process of all displaced persons from Rakhine State, including Rohingya Muslims, and calling upon relevant stakeholders in Myanmar to grant United Nations agencies unhindered access to northern Rakhine so that they can meaningfully engage in the process,

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Reiterating its deep concern over the continued spread of false news and information, hate speech and inflammatory rhetoric, in particular through social media, notably targeting Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and at the findings of the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar in its recent report that coordinated and organized hate speech campaign on Facebook by the Myanmar military against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities had helped to fuel mass violence and subsequently mass exodus of Rohingya in 2017, expressing concern that this campaign, using social media, is still taking place unabated, and condemning all instances of hate speech,

Reiterating its deep concern also at the restrictions and attacks on civil society, journalists and media workers, including restrictions on seeking, receiving and imparting information, including Internet shutdowns in Myanmar, that may also exacerbate further the plight of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities,

Underlining the importance of the call by the Secretary-General for increased efforts to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, to address the root causes of the crisis, including those on access to citizenship for Rohingya, freedom of movement, the elimination of systematic segregation and all forms of discrimination, and inclusive and equal access to health services and education, and birth registration, in full consultation with members of all ethnic and minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations, including on matters of citizenship for Rohingya,

Acknowledging the pronouncements of the National Unity Government articulated in the “Policy position on the Rohingya in Rakhine State” released on 3 June 2021, and the subsequent pledges to dismantle the discriminatory legal framework that exacerbated the human rights violations against the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and stressing the need to implement the “Policy position on the Rohingya in Rakhine State”,

Recalling the commitment of the Secretary-General to implementing the recommendations made by the independent inquiry into the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar from 2010 to 2018, and underlining the urgent need to implement relevant recommendations to enable more effective work in the future and to strengthen the prevention capacity of the United Nations system, while regretting the lack of progress in this regard,

Underlining the need for a peaceful solution for Myanmar, through an inclusive and peaceful dialogue between all parties, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar,

Stressing the importance of ensuring equal opportunity for the representation and the full, equal and meaningful participation of Rohingya Muslims, other minorities and internally displaced persons, candidates and voters in free and democratically organized general elections, and that all people of Myanmar are able to cast their vote, allowing all candidates to contest elections fairly,

Commending the ongoing humanitarian efforts and commitments that the Government of Bangladesh, in cooperation with United Nations agencies and the international community, including all humanitarian actors, has extended to those fleeing human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar, welcoming in this regard the memorandum of understanding between the Government of Bangladesh and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, on behalf of the United Nations, to provide humanitarian assistance to the Rohingyas relocated to Bhashan Char, and recognizing the extensive investments that the Government of Bangladesh has made in its Bhashan Char project, including in the facilities and infrastructure, and welcoming further efforts to facilitate access to work and livelihood opportunities while noting the importance of efforts to ensure the sustainability of the project,

Expressing deep concern at the dramatic increase of humanitarian needs, reduction in food aid for the Rohingya temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh, both in Cox’s Bazar and in Bhashan Char, and reiterating in this regard its grave concern that, despite the unprecedented generosity of host countries and donors, the gap between humanitarian needs on the ground and availability of funding continues to grow, recalling in this context the need for more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing, and encouraging in this regard Member States and other actors to leverage the follow-up process of the second Global Refugee Forum, held in 2023, to demonstrate commitment to easing the pressure on the host countries and work towards sustainable solutions,

Recognizing that many member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation continue to host a large number of Rohingya Muslim refugees who fled the crisis,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses by the military and security forces as well as violations of international humanitarian law in Myanmar against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, including those involving mass killings, arbitrary arrests, deaths in detention, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, deliberate killing and maiming

of children, use of Rohingya Muslims as human shields, recruitment and use of children for forced labour, aerial attacks against and burning of villages and civilian objects, attacks on schools, hospitals, internally displaced persons camps and places of worship and protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, indiscriminate shelling in civilian areas, deprivation of economic and social rights, rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as restrictions on exercising the rights to freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and restrictions on media freedom and full Internet access and other restrictions, which has generated continued forced displacement within Myanmar and across its borders;

2. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all violations and abuses of human rights against civilians in Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, before and after the unjustified declaration of the state of emergency on 1 February 2021 and its subsequent extensions, and emphasizes the importance of conducting international, independent, fair and transparent investigations into the most serious human rights violations in Myanmar, including sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses against women and children, and of holding accountable all those responsible for brutal acts and crimes against all persons, including Rohingya Muslims, in order to deliver justice to victims using all legal instruments and domestic, regional and international judicial mechanisms, including the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, as applicable;

3. *Calls upon* the security and armed forces of Myanmar to respect the democratic will and aspirations of the people of Myanmar, to end violence, to fully respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, to uphold democratic institutions and processes, and to end the state of emergency declared on 1 February 2021;

4. *Demands* an immediate end to hostilities and all forms of violence and attacks against civilians, including Rohingya Muslims, in compliance with Security Council resolution 2669 (2022), throughout the country, and calls upon the Myanmar military to end indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks, including those involving airstrikes and landmines, and to fully respect and comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and humanitarian principles, and urges restraint and de-escalation of tensions;

5. *Calls upon* the Myanmar military to immediately release all those who have been arbitrarily detained, arrested, convicted and sentenced on political grounds, including opposition activists and foreign nationals;

6. *Calls for* constructive, inclusive and peaceful dialogue and reconciliation, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities;

7. *Stresses* the importance of agreeing on and enforcing an enduring ceasefire, including in Rakhine, a cessation of violence, and restraint by the Myanmar military and other armed actors, with a view to ensuring safety, security and protection of civilians, including those who are forcibly displaced and willing to return;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict, in particular the Myanmar military, including related forces and affiliated militias, to end violations and abuses against children, including the grave violations against children during armed conflict, to guarantee protection to all children in armed conflict, including by stopping and preventing their recruitment into armed forces and ensuring the immediate and safe release of those who have been recruited, and to provide them with access to adequate assistance and social reintegration for those demobilized, including access to education and psychosocial and mental health support, justice and reparations, and urges all parties to engage with the United Nations, and with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to take concrete prevention measures to protect children;

9. *Expresses grave concern* at the forcible conscription, particularly of Rohingya Muslims, by the Myanmar military, and at forced recruitment by other armed actors, and urges all parties to immediately put an end to such practices and allow already conscripted Rohingya to return home in safety and with dignity;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of conducting international, independent, fair and transparent investigations into human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law in Myanmar, including alleged war crimes, and of holding accountable all those responsible for brutal acts and crimes against all persons, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities;

11. *Expresses deep concern* that, despite the provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice on 23 January 2020 in the case of *The Gambia v. Myanmar*, Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar, including women and children, are not protected and continue to suffer from discrimination, targeted killings, indiscriminate violence and serious injuries, including by indiscriminate fire, shelling, landmines or unexploded ordnance;

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

12. *Urges* Myanmar, in accordance with the order of the International Court of Justice, to take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, to ensure that its military and any irregular armed units that may be directed or supported by it and any organizations and persons that may be subject to its control, direction or influence do not commit, inter alia, any such acts, to prevent the destruction and ensure the preservation of evidence and to report to the Court as ordered on all measures taken to give effect to its order;

13. *Expresses grave concern* over the increasing restrictions on humanitarian access in all conflict areas across Myanmar, including in Rakhine and Chin States and Sagaing and Magway Regions, as well as the limited steps taken to ensure access to healthcare for Rohingya, and calls upon all parties, in particular the Myanmar military, to respect international humanitarian law and to allow rapid, full, safe and unhindered access to all humanitarian actors in order to reach all those in need, including Rohingya Muslims;

14. *Urges* Myanmar to cooperate fully with and grant immediate, full, unrestricted and unmonitored access to all United Nations mandate holders and human rights mechanisms, including the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting grave violations committed against children, the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar and relevant United Nations agencies, and international and regional human rights bodies to independently monitor the situation of human rights and to ensure that individuals can cooperate without hindrance with these mechanisms and without fear of reprisal, intimidation or attack, and expresses deep concern that international access to affected areas of northern Rakhine State and other areas affected by violence remains severely restricted for the international community, including for United Nations agencies, humanitarian actors and international media;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations to ensure that the Independent Mechanism for Myanmar is afforded the flexibility that it needs in terms of staffing, location and operational freedom so that it can deliver as effectively as possible on its mandate, and be able to brief Member States on its activities, and urges Myanmar, Member States, judicial authorities and private entities to cooperate fully with the Mechanism, including by granting it access, including access to witnesses where applicable, and by providing it with every assistance in the execution of its mandate;

16. *Expresses grave concern* at the potential retraumatization of survivors of human rights violations and abuses, particularly child survivors and sexual violence survivors, and calls upon all actors engaging in documentation to follow the “do no harm” principle for evidence-gathering in order to respect the dignity of survivors and to avoid retraumatization, and calls for fully addressing the needs of victims and survivors and their right to effective remedy, including through prompt, effective and independent casualty recording and guarantees of non-recurrence;

17. *Underlines* the importance of consulting with survivors and families of victims, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, and including them in advancing justice and accountability, as appropriate;

18. *Urges* all parties in Myanmar to ensure the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of all women, including Rohingya women and women belonging to other minorities, in promoting social cohesion across different communities and in all decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding;

19. *Reiterates* the urgent call upon Myanmar or the Myanmar military where applicable:

(a) To end immediately all violence and abuses and all violations of international law in Myanmar, to ensure the protection of the human rights of all persons in Myanmar, including of Rohingya Muslims and persons belonging to other minorities, and to take all measures necessary to provide justice to victims, to ensure full accountability and to end impunity for all violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, starting with a full, transparent and independent investigation into reports of all these violations, and calls for the release of the report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry established in 2018 in full or to share its findings with relevant international mechanisms;

(b) To engage in inclusive, constructive and peaceful dialogue and reconciliation, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities;

(c) To ensure the right to return of all refugees, including Rohingya Muslims, hosted in other countries, and take concrete actions to create conditions necessary for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return and reintegration, regretting the fact that not a single Rohingya Muslim so far has returned through a bilaterally set up

mechanism for repatriation between Bangladesh and Myanmar owing to the failure of Myanmar to create such conditions in Rakhine State;

(d) To allow voluntary “go and see” visits to Rakhine State by Rohingya representatives in order to build trust among Rohingya Muslims in camps in Bangladesh through confidence-building measures for their voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return to Myanmar;

(e) To ensure full protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons in Myanmar, including Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, in an equal, non-discriminatory and dignified manner, in order to prevent further instability and insecurity, alleviate suffering, address the root causes of the crisis, including by repealing or reforming discriminatory legislation, and forge a viable, lasting and durable solution;

(f) To fulfil its human rights obligations and commitments to protect the right to freedom of expression, including online, and the rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly, to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for civil society and independent media;

(g) To lift the shutdown of Internet and telecommunications services fully in all areas in Myanmar, including Rakhine State, and to repeal article 77 of the Telecommunications Act in order to avoid any further cutting of Internet and telecommunications access and the stifling of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, in accordance with international human rights law;

(h) To take the measures necessary to end discrimination and prejudice and to combat the incitement of hatred and hate speech against Rohingya Muslims and persons belonging to other minorities, online and offline, and to publicly condemn such acts and combat hate speech, misinformation and disinformation, while fully respecting international human rights law, as well as to promote interfaith dialogue in cooperation with the international community and encourage political and religious leaders in the country to work towards reconciliation among communities and national unity through dialogue, and to address hate speech;

(i) To protect all persons and communities, in line with international humanitarian law and human rights law, including the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities;

(j) To expedite efforts to eliminate statelessness and the systematic and institutionalized discrimination against members of all minorities, in particular relating to Rohingya Muslims, by, inter alia, reviewing and reforming the 1982 Citizenship Law, which has led to deprivation of human rights, by ensuring equal access to full citizenship through a transparent, voluntary and accessible procedure and to all civil and political rights, by allowing for self-identification, by amending or repealing all discriminatory legislation and policies, including discriminatory provisions of the set of “protection of race and religion laws” enacted in 2015 covering religious conversion, interfaith marriage, monogamy and population control, and by lifting all local orders restricting rights to freedom of movement and access to civil registration, health and education services and livelihoods;

(k) To dismantle the camps for internally displaced persons in Rakhine State with a clear timeline and without further delay, ensuring that the return and relocation of internally displaced persons is carried out in accordance with international standards and best practices, in cooperation with the United Nations and the international community, and affected communities, including as set forth in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;⁷¹⁸

(l) To accelerate full implementation of all the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State to address the root causes of the crisis;

(m) To ensure that Rohingya Muslims, other minorities and internally displaced persons have an equal opportunity for representation and the full, equal and meaningful participation as candidates and voters in all general elections;

(n) To end and prevent the unlawful recruitment and use of children, including by implementing all activities of the joint action plan on children and armed conflict in coordination with the United Nations, to address protection gaps by engaging with the task force on monitoring and reporting violations committed against children, to re-engage with the United Nations for the full implementation of the 2012 joint action plan on the recruitment and use of children,

⁷¹⁸ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

and to adopt a joint action plan to end and prevent killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence committed against children, attacks on schools and hospitals and abductions;

(o) To protect the rights of all children, including Rohingya children, in accordance with the obligations of Myanmar under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁷¹⁹ including the right to acquire a nationality, to eliminate statelessness, to ensure the protection of all children in armed conflict and to end the unlawful recruitment and use of children for forced labour;

(p) To cooperate with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, including by facilitating unconditional visits to Myanmar and meaningful engagement with all stakeholders, including Rohingya Muslims and those arbitrarily detained;

(q) To cooperate and engage meaningfully with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Independent Mechanism and other United Nations mandate holders and mechanisms working on Myanmar, including by facilitating visits and granting unrestricted access throughout the country;

(r) To allow the resumption of family visits, grant immediate access, without undue restrictions, to appropriate international organizations and provide medical services to detainees and detention facilities;

(s) To review and repeal the amendments made in 2018 to the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law, and to establish an inclusive land governance framework and to resolve issues of land tenure, in full consultation with affected populations, including ethnic and religious minority communities, in particular Rohingya Muslims;

(t) To end the reclassification of areas where Rohingya villages were previously located, and the removal of the names of villages from official maps, potentially altering how the land may be used, and stop, without delay, the construction of military facilities in those villages;

(u) To urgently implement the five-point consensus reached at the Leaders' Meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held on 24 April 2021 to facilitate a peaceful solution in the interests of the people of Myanmar and their livelihoods, and to that end calls upon all stakeholders in Myanmar to cooperate with the Association and the Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair, and expresses its support for these efforts;

(v) To take concrete steps to strengthen institution-building and structural reforms to uphold the rule of law, human rights and democratic principles, through a participatory and inclusive approach, including efforts to ensure the independence of the judiciary, and by reforming the security sector to enhance civilian control;

(w) To facilitate independent, impartial and thorough investigations into all allegations of violations and abuses of international humanitarian law, including into conduct that may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, including the use of starvation as a method of warfare, crimes of sexual violence and allegations of human rights violations, and ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice through transparent and credible processes;

20. *Stresses* the urgent need for the creation of a conducive environment to allow for the commencement of the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation and subsequent reintegration of all forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslims and other minorities from Bangladesh, and of those residing in other host States, to their places of origin or a place of their choice in Myanmar, with the assurance of providing returnees with freedom of movement and unimpeded access to livelihoods and social services, including health services, education and shelter, and compensating them for all losses;

21. *Underscores* the importance of providing protection and assistance, including non-discriminatory access to comprehensive support services such as medical and psychosocial care, to all women and girls, including Rohingya women and girls and women and girls belonging to other minorities, specifically tailored to women and girls, especially those who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence and human trafficking;

22. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the continued plight of Rohingya, and commends the commitment of the Government of Bangladesh and other Member States to provide temporary shelter, humanitarian assistance and protection to them;

⁷¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

23. *Encourages* Myanmar to continue to work with Bangladesh, in line with the bilateral instruments on repatriation signed by Bangladesh and Myanmar, in order to expedite the creation of a conducive environment for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of the forcibly displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh, with the full support and meaningful involvement of the international community, including the United Nations and its funds, programmes and agencies, and stresses the importance of meaningfully engaging with civil society and the displaced communities;

24. *Recognizes* that the continuing multifaceted crisis that has arisen following the declaration of the state of emergency on 1 February 2021, and the further escalation of the conflict in the country and the resulting cross-border displacement and prolonged delay in the repatriation of Rohingya, has serious negative impacts on the peace and stability of the region, particularly for the neighbouring countries of Myanmar, and stresses the urgent need for concrete action towards a sustainable solution to the crisis in line with the will of the people of Myanmar;

25. *Recognizes with appreciation* the assistance and support of the international community, including regional organizations, in particular ASEAN, and the countries neighbouring Myanmar;

26. *Calls upon* the international community to effectively address irregular maritime movements of Rohingya, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies, as well as ensure international burden- and responsibility-sharing, especially by the States parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees;⁷²⁰

27. *Emphasizes* the need for Myanmar to continue to cooperate fully with the Government of Bangladesh and with the United Nations, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and in consultation with the populations concerned to enable the voluntary, safe, dignified, sustainable and well-informed return of all refugees and forcibly displaced persons and internally displaced persons to their places of origin or to a place of their choice in Myanmar, and to ensure protection of returnees and give them freedom of movement and unimpeded access to livelihoods, social services, including health services, education and shelter, and to compensate them for all losses;

28. *Calls for* the reinstatement and subsequent implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme with Myanmar, to support the creation of conditions for the return of refugees from Bangladesh;

29. *Underlines* the urgent need for support for the pilot projects by the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees under which the internally displaced Rohingya, living under difficult conditions in northern Rakhine State, can return to their places of origin or to a place of their choice and their communities can receive multisectoral assistance;

30. *Calls upon* the international community, in the true spirit of solidarity, interdependence and more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing, to support Rohingya refugees and forcibly displaced persons sheltered in Bangladesh until conditions for return are met, including by adequately funding the 2024 joint response plan for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis;

31. *Also calls upon* the international community to support the humanitarian efforts in Myanmar to meet the humanitarian needs of all affected persons of all communities, taking into account the vulnerable situation of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

32. *Calls upon* all parties to urgently explore options, including the needs assessment in Rakhine State, for the creation of humanitarian corridors to allow full, safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access to facilitate the provision of essential goods and services, in particular supply of food, safe drinking water and medicines, and ensure transparent and non-discriminatory provision of humanitarian assistance to all in need;

33. *Welcomes* the continued engagement of ASEAN in facilitating a peaceful solution in the interests of the people of Myanmar, looks forward to its continued implementation of the joint needs assessment to provide safe, effective and transparent delivery of ASEAN humanitarian assistance, without discrimination, facilitate the repatriation process and promote sustainable development in Rakhine State, and also looks forward to the comprehensive needs assessment when conditions allow;

⁷²⁰ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

34. *Encourages* all business enterprises, including transnational corporations and domestic enterprises operating in Myanmar, to respect human rights and to take enhanced measures so that their activities do not contribute to or cause any adverse human rights impacts in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights⁷²¹ and the recommendations made by the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar in its report on the economic interests of the Myanmar military;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions relating to Myanmar, involving all relevant stakeholders, and to offer assistance to Myanmar;

(b) To submit the report of the Special Envoy on Myanmar covering all relevant issues addressed in the present resolution to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

(c) To provide all assistance necessary to enable the Special Envoy on Myanmar to promptly and effectively discharge her mandate and to report to Member States every six months, or as warranted by the situation on the ground;

(d) To develop a strategy for the engagement of the United Nations in Myanmar and identify ways in which the existing mandates can more effectively deliver in their respective areas of responsibility concerning Myanmar and can complement each other's work through enhanced coordination;

(e) To ensure that all in-country programmes incorporate a human rights-based approach and undergo due diligence processes;

(f) To urge the Security Council to remain actively seized of the situation in Myanmar in order to end violence, to restore peace, to end the state of emergency, to promote fully inclusive and representative dialogue aimed at supporting the democratic path in Myanmar, to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State, to resolve the humanitarian crisis, to create the conditions necessary for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities and to ensure accountability for those responsible for mass atrocities and human rights violations and abuses;

(g) To support the implementation of the 2018 recommendations of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar and assist the work of the ongoing Independent Mechanism, including by facilitating a dialogue between the General Assembly and the Mechanism during the eightieth session of the Assembly;

(h) To fully implement the recommendations contained in the report of the independent inquiry into the involvement of the United Nations in Myanmar from 2010 to 2018 in order to ensure more effective work in the future and to strengthen the prevention capacity of the United Nations system;

(i) To support the reinstatement and subsequent implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed between Myanmar and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, to encourage all relevant United Nations agencies to lend their support for the efforts, as appropriate, in this regard, and to continue to report on its status;

36. *Decides* to hold a high-level conference, at the earliest possible time in 2025, on the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, within existing resources, inviting relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international and regional organizations, specialized agencies and civil society, to review the overall crisis and share perspectives on the situation on the ground in order to propose a comprehensive, innovative, concrete and time-bound plan for a sustainable resolution of the crisis, including the voluntary, safe and dignified return of Rohingya Muslims to Myanmar, and requests the President of the General Assembly to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level conference by the first quarter of 2025, in consultation with Member States;

37. *Calls for* a more active role of the United Nations, and notably encourages the designation of a resident coordinator of United Nations local agencies in Myanmar on a permanent basis to ensure greater coherence and efficiency of action on the ground;

⁷²¹ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

38. *Requests* that the Special Envoy participate by way of an interactive dialogue in the eightieth session of the General Assembly;

39. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter, inter alia, on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General, the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, the Independent Mechanism, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar.

RESOLUTION 79/183

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 80 to 27, with 68 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/458/Add.3](#), para. 30)⁷²²

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen

Against: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania

79/183. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷²³ the International Covenants on Human Rights⁷²⁴ and other international human rights instruments,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the most recent of which is resolution [78/220](#) of 19 December 2023,

Welcoming Human Rights Council resolution [55/19](#) of 4 April 2024,⁷²⁵ in which the Council decided to extend the mandates of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran⁷²⁶ and of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a period of one year,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution [78/220](#),⁷²⁷ the report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted pursuant to Human

⁷²² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

⁷²³ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁷²⁴ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁷²⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. IV.

⁷²⁶ Established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution [S-35/1](#) (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. III).

⁷²⁷ [A/79/509](#).

Rights Council resolution [S-35/1](#)⁷²⁸ and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution [55/19](#);⁷²⁹

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host one of the largest refugee populations in the world, including over 3.7 million Afghan refugees, asylum-seekers and Afghans in refugee-like situations according to figures reported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in June 2024, acknowledges efforts to provide them with access to basic services, in particular healthcare, temporary work permits and education for children, acknowledges planned efforts for further protection of certain categories of migrants in vulnerable situations and refugees in the country, including children, pregnant women, older people and sick migrants, and notes with concern the reports of deportation of many undocumented foreign nationals⁷³⁰ and of discrimination, violence and limited access to basic economic and social services for Afghan refugees;

3. *Also welcomes* the engagement of the Islamic Republic of Iran with human rights treaty bodies, including through the submission of periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in November 2023 and the Human Rights Committee in October 2023, and the participation in its review before the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in August 2024, notes the continued engagement of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including through dialogue and the visit of the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Islamic Republic of Iran in February 2024, while encouraging enhanced substantive technical cooperation with the Office, and urges the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue its engagement with relevant treaty bodies and its participation in the universal periodic review, including by submitting outstanding periodic reports and fully considering all recommendations received from all relevant human rights treaty bodies;

4. *Takes note* of the outcome in July 2024 of the Iranian presidential elections, stresses the importance of free and fair elections, and encourages the newly elected President to undertake concrete steps to improve the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

5. *Welcomes* the directive of November 2023 on “Referring to international human rights conventions in judicial decisions” that instructs judges to align their decisions with the international human rights obligations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and calls for its full implementation;

6. *Acknowledges* cooperation by the Islamic Republic of Iran with select special procedure mandate holders, while noting the limited scope of such cooperation to date and reaffirming the importance of full and unhindered cooperation with all special procedure mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

7. *Notes* the expressed readiness of the Iranian High Council for Human Rights and other Iranian officials to engage in bilateral dialogues on human rights, and calls upon them to increase such dialogues or resume those that have been paused;

8. *Acknowledges* the reports by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the revocation of the death penalty in a limited number of cases, notably for *qisas* (retribution in kind) following efforts by the Dispute and Resolution Councils, and instances of the release of prisoners who were detained for non-intentional crimes, while expressing serious concern at the circumstances of the revocations and releases;

9. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the alarming increase in the application of the death penalty by the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of its international obligations, including executions undertaken against persons on the basis of forced confessions and without fair trial and due process; reiterates the concern that a significant number of offences carrying the death penalty do not qualify as the most serious crimes, including drug-related offences, as well as other actions provided under the penal code of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including adultery, same-sex relations, apostasy, blasphemy and convictions for drinking alcohol, as well as crimes that are overly broad or vaguely defined,⁷³¹ which is in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;⁷³² expresses

⁷²⁸ [A/HRC/55/67](#).

⁷²⁹ [A/79/371](#).

⁷³⁰ See [A/79/509](#).

⁷³¹ See [A/HRC/55/62](#) and [A/HRC/55/67](#).

⁷³² See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

serious concern at the disproportionate application of the death penalty to persons belonging to minorities, particularly ethnic and religious minorities, who are targeted for death sentences relating to their alleged involvement in political or religious groups, and at the continued execution of women, which has reached the highest number of reported executions of women since 2013; expresses concern at the use of the death penalty by the Islamic Republic of Iran as a tool of political repression, including against those exercising their rights to freedom of opinion and expression and peaceful assembly; expresses further concern at the continuing disregard for protections under Iranian law or internationally recognized safeguards relating to the imposition of the death penalty, including executions undertaken in secrecy or without prior notification of the prisoner's family members or legal counsel, as required by Iranian law; and calls upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to abolish, in law and in practice, public executions, which are contrary to the 2008 directive seeking to end this practice issued by the former head of the judiciary, and to consider establishing a moratorium on executions;

10. *Expresses serious concern* at the continued imposition of the death penalty by the Islamic Republic of Iran against minors, and urges the Islamic Republic of Iran to cease the imposition of the death penalty against persons who at the time of their alleged offence were under the age of 18, in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁷³³ and to commute the sentences for all child offenders on death row;

11. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure, in law and in practice, that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which may include sexual and gender-based violence in all its forms, amputations, and punishments that are grossly disproportionate to the nature of the offence, in conformity with amendments to the Penal Code, the constitutional guarantees of the Islamic Republic of Iran and international obligations and standards, including but not limited to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁷³⁴ and to ensure that all allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are promptly and impartially investigated and perpetrators held accountable;

12. *Urges* the Islamic Republic of Iran to cease the widespread and systematic use of arbitrary arrests and detention, including the frequent use of this practice to target dual and foreign nationals, who in some cases reside overseas and may be prosecuted upon return, and the practices of enforced disappearance and incommunicado detention for similar purposes, to release those who have been arbitrarily detained and to account for the fate or whereabouts of those subjected to enforced disappearance and to hold those responsible to account, and to uphold, in law and in practice, procedural guarantees and other legal protections to ensure a fair trial, including timely access to legal representation of one's choice from the time of arrest through all stages of trials and appeals, full access to the content of the case file, being informed promptly and in detail, in a language that the accused speaks and understands, of the charges faced, and being provided consideration of bail and other reasonable terms for release from custody pending trial, and respect the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that it meets its obligations under article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations⁷³⁵ in relation to communication with and access to nationals of sending States who are in prison, custody or detention;

13. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to address the poor conditions in prisons, urges an end to the practice of deliberately denying prisoners access to adequate medical treatment and supplies, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, contact with family members, or making such access contingent upon confession or subject to reprisal, as well as the use of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, against prisoners, also calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to establish credible and independent prison oversight authorities to investigate all deaths in detention and complaints or allegations of abuse or human rights violations, and urges the relevant authorities to conduct prompt, effective, independent, transparent and impartial investigations and ensure accountability;

14. *Condemns* the intensified, targeted repression of women and girls by the Islamic Republic of Iran, both online and offline, and the lack of accountability and justice measures for human rights violations perpetrated against women and girls, and strongly urges the Islamic Republic of Iran to eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of systemic discrimination and violence against women and girls, in public and private life, including sexual and gender-

⁷³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷³⁴ Resolution 70/175, annex.

⁷³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

based violence, verbal and physical harassment, and related human rights violations against women and girls, and to ensure that grievances are taken seriously and investigations into alleged human rights violations and abuses are conducted promptly, effectively, independently, transparently and impartially in conformity with international law; acknowledges the bill to protect women against violence, and calls for its revision to ensure alignment with international human rights law and subsequent implementation, and for the Islamic Republic of Iran to take gender-responsive measures to prevent and ensure protection for women and girls against sexual and gender-based violence in all its forms, including sexual assault and intimate partner violence, to ensure women's and girls' equal protection and access to justice, including by preventing and prohibiting so-called honour killings, female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, which is inherently destructive to the life of the girl child and has increased in the Islamic Republic of Iran in recent years, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Committee, and to promote, support and enable women's and girls' full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in political and other decision-making processes, and, while recognizing the high enrolment of girls and women in all levels of education in the Islamic Republic of Iran, to lift restrictions on women's and girls' equal access to free, equitable primary and secondary education and on equal access to higher education, and to take appropriate prevention and protection measures to protect schools and students, including girls, and remove legal, regulatory and cultural barriers to women's free, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in the labour market and in all aspects of economic, cultural, social and political life, including unrestricted participation in and attendance at sporting events; and expresses grave concern that the bill on youth and protection of the family undermines the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for women and girls;

15. *Expresses serious concern* at the discriminatory compulsory veiling laws and policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which fundamentally undermine the human rights of women and girls; expresses concern at the escalation in the enforcement of these laws and policies, including through increased threats of violence, mobilization by State institutions and the private sector to monitor and enforce compliance, including through, inter alia, arbitrary arrest, detention and persecution of women and girls perceived or found to be non-compliant with the State's discriminatory laws and policies, as well as the use of surveillance technology to monitor and fine women and girls, the exclusion of women and girls from public spaces, the discrimination against women in the labour market, restrictions on access to services, and suppression of online and offline activism, all of which intensify the repression of women and girls; reiterates concern at Iranian security forces escalating pre-existing patterns of physical violence against women and girls who are perceived as failing to comply with hijab and chastity laws, which impose even greater restrictive and punitive measures on women and girls, further undermining their human rights, including the rights to freedom of movement, opinion and expression, and religion or belief, as well as economic, social and cultural rights; expresses further concern at ongoing consideration of the draft bill to support the family by promoting the culture of chastity and hijab; and reaffirms calls for all such laws and policies to be repealed;

16. *Also expresses serious concern* at the widespread restrictions on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, and calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately and unconditionally release persons arbitrarily detained for the exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, including human rights defenders, journalists and all those who remain under detention for taking part in peaceful protests;

17. *Condemns* the measures used by the Islamic Republic of Iran to repress protests, including the protests that began in September 2022, notably the use of mass arrests and arbitrary detention, disproportionate force, including the use of force resulting in the death, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment during arrest, physical violence and psychological abuse in detention, including sexual and gender-based violence, and the imposition and administration of the death penalty against those connected to the protests, calls for urgent repeal of provisions of the Law on the Use of Firearms by Armed Forces in Necessary Incidents which contravene international law and calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to uphold the human rights of those involved in peaceful protests, to rescind unduly harsh sentences, including those involving the death penalty and long-term internal exile, and emphasizes commitments made by judicial authorities to review cases of those arrested, and to end reprisals against human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, the families of protesters, journalists and other media workers covering protests, lawyers who represent or seek to represent protesters, and those who cooperate or attempt to cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, and re-emphasizes the importance of prompt, independent, impartial, effective and transparent investigations into all instances of human rights violations and of holding those responsible to account;

18. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to address violations of the rights to social security and to just and favourable conditions of work, and to address wage arrears, denial of employee protections and benefits, unjustified dismissals and low worker wages, and to increase wages and pensions to ensure an adequate living standard;

19. *Strongly urges* the Islamic Republic of Iran to end violations of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, which includes the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, and to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, including through Internet disruption practices such as full and partial Internet shutdowns, blocking of social media platforms and applications, shutting down networks and throttling access to the Internet, applications and services on mobile data, online censorship to intentionally prevent or disrupt access to or the dissemination of information online, the use of digital technologies to harass and delegitimize the work of human rights defenders, arbitrary or unlawful surveillance of online and digital contexts, and other widespread restrictions on Internet access or dissemination of information online, and calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to withdraw the bill on protecting the rights of users in cyberspace as its implementation undermines the rights of individuals online;

20. *Expresses concern* at the use of harassment and intimidation to silence individuals who oppose the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including human rights defenders and their families, such as through arbitrary arrest and detention; and also expresses concern at the harassment and intimidation of victims, survivors and family members who seek accountability for human rights violations, including in relation to long-standing human rights violations such as enforced disappearances, and in relation to the 2022 protests;

21. *Encourages* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate with all relevant authorities on investigations into allegations of harassment and intimidation of some families of the victims of the downing of Ukraine International Airlines flight 752, and calls upon the Government to ensure accountability for the downing in accordance with its obligations under applicable international law;

22. *Reiterates its call upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the judicial and security branches, to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment, both online and offline, in which an independent, diverse and pluralistic civil society can operate free from hindrance, insecurity and reprisals, to end its harassment, intimidation and persecution, including abductions, arrests and executions, of all individuals, including, but not limited to, political opponents, human rights defenders and their families, whether they be Iranians, dual nationals or foreign nationals, and wherever it may occur, and expresses further concern at instances of repression of journalists, media workers and their families in the Islamic Republic of Iran who face harassment, arbitrary detention and lengthy prison sentences, and urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to halt threats and intimidation against journalists and media workers who are critical of the Government, and to investigate and prosecute those responsible for reprisals;

23. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to release women human rights defenders imprisoned for exercising their rights, including the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and the freedom of opinion and expression, and to recognize the risks, violence and persecution experienced by women human rights defenders and take appropriate, robust and practical steps to protect women human rights defenders and guarantee their full enjoyment of all their human rights, recalls the positive, important and legitimate role of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, in addition to lawyers, journalists, media workers, artists and cultural practitioners in promoting and protecting human rights and strengthening understanding, tolerance and peace, and strongly urges the Islamic Republic of Iran to create and support a safe, enabling, accessible and inclusive environment online and offline for their participation in all relevant activities;

24. *Also calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination and other human rights violations against persons belonging to ethnic, linguistic or other minorities, including but not limited to Ahwazi Arabs, Azerbaijani Turks, Baluchis and Kurds, and their defenders, and expresses particular concern at the higher proportion of casualties among protesters in minority-populated cities and provinces, and at the disproportionate imposition of the death penalty on persons belonging to minorities, in particular the Baluchi and Kurdish minorities;

25. *Expresses serious concern* about ongoing severe limitations and increasing restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, restrictions on the establishment of places of worship, undue restrictions on burials carried out in accordance with religious tenets, attacks against places of worship and burial and other human rights violations, including but not limited to the increased harassment, intimidation, persecution,

arbitrary arrest and detention of, and incitement to hatred that leads to violence against, persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities, including Christians (particularly converts from Islam), Gonabadi Dervishes, Jews, Sufi Muslims, Sunni Muslims, Yarsanis, Zoroastrians, and, in particular, Baha'is, who have been subjected to a continued increase in and the cumulative impacts of long-standing persecution, including attacks, harassment and targeting, who face increasing restrictions and systemic persecution by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on account of their faith and have been reportedly subjected to mass arrests and lengthy prison sentences, as well as the arrest of prominent members and increased confiscation and destruction of property, and calls upon the Government to cease monitoring individuals on account of their religious identity, to release all religious practitioners imprisoned for their membership in or activities on behalf of a minority religious group, to cease the desecration of cemeteries and to ensure that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, including the freedom to have, to change or to adopt a religion or belief of their choice, in accordance with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

26. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination on the basis of thought, conscience, religion or belief, including restrictions contained in article 499 bis and article 500 bis of the Islamic Penal Code, the continuing enforcement of which has significantly escalated discrimination and violence, as well as economic restrictions, such as the closure, destruction or confiscation of businesses, land and properties, the cancellation of licences and the denial of employment in certain public and private sectors, including government or military positions and elected office, the denial of and restrictions on access to education, including for members of the Baha'i and other religious minorities, and other human rights violations against persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities, condemns without reservation antisemitism and any denial of the Holocaust, and calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to end ongoing systemic impunity for those who commit crimes against persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities;

27. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of accountability of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to long-standing human rights violations involving the Iranian judiciary and security agencies, including ongoing enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions and the destruction of evidence and grave sites, whereby the lack of accountability of authorities enables ongoing systemic impunity for human rights violations;

28. *Expresses particular concern* at the failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to conduct prompt, effective, independent, transparent and impartial investigations that align with international standards in response to all allegations of human rights violations, including disproportionate use of force, arbitrary arrest and detention, and torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including sexual and gender-based violence, and the failure to respect fair trial guarantees and due process, and the use of torture, including to extract confessions, and enforced disappearances as experienced by human rights defenders, peaceful protesters, political prisoners, and dual or foreign nationals, among others; and reaffirms the call for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to end ongoing systemic impunity for all human rights violations, to launch a comprehensive accountability process, including legal reforms, and to ensure the availability of effective remedies for victims, survivors and all those seeking accountability, truth and justice for human rights violations;

29. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement its obligations under those human rights treaties to which it is already a party, to withdraw any reservations that are imprecise or could be considered incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty, to act upon the concluding observations concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran adopted by the bodies of the international human rights treaties to which it is a party and to consider ratifying or acceding to the international human rights treaties to which it is not already a party;

30. *Also calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to deepen its engagement with international human rights mechanisms by:

(a) Cooperating fully with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by accepting the repeated requests made by the Special Rapporteur to visit the country in order to carry out the mandate, and to take under consideration the conclusions and recommendations presented to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in reports by United Nations special procedures;

(b) Cooperating fully with the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by allowing unhindered access to the country and to gather information critical to carrying out the mandate;

(c) Increasing cooperation with other special procedures, including by facilitating long-standing requests for access to the country from thematic special procedure mandate holders, whose access to its territory has been restricted or denied, despite the standing invitation issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran, without imposing undue conditions upon those visits;

(d) Continuing to enhance its cooperation with the treaty bodies, including by submitting reports under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁷³⁶ the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁷³⁷ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁷³⁸ and the implementation of the recommendations from treaty bodies;

(e) Continuing to enhance its cooperation with all relevant United Nations bodies to improve the promotion and protection of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(f) Implementing all accepted universal periodic review recommendations from its first cycle, in 2010, its second cycle, in 2014, and its third cycle, in 2019, with the full and genuine participation of independent civil society and other stakeholders in the implementation process;

(g) Building upon the engagement of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the universal periodic review process by continuing to explore cooperation on human rights and justice reform with the United Nations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(h) Following through on its long-standing commitment to establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles),⁷³⁹ made in the context of its first, second and third universal periodic reviews by the Human Rights Council, with due regard for the recommendation of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

31. *Further calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that its national laws are consistent with its obligations under international human rights law and that they are implemented in accordance with its international obligations;

32. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to address the substantive concerns highlighted in the reports of the Secretary-General, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the specific calls to action found in previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, and to respect fully its human rights obligations in law and in practice;

33. *Strongly encourages* the relevant thematic special procedure mandate holders to pay particular attention to, with a view to investigating and reporting on, the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, including options and recommendations to improve its implementation, and to submit an interim report to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-ninth session;

35. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

⁷³⁶ Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁷³⁷ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁷³⁸ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁷³⁹ General Assembly resolution [48/134](#), annex.

RESOLUTION 79/184

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 81 to 14, with 80 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.3, para. 30)⁷⁴⁰

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu

Against: Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Sudan, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen

79/184. Situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷⁴¹ international human rights treaties and other relevant international instruments and declarations,

Recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁷⁴² the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment⁷⁴³ and the Optional Protocol thereto,⁷⁴⁴ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁷⁴⁵ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁷⁴⁶ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁷⁴⁷ and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict,⁷⁴⁸ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁷⁴⁹ and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁷⁵⁰ as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁷⁵¹

⁷⁴⁰ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

⁷⁴¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁷⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁷⁴³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

⁷⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2375, No. 24841.

⁷⁴⁵ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁷⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2173, No. 27531.

⁷⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁷⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2716, No. 48088.

⁷⁵¹ Resolution 61/295, annex.

Recalling also the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁷⁵² and Additional Protocol I thereto, of 1977,⁷⁵³ as applicable, as well as relevant customary international law,

Confirming the primary responsibility of States to respect, protect and fulfil human rights,

Reaffirming the responsibility of States to respect international law, including the principle that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State and from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the principles contained therein,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, entitled “Definition of aggression”, in which it states that no territorial acquisition or special advantage resulting from aggression is or shall be recognized as lawful,

Recalling also its resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014 on the territorial integrity of Ukraine, in which it affirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders and called upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any alteration to the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as recognizing any such altered status,

Recalling further its resolution ES-11/4 of 12 October 2022, entitled “Territorial integrity of Ukraine: defending the principles of the Charter of the United Nations”,

Recalling its resolutions 71/205 of 19 December 2016, 72/190 of 19 December 2017, 73/263 of 22 December 2018, 74/168 of 18 December 2019, 75/192 of 16 December 2020, 76/179 of 16 December 2021 and 77/229 of 15 December 2022 on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, its resolution 78/221 of 19 December 2023 on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, its resolutions 73/194 of 17 December 2018, 74/17 of 9 December 2019, 75/29 of 7 December 2020 and 76/70 of 9 December 2021 on the problem of the militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, as well as parts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and its resolution 78/316 of 11 July 2024 on the safety and security of nuclear facilities of Ukraine, including the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant, and relevant decisions of international organizations, specialized agencies and bodies within the United Nations system,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-11/1 of 2 March 2022 on the aggression against Ukraine, ES-11/2 of 24 March 2022 on the humanitarian consequences of the aggression against Ukraine and ES-11/6 of 23 February 2023 on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations underlying a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine, and Human Rights Council resolutions 49/1 of 4 March 2022,⁷⁵⁴ 52/32 of 4 April 2023⁷⁵⁵ and 55/23 of 4 April 2024⁷⁵⁶ on the situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression and S-34/1 of 12 May 2022 on the deteriorating human rights situation in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression,⁷⁵⁷

Gravely concerned that the provisions of these resolutions and relevant decisions of international organizations, specialized agencies and bodies within the United Nations system have not been implemented by the Russian Federation,

Condemning the ongoing temporary occupation by the Russian Federation of part of the territory of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (hereinafter “Crimea”), and certain areas of the Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (hereinafter “temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine”), and reaffirming the non-recognition of its annexation,

⁷⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁷⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

⁷⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VI, sect. A.

⁷⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁷⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁷⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VII.

Condemning also the war of aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation in violation of Article 2 (4) of the Charter, and the use of Crimea for this and to support the attempted illegal annexation of the Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts,

Supporting the commitment by Ukraine to adhere to international law in its efforts to put an end to the temporary Russian occupation of Crimea, and welcoming the commitments by Ukraine to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, including Indigenous Peoples, and its cooperation with human rights treaty bodies and international institutions,

Recalling that organs and officials of the Russian Federation established in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine are illegitimate and should be referred to as “occupying authorities of the Russian Federation”,

Concerned that applicable international human rights obligations and treaties, to which Ukraine is a party, are not upheld by the occupying Power, thus severely restricting the ability of residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to ensure that persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and Indigenous Peoples may exercise fully and effectively all human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law,

Welcoming the reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Ukraine, of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe and of the missions of experts under the Moscow Mechanism of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in which they stated that violations and abuses of human rights continued to take place in Ukrainian territory affected by aggression by the Russian Federation,

Welcoming also the reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, submitted pursuant to resolutions [71/205](#)⁷⁵⁸ and [72/190](#),⁷⁵⁹ and the reports of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolutions [73/263](#),⁷⁶⁰ [74/168](#),⁷⁶¹ [75/192](#),⁷⁶² [76/179](#),⁷⁶³ [77/229](#)⁷⁶⁴ and [78/221](#),⁷⁶⁵ and the reports of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine of 18 October 2022,⁷⁶⁶ 15 March 2023,⁷⁶⁷ 19 October 2023⁷⁶⁸ and 18 March 2024⁷⁶⁹ pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions [49/1](#) and [52/32](#),

Condemning the imposition and retroactive application of the legal system of the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the forced or compulsory imposition of citizenship of the Russian Federation on protected persons, as well as the associated negative impacts on the human rights situation, including the deportation of civilians, deprivation of land ownership and the regressive effects on the enjoyment of human rights by residents, particularly those who have rejected that citizenship,

Deeply concerned about continued reports that the law enforcement officials of the Russian Federation conduct searches and raids of private homes, businesses, religious institutions, media outlets and meeting places in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, often pillaging and requisitioning private property, and recalling that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights prohibits arbitrary or unlawful interference with a person’s privacy, family, home or correspondence,

⁷⁵⁸ See [A/72/498](#).

⁷⁵⁹ See [A/73/404](#).

⁷⁶⁰ [A/74/276](#).

⁷⁶¹ [A/75/334](#) and [A/HRC/44/21](#).

⁷⁶² [A/76/260](#) and [A/HRC/47/58](#).

⁷⁶³ [A/77/220](#) and [A/HRC/50/65](#).

⁷⁶⁴ [A/78/340](#) and [A/HRC/53/64](#).

⁷⁶⁵ [A/79/258](#) and [A/HRC/56/69](#).

⁷⁶⁶ [A/77/533](#).

⁷⁶⁷ [A/HRC/52/62](#).

⁷⁶⁸ [A/78/540](#).

⁷⁶⁹ [A/HRC/55/66](#).

Gravely concerned that, since 2014, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment has reportedly been used by the Russian authorities, and expressing deep concern about the ongoing reports of arbitrary detentions, arrests and sentencing by the Russian Federation of Ukrainian citizens and citizens of other countries, in particular for statements and actions in opposition to the war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, including Emir-Usein Kuku, Halyna Dovhopola, Server Mustafayev, Vladyslav Yesypenko, Asan and Aziz Akhtemov, Iryna Danylovysh, Bohdan Ziza, Enver Krosh, Vilen Temeryanov, Mariano García Calatayud, Seyran Saliev, Oleh Pryhodko, Osman Arifnemetov and many others,

Deeply concerned about the serious continued restrictions on the right to freedom of movement and the right to liberty and security of persons, especially for those who have been previously unlawfully or arbitrarily arrested or detained and served sentences on politically motivated criminal charges,

Gravely concerned that the temporary occupation continues to hinder the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by residents, including children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and other persons in vulnerable and marginalized situations,

Condemning the reported serious violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights committed against residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, in particular extrajudicial killings, abductions, enforced disappearances, politically motivated prosecutions, discrimination, harassment, intimidation, violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, mass searches and raids, arbitrary detentions and arrests, torture and ill-treatment, in particular to extract confessions, subjecting detainees to special security regimes and involuntary placement in psychiatric institutions, as well as deplorable treatment and conditions in detention, and the forcible transfer or deportation of protected persons to the Russian Federation, as well as reported abuses of other fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of expression, religion or belief and association and the right to peaceful assembly,

Seriously concerned about violations of international law by the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including those involving arbitrary detention of civilians, the taking of hostages and so-called filtration procedures, particularly affecting displaced persons, and strongly condemning the ongoing impunity in reported cases of enforced disappearances and the continued use of these practices to intimidate and oppress the local population,

Deeply concerned about restrictions faced by Ukrainians, including Indigenous Peoples of Crimea, in particular the Crimean Tatars, in exercising their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to work and education, as well as the ability to maintain their identity and preserve their culture and to education in the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages,

Condemning the reported destructions of cultural and natural heritage, illegal archaeological excavations and transfer of cultural property, discrimination against persons belonging to religious minorities and repression of religious traditions, thereby diminishing Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar culture in the ethnocultural landscape of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine,

Expressing concern about the intensified militarization and assimilation of young people in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, including combat training of children and youth for military service in the Russian armed forces as well as the introduction of the “military-patriotic” education system, and its blocking of access to Ukrainian education,

Condemning the incitement of hatred against Ukraine, Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars as well as the dissemination of disinformation seeking to justify the war of aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation, including through the education system and youth policy,

Gravely concerned by the above-mentioned policies and practices of the Russian Federation, which cause a continuing threat and have caused a large number of Ukrainians to flee from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine,

Recalling that individual or mass forcible transfers and deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power, or to that of any other country, occupied or not, and the transfer by an occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory that it occupies, are prohibited under international humanitarian law, and may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity,

Deeply concerned by consistent reports that the Russian Federation promotes policies and conducts practices aimed at changing the demographic, including ethnic, structure in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine,

Concerned about the negative effects on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights by residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, resulting from disruptive activities of the occupying Power, including the expropriation of land, the demolition of houses and the depletion and acquisition of natural and agricultural resources,

Reaffirming the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the temporary occupation by the Russian Federation to their homes in Ukraine,

Reaffirming its serious concern that, according to the decision of the so-called “Supreme Court of Crimea” of 26 April 2016 and the decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of 29 September 2016, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the representative body of the Indigenous People of Crimea – the Crimean Tatars, continues to be declared an extremist organization and the ban on its activities has still not been repealed, and that the persecution of the leaders of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People continues,

Condemning the ongoing pressure exerted upon persons belonging to religious minorities and their communities, including through frequent police raids, demolition of and eviction from buildings dedicated to religion, undue registration requirements that have affected legal status and property rights and threats against and persecution of those belonging to the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, Protestant churches, Muslim religious communities, Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics and Jehovah’s Witnesses, and condemning also the baseless prosecution of dozens of peaceful Muslims for allegedly belonging to extremist organizations,

Gravely concerned about the constant use of military courts, including those located on the territory of the Russian Federation, to try civilian residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and mounting evidence of the failure of the occupying Power to uphold fair trial standards, including by setting up in the temporarily occupied territories illegal courts that do not meet international standards with respect to the independence and impartiality of the judges, the transparency of court proceedings, the presumption of innocence of the accused or their right to a defence,

Condemning the continuous widespread misuse of counter-terrorism and anti-extremism laws to suppress dissent, including through enforcing new Russian legislation with the intent to dissuade the residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine from peaceful protests, in accordance with their rights to freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of political opinion, following and during the war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine,

Strongly condemning, in this regard, the ongoing pressure and mass detentions on terrorism, extremism and espionage or related grounds and other forms of repression against journalists and other media workers, human rights defenders and civil rights activists, including against activists of the Crimean Solidarity civic initiative, which documents violations and provides humanitarian assistance to the families of victims of politically motivated prosecutions,

Recalling the judgment of the International Court of Justice of 31 January 2024 in *Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*,⁷⁷⁰

Recalling also the judgment of the International Court of Justice of 2 February 2024 in *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*,⁷⁷¹

Recalling further the prohibition under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the occupying Power to compel protected persons to serve in its armed or auxiliary forces, including medical staff, and strongly condemning any forced conscription and mobilization to the armed forces of the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine against the backdrop of the war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine,

⁷⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/79/4)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁷⁷¹ *Ibid.*

Recalling that the safety of journalists, other media workers and a free press, or other media, are essential for the realization of the rights to freedom of expression and freedom to seek, receive and impart information and the enjoyment of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, concerned about reports that journalists, media workers and citizen journalists continue to face unjustified interference with their reporting activities in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, and expressing deep concern that journalists, media workers and citizen journalists have been arbitrarily arrested, detained, prosecuted, harassed and intimidated as a direct result of their reporting activities, in particular for covering developments in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine as well as the war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine,

Condemning the blocking by the Russian Federation of Ukrainian websites and television channels and the seizure of Ukrainian transmission frequencies in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, which entails completely blocking access to Ukrainian education, as well as the use of mass media controlled by the occupying Power to incite hatred against Ukrainians, the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, Crimean Tatars, Muslims, Jehovah's Witnesses and activists and to call for atrocities against Ukrainians,

Gravely concerned by the documented cases in which the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation allegedly tortured or ill-treated Ukrainian citizens following their arrests, including by using beatings, electric shocks and suffocation against victims,

Reiterating its concern regarding military use of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and their infrastructure, including civilian, in the war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which entails considerable long-term negative environmental consequences in the region, impacting civilians' enjoyment of their human rights,

Recalling that the Russian Federation bears legal responsibility as the occupying Power for the occupied territory, and deploring the destruction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power plant, which has had catastrophic long-term humanitarian, economic, agricultural and environmental consequences in the region, and severely impacts civilians' enjoyment of their human rights, and also strongly condemning the refusal of the request of the United Nations for humanitarian access across the Dnipro River to the affected residents in the areas under the temporary occupation of the Russian Federation,

Condemning the continuous use of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine for missile and drone strikes across Ukraine, causing numerous civilian casualties and impacting civilian objects, including deliberate attacks against critical energy infrastructure and attacks impacting medical facilities,

Gravely concerned that attacks on Ukrainian civilian port infrastructure, means of navigation and grain terminals and the intended blockade of the ports of Ukraine, as well as threats of use of force against civilian and merchant vessels in the Black Sea heading to and from the ports of Ukraine, undermine critical global food supply routes, in particular to the most vulnerable regions, thus threatening global food security and access to affordable, safe and nutritious food for all those in need,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine and other international and regional organizations to support Ukraine in respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights, and expressing concern over the lack of safe and unfettered access by established regional and international human rights monitoring mechanisms and human rights non-governmental organizations to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine,

Strongly condemning the forcible transfer of Ukrainian children and other civilians to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and their deportation to the Russian Federation, and the separation of families and of children from legal guardians, and any subsequent change of children's personal status, adoption or placement in foster families, and efforts to indoctrinate them, in clear violation of international human rights and humanitarian law,

Noting the issuance of warrants of arrest by the International Criminal Court for Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation, and Maria Lvova-Belova, Commissioner for Children's Rights in the Office of the President of the Russian Federation, on the basis that there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are responsible for the war crime of unlawful deportation of children and that of unlawful transfer of children from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation,

Noting also the issuance of warrants of arrest by the International Criminal Court for Sergei Shoigu, Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation at the time of the alleged conduct, and Valery Gerasimov, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and First Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation at the time of the alleged conduct, on the basis that there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are responsible for the war crime of directing attacks at civilian objects and the war crime of causing excessive incidental harm to civilians, or damage to civilian objects, and the crime against humanity of other inhumane acts,

Noting further the inclusion for the second consecutive year of the Russian armed forces and affiliated armed groups in the annex to the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict,⁷⁷² for killings of children and attacks on schools and hospitals in Ukraine,

Commending the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence in Ukraine,

Acknowledging the importance of the investigation conducted by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine and emphasizing the role played by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in contributing to an objective appraisal of the situation of human rights in Ukraine, and in this regard welcoming the investigation by the International Criminal Court,

Strongly condemning violations of the rights of Ukrainian prisoners of war, through the widespread and systematic use of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, including those involving sexual and gender-based violence, the degrading conditions of their detention and the failure to provide adequate medical care,

Gravely concerned that the temporary occupation of Crimea became a blueprint for a grave human rights crisis in other territories of Ukraine under temporary occupation by the Russian Federation,

Affirming that the seizure of territories of Ukraine, including Crimea, by force is illegal and a violation of international law, and affirming also that control of all of the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters, must be immediately restored to Ukraine,

1. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine in violation of Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations, and the use of temporarily occupied Crimea for this and to support the attempted illegal annexation of the Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts;

2. *Demands* that the Russian Federation immediately cease its war of aggression against Ukraine and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters;

3. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and total disregard by the Russian Federation for its obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, regarding its legal responsibility for the occupied territory, including the responsibility to respect Ukrainian law and the rights of all civilians;

4. *Condemns* the failure of the Russian Federation to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the General Assembly, as well as with the orders of the International Court of Justice;

5. *Also condemns* violations and abuses of human rights law and international humanitarian law perpetrated by the Russian occupying authorities against the residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including discrimination against Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars and persons belonging to other ethnic and religious groups;

6. *Demands* that the Russian Federation respect obligations under international law with regard to respecting the Ukrainian legislation in force prior to the temporary occupation;

7. *Urges* the Russian Federation:

(a) To uphold all of its obligations under applicable international law;

(b) To fully and immediately comply with the order of the International Court of Justice of 16 March 2022;

(c) To take all measures necessary to bring an immediate end to all violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law against residents of the temporarily occupied

⁷⁷² [A/78/842-S/2024/384](#).

territories of Ukraine, in particular reported discriminatory measures and practices, arbitrary detentions and arrests, violations and abuses within the framework of the filtration procedures, enforced disappearances, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, sexual and gender-based violence, including to compel apprehended persons to self-incriminate or “cooperate” with law enforcement, ensure fair trial, revoke all discriminatory legislation and hold accountable those responsible for those violations and abuses by ensuring the independent, impartial and effective investigation of all allegations;

(d) To halt arrests and prosecutions residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine for non-criminal acts committed or opinions expressed, including in social media comments or posts, and release all residents who have been arrested or imprisoned for such acts;

(e) To respect the laws in force in Ukraine, repeal laws unlawfully imposed by the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine that allow for forced evictions and the confiscation of private property, including land, as well as the natural and agricultural resources of Ukraine, in violation of applicable international law, and respect the property rights of all former owners affected by previous confiscations;

(f) To provide reliable information on the whereabouts of detained Ukrainian citizens, including prisoners of war, so as to ensure their communication with their families, lawyers and relevant international actors, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to immediately release and allow the return to Ukraine, without preconditions, of Ukrainian citizens who were unlawfully detained, as well as those transferred or deported by the Russian Federation;

(g) To disclose the number and identity of individuals deported from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to the Russian Federation and take immediate action to allow the voluntary return of such individuals to Ukraine;

(h) To end the practice of placing detainees in solitary confinement cells, punitive isolation or other severe conditions as a method of intimidation;

(i) To monitor and accommodate the medical needs of all Ukrainian citizens in detention, including prisoners of war, those unlawfully detained and convicted on politically motivated grounds in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and in the Russian Federation and allow the monitoring of those detainees’ state of health and conditions of detention by independent international monitors and physicians from reputable international health organizations, including the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as to release detainees in critical health condition, especially if their illnesses are mentioned in the list of diseases that prevent detention, and investigate effectively all deaths in detention;

(j) To uphold the rights, in accordance with international law and until their release, of Ukrainian prisoners and detainees in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and in the Russian Federation, including those on hunger strike, and encourages it to respect the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)⁷⁷³ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);⁷⁷⁴

(k) To address ongoing impunity and ensure that those found to be responsible for violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable before an independent and impartial judiciary;

(l) To create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for journalists and media workers and citizen journalists, human rights defenders and lawyers to perform their work independently and without undue interference, including by refraining from travel bans, deportations, arbitrary arrests, detention and prosecution, and other restrictions on the enjoyment of their rights;

(m) To respect, protect and fulfil freedom of opinion and expression, which includes the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, enable a safe and enabling

⁷⁷³ Resolution 70/175, annex.

⁷⁷⁴ Resolution 65/229, annex.

environment for independent media pluralism and ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society organizations;

(n) To respect freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, without discrimination on any grounds, to lift discriminatory regulatory barriers prohibiting or limiting the activities of religious groups in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including but not limited to parishioners of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, Muslim Crimean Tatars and Jehovah's Witnesses, and to permit unimpeded access, without any undue restrictions, to places of worship as well as gatherings for prayer and other religious practices;

(o) To restore enjoyment of the rights of all individuals, without any discrimination based on origin, revoke the decisions that banned cultural institutions and restore enjoyment of the rights of individuals belonging to ethnic communities in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, in particular ethnic Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars, including the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community;

(p) To respect, protect and fulfil the right to be free from arbitrary or unlawful interference with a person's privacy, family, home or correspondence;

(q) To ensure that the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of association can be exercised by all residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine in any form, including single-person pickets, without any restrictions other than those permissible under international law, including international human rights law, and without discrimination on any grounds, to end the practices of abusing requirements of prior authorization for peaceful assemblies and issuing warnings or threats to potential participants in those assemblies and to lift bans on the activities of non-governmental organizations, human rights organizations and media outlets;

(r) To refrain from criminalizing the rights to hold opinions without interference and to freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly and quash all penalties imposed on residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine for expressing dissenting views, including regarding the status of temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and the war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine;

(s) To ensure real and effective conditions for education in the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages, and end all legislative and other practices aimed at blocking access to Ukrainian education, which constitute a pattern of racial discrimination;

(t) To respect the rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Ukraine set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, revoke immediately the decision declaring the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People an extremist organization and banning its activities, repeal the decision banning leaders of the Mejlis from entering Crimea, repeal the sentences, including in absentia, against Crimean Tatars and their leaders and immediately release those arbitrarily detained, and refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatars to conserve their representative institutions;

(u) To stop the illegal drafting and mobilization of residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine into the armed forces of the Russian Federation, stop pressure aimed at compelling residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to serve in the armed or auxiliary forces of the Russian Federation to participate in hostilities against their own State, as well as using propaganda, also targeted at children and through the education system, and ensure strict compliance with its international obligations as an occupying Power;

(v) To end also the practice of criminal prosecution of inhabitants who resist conscription and mobilization into the armed or auxiliary forces of the Russian Federation;

(w) To end the practice of deporting Ukrainian citizens from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine for not taking Russian citizenship, stop transferring its own civilian population to these territories and end the policy of forcibly altering the demographic composition, including the ethnic composition, by encouraging or facilitating the migration and settlement of Russian citizens in these areas;

(x) To immediately and unconditionally reverse the decision to simplify the procedure for obtaining citizenship of the Russian Federation for Ukrainian orphans or children left without parental care;

(y) To provide to the relevant United Nations bodies and international organizations a comprehensive list of the names and whereabouts of all Ukrainian children who were forcibly transferred to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine or deported to the Russian Federation, including of those who were subsequently adopted or

transferred to foster families, in order to ensure that these children are provided protection and care in accordance with international law;

(z) To cease forcible transfers or deportation of Ukraine's children and other civilians and take all necessary steps with a view to their safe return and family reunification in line with the best interests of the child and in accordance with international law;

(aa) To cooperate fully and immediately with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, which must have safe, secure and unhindered access to the entire territory of Ukraine, including the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, and the Council of Europe on the situation of human rights in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation;

(bb) To create the conditions, as well as provide the means, to allow for the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return to their homes of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the temporary occupation of territories of Ukraine by the Russian Federation;

(cc) To secure appropriate conditions for the detention of Ukrainian prisoners of war in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷⁷⁵ including through the setting up of a mixed medical commission, and to ensure the complete exchange of prisoners of war;

(dd) To ensure compliance with obligations under international law, including humanitarian law and the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,⁷⁷⁶ regarding the preservation of monuments of the cultural heritage of Ukraine in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, in particular regarding the Khan Palace in Bakhchysarai and the monument "The ancient city of Chersonese and its Chora", to prevent and stop reported illegal archaeological excavations in Crimea and other temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, and the illicit transfer of cultural property of Ukraine outside the territory of Ukraine;

8. *Calls upon* the Russian Federation to address the substantive concerns and all recommendations highlighted in the reports of the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, as well as previous relevant recommendations from reports on the situation of human rights in Ukraine by the Office of the High Commissioner based on the work of the human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine established to prevent further deterioration of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine;

9. *Supports* the efforts of Ukraine to maintain economic, financial, political, social, informational, cultural and other ties with its citizens in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine in order to facilitate their access to democratic processes, economic opportunities and objective information;

10. *Calls upon* all international organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, when referring to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, in their official documents, communications, publications, information and reports, including with regard to statistical data of the Russian Federation or provided by the Russian Federation, as well as those placed or used on official United Nations Internet resources and platforms, to refer to "the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of the Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation", and to refer to bodies of the Russian Federation and their representatives in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine as "occupying authorities of the Russian Federation", and encourages all States and other international organizations to do the same;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to support human rights defenders in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and across Ukraine and to continue advocacy for the respect of human rights, including by condemning the violations committed by the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine at bilateral and multilateral forums;

⁷⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

⁷⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 249, No. 3511.

12. *Also calls upon* Member States to engage constructively in concerted efforts, including within international frameworks and the International Crimea Platform, aimed at improving the human rights situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, as well as to continue to use all diplomatic means to press and urge the Russian Federation to comply with its obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law and to grant unimpeded access to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine for established regional and international human rights monitoring mechanisms, in particular the human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine and the Ukraine Monitoring Initiative of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

13. *Condemns* all attempts by the Russian Federation to legitimize or normalize its attempted illegal annexation of the territories of Ukraine, including the mandatory issuance of citizenship of the Russian Federation to residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, election campaigns and voting, population census, forcible change of the demographic structure of the population and suppression of national identity;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the work of the United Nations to uphold international human rights law and international humanitarian law in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek ways and means, including through consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant regional organizations, to ensure safe and unfettered access to Crimea and other territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation by established regional and international human rights monitoring mechanisms, in particular the human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, to enable them to carry out their mandates;

16. *Urges* the Russian Federation to ensure the proper and unimpeded access of international human rights monitoring missions and human rights non-governmental organizations to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including all places where persons may be deprived of their liberty, recognizing that the international presence and monitoring of compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law are of paramount importance in preventing further deterioration of the situation;

17. *Decides* to include the item entitled “The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine” in the annual agenda of the General Assembly;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively seized of the matter, and to take all steps necessary, including within the Secretariat, to ensure the full and effective coordination of all United Nations bodies with regard to the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and pursue his discussions relating to the matter, involving all relevant stakeholders and including the concerns addressed in the present resolution;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the progress made in the implementation of all provisions of the present resolution, including options and recommendations to improve its implementation, and to submit for consideration an interim report to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-ninth session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue, in accordance with Council resolution 53/30 of 14 July 2023;⁷⁷⁷

21. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the matter at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

⁷⁷⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

RESOLUTION 79/185

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 90 to 12, with 75 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/458/Add.3, para. 30)⁷⁷⁸

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu

Against: Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen

79/185. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁷⁷⁹ and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁷⁸⁰

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and to the principles of the Charter, and strongly demanding that the Syrian regime meet its responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction,

Deploring the fact that March 2024 marked 13 years since the peaceful uprising and its brutal repression that led to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, which has had and continues to have a devastating impact on civilians, including through grave violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law,

Strongly condemning the grave human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, the indiscriminate killing and deliberate targeting of civilians, including humanitarian workers, including those involving the continued indiscriminate use of heavy weapons and aerial bombardments, which has caused more than 500,000 fatalities, including the killing of 30,034 children, the continued widespread and systematic gross violations, as well as abuses, of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including by the starvation of civilians as a method of warfare and the use of chemical weapons, including sarin and chlorine gas, and sulfur mustard, which are prohibited under international law, and acts of violence by the Syrian regime that foment sectarian tensions within the Syrian population,

⁷⁷⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

⁷⁷⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁷⁸⁰ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Welcoming the work of the Investigation and Identification Team of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, noting its findings in its four reports to date, including its report of January 2023 which found reasonable grounds to believe that the chemical weapons attack in Douma on 7 April 2018 was perpetrated by the Syrian Arab Republic and found that Russian forces were co-located at the base in the Syrian Arab Republic from which the Syrian regime launched the attack on Douma as well as its report of February 2024 which found reasonable grounds to believe that, on 1 September 2015, during sustained attacks aimed at capturing the town of Mari', units of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) deployed sulfur mustard, and anticipating the publication of its reports on other chemical weapons attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Condemning in the strongest possible terms the repeated use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the instances independently attributed by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism and the Investigation and Identification Team of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, noting that the Joint Investigative Mechanism determined that the Syrian Arab Armed Forces had been responsible for attacks that released toxic substances in 2014 and 2015 and that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) had used sulfur mustard in 2015 and 2016, and further concluded in October 2017 that the Syrian Arab Air Force had been responsible for the use of chemical weapons on 4 April 2017 in Khan Shaykhun, and noting also that the Investigation and Identification Team concluded in April 2020 that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the Syrian Air Force had carried out three chemical weapons attacks in Ltamenah in March 2017 and further concluded in April 2021 that there were reasonable grounds to believe the Syrian Air Force had carried out a chemical weapons attack in Saraqib in February 2018 and further concluded in January 2023 that there were reasonable grounds to believe the Syrian Arab Air Force had carried out a chemical weapons attack in Douma on 7 April 2018 and found that Russian forces were co-located at the base in the Syrian Arab Republic from which the Syrian regime launched the attack on Douma,

Noting with grave concern that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in a report of June 2022, has identified 306,887 civilians by full name, together with an established date of death and location, who were killed in the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic between March 2011 and March 2022 and that, of those identified, 26,727 were women and 27,126 were children, recalling also that the list compiled by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights indicates a minimum verifiable number and is certainly an undercount of the actual number of killings,

Recalling its demand that all parties, especially the Syrian regime, take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic and religious communities,

Reiterating that the only sustainable solution to the current crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic is through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process, including the work of the Constitutional Committee under the auspices of the United Nations, that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) of 18 December 2015, with a view to establishing credible, inclusive and non-sectarian governance, with the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of all women at all levels, as well as the meaningful participation of youth in decision-making, and that a safe and enabling environment, free from fear of reprisals, is ensured, underlining the importance of prevention of the efforts to foment sectarian tension among Syrians, recognizing the importance of the Constitutional Committee, the Civil Society Support Room and the Syrian Women's Advisory Board, reaffirming in this regard the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, stressing the importance of their full, equal and meaningful participation and involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, and recognizing the work carried out by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria to that end,

Expressing grave concern that the cross-border authorizations in Security Council resolutions [2642 \(2022\)](#) of 12 July 2022 and [2672 \(2023\)](#) of 9 January 2023 have not yet been extended,

Noting with great concern that, following the reduction of Security Council-authorized cross-border access in January and July 2020, Security Council authorization expired entirely in July 2023, despite growing humanitarian needs, especially in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, where aid access remains a lifeline for 4.1 million people, especially following the devastating earthquakes of February 2023,

Reiterating the urgent need to work to maintain the current level of international humanitarian assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic and to strengthen efforts to address the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including through protection of civilians and safe, full, immediate, unimpeded and sustained humanitarian access

throughout the Syrian Arab Republic to all civilians in need, including through the continuation of cross-border assistance, as recalled in Security Council resolutions [2139 \(2014\)](#) of 22 February 2014, [2165 \(2014\)](#) of 14 July 2014, [2191 \(2014\)](#) of 17 December 2014, [2258 \(2015\)](#) of 22 December 2015, [2286 \(2016\)](#) of 3 May 2016, [2393 \(2017\)](#) of 19 December 2017, [2401 \(2018\)](#) of 24 February 2018, [2449 \(2018\)](#) of 13 December 2018, [2504 \(2020\)](#) of 10 January 2020, [2533 \(2020\)](#) of 11 July 2020, [2585 \(2021\)](#) of 9 July 2021, [2642 \(2022\)](#) and [2672 \(2023\)](#),

Welcoming the efforts of the Special Envoy to advance United Nations efforts to achieve a sustainable political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), recalling the importance of advancing the work of the Constitutional Committee and achieving tangible results, and in that regard urging all parties, particularly the Syrian regime, to engage meaningfully in the political process under the auspices of the Special Envoy and his office in Geneva, including the work of the Constitutional Committee, and to convene the next round of the Constitutional Committee as soon as possible under the auspices of the United Nations, and underlining that a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic requires full implementation of all aspects of resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), including the holding of free and fair elections, under the supervision of the United Nations, to the satisfaction of the governance and to the highest international standards of transparency and accountability, with all Syrians, including displaced persons, refugees and members of the diaspora, eligible to participate, as well as the establishment of a neutral and safe environment, noting that the 2021 presidential elections and 2024 parliamentary elections held in the Syrian Arab Republic were neither free, fair, nor consistent with the political process called for by the Council in its resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), and emphasizing that elections should be conducted in line with a political solution according to resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#),

Reconfirming its endorsement of the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012,⁷⁸¹ endorsing the joint statement on the outcome of the multilateral talks on Syria held in Vienna of 30 October 2015 and the statement of the International Syria Support Group of 14 November 2015 (the Vienna statements) in pursuit of the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué, facilitated by the Special Envoy, as the basis for a Syrian-led and Syrian-owned political transition in order to end the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, and stressing that the Syrian people will decide the future of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Welcoming the call by the Special Envoy for a complete, immediate and nationwide ceasefire throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolutions [2532 \(2020\)](#) of 1 July 2020 and [2565 \(2021\)](#) of 26 February 2021, while noting with extreme concern the recent rise in hostilities in different parts of the country, and reaffirming that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, while continuing to support legitimate counter-terrorism operations against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida and Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (formerly known as the Nusra Front), and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida or ISIL, and other terrorist groups, which have been designated by the Security Council,

Reaffirming the importance of the full implementation of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council, pursuant to Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000, and its nine subsequent resolutions, in this regard, and welcoming the inclusion of civil society in the political process, in particular through the Civil Society Support Room and Syrian Women's Advisory Board,

Recognizing that women and girls have been uniquely affected by the crisis and conflict, face increased violations and abuses of their human rights including by Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham, and continue to be among the worst affected and on multiple grounds, including given that many women have become the main or sole breadwinners for their families, a situation that may be exacerbated by the enforced disappearance of their loved ones, while facing increased caregiving responsibilities and alarming levels of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence,

Affirming continued support for the exercise by Syrians of their rights of peaceful assembly and association and freedom of opinion and expression both online and offline, including through peaceful demonstrations across the country such as in Suwayda' and Idlib, urging all involved to refrain from violence, and condemning any unlawful or excessive use of force against peaceful protesters, including the use of regime gunfire on demonstrators resulting in the death and injury of civilians and the regime's continued practice of slandering, arresting, torturing and forcibly disappearing peaceful protesters,

⁷⁸¹ Security Council resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#), annex II.

Noting with deep concern the culture of persistent and pervasive impunity from within the Syrian regime for the most serious violations of international law and violations and abuses of human rights law committed during the present conflict, some of which rise to the level of war crimes and crimes against humanity, which has provided a fertile ground for further violations and abuses,

Expressing deep concern over the ongoing impunity and noting the important role that the International Criminal Court could play in that regard, and calling upon all Member States to diligently explore available avenues to advance international justice,

Emphasizing the importance of accountability for the most serious crimes in violation of international law committed during the conflict for ensuring sustainable peace,

Recalling all relevant resolutions on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and the protection of United Nations personnel, including its resolution [73/137](#) of 14 December 2018, as well as Security Council resolutions on the protection of humanitarian personnel, including resolutions [2175 \(2014\)](#) of 29 August 2014, [2286 \(2016\)](#) of 3 May 2016 and [2730 \(2024\)](#) of 24 May 2024, the relevant statements by the President of the Security Council referring to the specific obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect, in situations of armed conflict, all medical personnel and humanitarian workers exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport, equipment, hospitals and other medical facilities, and to ensure that the wounded and sick receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required, and condemning attacks against hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, including makeshift hospitals, as well as attacks against medical personnel and humanitarian workers that are in violation of international humanitarian law,

Expressing grave concern at the widespread reports of continued indiscriminate and deliberate use of force by the Syrian regime against civilians, which continues to cause immense human suffering and fomented the spread of violent extremism and violent extremist groups and which demonstrates the continuing failure of the Syrian regime to protect the population and implement the relevant resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies and has created a safe haven and operating environment for perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Expressing grave concern also at the remaining presence of violent extremism and violent extremist groups, terrorists and terrorist groups, condemning recent terrorist attacks in the region, and strongly condemning all violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic by any party to the conflict, in particular Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida-affiliated terrorist groups, armed groups and non-State actors, and also the Syrian regime and its allies,

Expressing support for the work carried out by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, welcoming its reports, strongly condemning the continued lack of cooperation by the Syrian regime with the Commission of Inquiry, reiterating its decision to transmit the reports of the Commission of Inquiry to the Security Council, expressing its appreciation to the Commission of Inquiry for its briefings to members of the Security Council, and requesting that the Commission of Inquiry continue to brief the General Assembly and members of the Security Council,

Welcoming the reports for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011⁷⁸² and their consideration by the General Assembly, noting with serious concern the observation of the Commission of Inquiry that, since March 2011, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Syrian regime has conducted widespread and systemic attacks against the civilian population amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including targeted attacks on protected persons and objects, including medical facilities, and personnel and transport and blocked humanitarian convoys, as well as widespread and systematic patterns of enforced disappearances and torture in detention, arbitrary detentions, summary executions and other violations and abuses, and underscoring the need for those allegations to be examined and evidence to be preserved and made available for future accountability efforts,

Expressing grave concern about all persons missing in the Syrian Arab Republic, including those subject to abductions, enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention, first and foremost by the Syrian regime, noting the comments of the Commission of Inquiry and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria that at least 100,000 people

⁷⁸² [A/73/295](#), [A/73/741](#), [A/74/313](#), [A/74/699](#), [A/75/311](#), [A/75/743](#), [A/76/690](#), [A/77/751](#), [A/78/297](#) and [A/79/205](#).

are estimated to be missing in the Syrian Arab Republic, and recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 45/3 of 6 October 2020,⁷⁸³ 48/15 of 8 October 2021⁷⁸⁴ and 51/26 of 7 October 2022,⁷⁸⁵ and Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015), 2139 (2014) and 2191 (2014),

Welcoming the establishment by the General Assembly in its resolution 77/301 of 29 June 2023 and the inclusion into the regular United Nations budget in March 2024 of the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic to clarify the fate and whereabouts of all missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, to provide adequate support to victims, survivors and the families of those missing, and to ensure the full and meaningful participation and representation of victims, survivors and the families of missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic in its work in close cooperation and complementarity with all relevant actors, and underscoring the resolution's call for all States as well as parties to the conflict and other relevant actors to cooperate fully with this Institution, which is humanitarian in nature, and also underscoring the resolution's call upon international institutions, victims' associations, and civil society organizations to cooperate with the Institution,

Strongly condemning the reported killing of detainees in Syrian military intelligence facilities and the widespread practice of enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and the use of sexual and gender-based violence and torture in detention centres referred to in the reports of the Commission of Inquiry, including, but not limited to, Branch 215, Branch 227, Branch 235, Branch 251, Branch 271, the Air Force Intelligence Investigation Branch at Mazzah military airport and Saydnaya prison, including the practice of mass hangings by the regime, as well as the killing of detainees at military hospitals, including Tishrin and Harasta hospitals,

Noting that, consistent with Security Council resolution 2474 (2019), States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction and that parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, and noting also that, in the same resolution, the Council called upon parties to armed conflict to take appropriate measures to prevent persons from going missing as a result of armed conflict,

Urging the Syrian regime to provide families with the remains of their relatives whose fate has been disclosed, including those who have been summarily executed, to take all appropriate measures immediately to protect the lives and rights of all persons currently detained or unaccounted for, and to clarify the fate of those who remain missing or are still in custody, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2474 (2019), many of whom still remain in detention and are highly vulnerable to disease and illness owing to overcrowded conditions and pre-existing health issues, such as widespread malnutrition and tuberculosis, despite calls from the Secretary-General, the Special Envoy and the international community for the large-scale release of detainees in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Urging also the Syrian authorities to share further information regarding the 344,684 detained and convicted persons who they have claimed have benefited from "amnesty laws", noting with concern reports that over 136,000 remain under arbitrary arrest, further noting the use of the Counter-terrorism Court to detain perceived political opposition figures and dissidents and confiscate their properties, and calling upon all parties to the conflict, but particularly the Syrian authorities, to cease all forms of abuse of detainees, including but not limited to torture of detainees in Syrian military intelligence facilities, physical abuses, mistreatment and sexual and gender-based violence, and to grant appropriate international monitoring bodies and medical services immediate access, without undue restrictions, to detainees and detention facilities, including all Syrian military facilities referred to in the reports of the Commission of Inquiry, highlighting the recent recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry in this regard,

Noting the unique impact that enforced disappearances and missing and arbitrarily detained persons has had on Syrian families, in particular women and children,

Recalling the statements made by the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council that crimes against humanity and war crimes are likely to have been committed in the Syrian Arab Republic, noting the repeated encouragement by the High Commissioner

⁷⁸³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/75/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁷⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁷⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

for the Security Council to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court, and regretting that a draft resolution⁷⁸⁶ was not adopted notwithstanding broad support from Member States,

Recalling also the report of 6 April 2020 of the United Nations Board of Inquiry⁷⁸⁷ into strikes that damaged and destroyed healthcare facilities in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, including sites whose coordinates had been recorded on the United Nations deconfliction list as a step to ensure that they would not be targeted or impacted by violence, and which in most instances examined, concluded that it was “highly probable that the strikes had been carried out by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and/or its allies” and found that healthcare services were being provided at the time of some of the strikes and that there were no armed opposition groups in or near the facilities, and calling upon all parties to adhere to and comply with the deconfliction mechanism,

Condemning the regime’s ongoing military campaign in north-west Syrian Arab Republic, including in October 2023, that has affected more than 2,300 locations across Idlib and western Aleppo, killed and displaced civilians, and destroyed civilian objects,

Acknowledging the continuous threat that anti-personnel mines and indiscriminate explosive weapons pose to civilians, including many children and women, which have killed thousands and restrict access to essential lands, severely impacting daily life and safety,

Emphasizing that the humanitarian cross-border aid deliveries remain an essential and life-saving channel to address the humanitarian needs of a significant portion of the population of the Syrian Arab Republic, which cannot be reached through existing operations within the Syrian Arab Republic, and emphasizing the importance of cross-line operations and that an immediate and significant improvement in cross-line access to all parts of the Syrian Arab Republic and respect for principled humanitarian action are essential to prevent further unnecessary suffering and loss of life,

Recalling its commitment to Security Council resolutions [2170 \(2014\)](#) of 15 August 2014, [2178 \(2014\)](#) of 24 September 2014 and [2253 \(2015\)](#) of 17 December 2015,

Alarmed that, according to the United Nations, an estimated 16.7 million Syrians need humanitarian assistance, and more than half of the population of the Syrian Arab Republic remains displaced from their homes, including 5.3 million refugees living in neighbouring countries which require additional support and more than 7.2 million internally displaced persons inside the country, of whom women and children comprise more than two thirds, which has resulted in an influx of Syrian refugees into neighbouring countries, other countries in the region and beyond, and alarmed also at the risk the situation presents to regional and international stability and the treatment of Syrian refugees,

Calling for the immediate repeal of Law No. 10/2018 and all similar laws, concerned about the Syrian regime’s infringement on the housing, land and property of Syrians, particularly through the dispossession and demolition of displaced and missing Syrians’ land and property in the national legislation and similar measures, which have a significant detrimental impact on the property rights and ability of Syrians displaced by the conflict to claim their property and to return to their homes in a safe, voluntary and dignified manner when the situation on the ground allows it, and expressing concern about reports of armed groups’ abuses of the rights of Syrians related to housing, land and property in areas under their control,

Expressing its abhorrence at the death of more than 30,228 children, including 199 reportedly killed owing to torture and other ill-treatment, and the many more injured since the beginning of the peaceful protests in March 2011, and at all violations and abuses committed against children, in particular by the Syrian regime, in contravention of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment, and emphasizing that the Syrian regime and its allies must comply with their applicable international law obligations that are relevant to children, including under the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁷⁸⁸ and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁷⁸⁹

⁷⁸⁶ [S/2014/348](#).

⁷⁸⁷ See [S/2020/278](#), annex.

⁷⁸⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

Noting with concern that the Hawl camp currently hosts over 41,000 people, 94 per cent of whom are women and children, and roughly half of whom are children under 12 years of age who live under extremely challenging conditions, and the humanitarian and human rights challenges of the camp environment,

Calling for the implementation of Security Council resolution [2475 \(2019\)](#) of 20 June 2019 on the situation of persons with disabilities in armed conflict, expressing serious concern regarding the disproportionate impact that armed conflict has on persons with disabilities, in particular on women and children with disabilities, including abandonment, violence and lack of access to basic services, stressing the protection and assistance needs of all affected civilian populations, and emphasizing the need to consider the particular needs of persons with disabilities in humanitarian response in the Syrian conflict,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the significant efforts that have been made by neighbouring countries and other countries in the region to accommodate Syrians, while acknowledging the increasing financial, socioeconomic and political impact of the presence of large-scale refugee and displaced populations in those countries, and encouraging countries to protect Syrian refugees, including by respecting the principle of non-refoulement,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations and the League of Arab States and all diplomatic efforts, including those of neighbouring countries, to achieve a political solution to the Syrian crisis based on the final communiqué of the Action Group for Syria of 30 June 2012 and consistent with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#),

1. *Strongly condemns* the systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic and the indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against the civilian population and against civilian infrastructure, in particular attacks on medical facilities, schools and humanitarian personnel and their premises and assets, which continue to claim civilian lives, and demands that all parties comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

2. *Deplores and condemns in the strongest terms* the continued armed violence by the Syrian regime against the Syrian people since the beginning of the peaceful protests in 2011, and demands that the Syrian regime immediately put an end to all attacks against civilians, take all feasible precautions to avoid, and in any event to minimize, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects and meet its responsibilities to protect the Syrian population and immediately implement Security Council resolutions [2254 \(2015\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#) and [2286 \(2016\)](#);

3. *Urges* all Member States to create conditions for continued negotiations for a political solution to the Syrian conflict, under the auspices of the United Nations, to this end recalls the importance of advancing the work of the Constitutional Committee, within the context of the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned and United Nations-facilitated political process, convening the next round of the Constitutional Committee as soon as possible under the auspices of the United Nations and achieving tangible results, and in that regard urges all parties to engage meaningfully in the work of the Constitutional Committee, as well as by working towards the nationwide ceasefire, to enable safe, full, immediate, unimpeded and sustained humanitarian access and to lead to the release of those arbitrarily detained and ensure the assessment of the number of people who remain in prisons, consistent with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), as only a durable and inclusive political solution to the conflict can bring an end to the systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law;

4. *Strongly condemns* the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, demands that all parties desist from any use or preparation of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, expresses its strong conviction that those responsible for the use of chemical weapons must be held accountable, and recalls in this regard decision C-25/DEC.9 of 21 April 2021 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention);

5. *Welcomes* the work of the Investigation and Identification Team of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which is authorized to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, thereby making an important contribution towards the ultimate goal of holding such perpetrators to account;

6. *Demands* that the Syrian regime adhere fully to its international obligations, including the requirement that it declare in full its chemical weapons programme, with special emphasis on the need for the Syrian Arab Republic to urgently resolve the identified gaps, inconsistencies and discrepancies pertaining to its declaration in respect of the

Chemical Weapons Convention and to verifiably eliminate its chemical weapons programme in its entirety,⁷⁹⁰ further invites the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to consider additional procedures for stringent verification pursuant to article IV, paragraph 8, and article V, paragraph 10, of the Convention, in order to ensure the complete destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons programme and prevent any further use of chemical weapons, and further welcomes the adoption of decision C-28/DEC.12 of 30 November 2023 by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, which, inter alia, recommends that States parties to the Convention take certain recommended collective measures consistent with article XII, paragraph 3, of the Convention;

7. *Deplores and condemns in the strongest terms* the continued widespread and systematic gross violations and abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of women and children, and all violations of international humanitarian law by the Syrian regime, the government-affiliated militias and those who fight on their behalf, including those involving the deliberate targeting of civilians or civilian objects, attacks on schools, hospitals, healthcare facilities, civilian water stations and places of worship, when contrary to international humanitarian law, indiscriminate attacks with heavy weapons, aerial bombardments, cluster munitions, ballistic missiles, barrel bombs, chemical or other weapons and other force targeting civilians, as well as the starvation of the civilian population as a method of warfare, massacres, arbitrary executions, extrajudicial killings, the killing of peaceful protesters, human rights defenders and journalists, individuals and members of communities on the basis of their religion or belief, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, forced displacement of members of minority groups and of those opposed to the Syrian regime, unlawful interference with access to medical treatment, failure to respect and protect medical personnel, torture, systematic sexual and gender-based violence, including rape in detention, and ill-treatment;

8. *Condemns unequivocally* all attacks and violence against journalists and media workers by the Syrian regime, the government-affiliated militias and non-State armed groups, urges all parties to respect the professional independence and rights of journalists, and recalls in this regard that journalists and media workers engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered civilians and shall be protected as such, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians;

9. *Strongly condemns* all violations and abuses of human rights and all violations of international humanitarian law, including the killing and persecution of individuals and members of communities on the basis of their religion or belief, by armed non-State actors, as well as any human rights abuses or violations of international humanitarian law by non-State armed groups, including Hizbullah and those designated as terrorist groups by the Security Council, including ISIL (also known as Da'esh) and Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (formerly known as the Nusrah Front), an Al-Qaida affiliate;

10. *Strongly urges* the Syrian regime to withdraw Law No. 19 of 2024 and to end violations of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, including through violence or threats of violence against journalists and others who express their opinion, censorship, enforcement of or threat to enforce criminal libel laws, Internet disruption such as shutting down of networks, throttling and mass surveillance of online activities;

11. *Deplores and strongly condemns* the terrorist acts and violence committed against civilians by ISIL (also known as Da'esh), Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (formerly known as the Nusrah Front), Al-Qaida-affiliated terrorist groups, other terrorist groups, such as Hurras al-Din, designated by the Security Council and other violent extremist groups and their continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights, including of the rights of women and children, and violations of international humanitarian law, and reaffirms that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, gender, ethnicity, nationality or civilization;

12. *Condemns* the reported forced displacements of the population in the Syrian Arab Republic due to repeated violations of international human rights, including forced displacement of civilians as a result of local truce agreements, as highlighted by the Commission of Inquiry, and the alarming impact thereof on the demography of the country, which amounts to a strategy of radical demographic change initiated by the Syrian regime, its allies and other non-State actors, further expresses deep concern at reports of social and demographic engineering in areas throughout the country, and calls upon all parties concerned to cease immediately all activities related to these actions, including any activities that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, notes that impunity for such crimes is unacceptable, reaffirms that those responsible for such breaches of international law must be brought to justice, and supports efforts to collect evidence in view of future legal action;

⁷⁹⁰ Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), annex I.

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of creating conditions conducive to voluntary, safe, dignified and informed movements of internally displaced persons within the Syrian Arab Republic, and strongly urges all parties to work with the United Nations to ensure that any such movements are consistent with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,⁷⁹¹ and that internally displaced persons receive the information they need to make informed and voluntary decisions about their movement and safety, and also calls upon the Syrian Arab Republic to create conditions for voluntary, safe and dignified returns of internally displaced persons;

14. *Reminds* the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic of its obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁷⁹² including its obligation to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction, and calls upon all States parties to the Convention to comply with all relevant obligations under the Convention, including with respect to the obligation to extradite or prosecute contained in article 7 of the Convention;

15. *Deplores* the non-renewal of the Security Council authorization of cross-border humanitarian assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic, and in particular the veto cast on 11 July 2023 by the Russian Federation, and takes note of the decisions by the Syrian Arab Republic to consent to the use of the Bab al-Hawa, Bab al-Salamah and Ra'i crossings for United Nations life-saving humanitarian deliveries, but remains concerned by the limited time frame, which is insufficient, and underscores that needs have increased to the highest levels since 2011, with an estimated 16.7 million Syrians in need, according to the United Nations, and that roughly 9 million people live in areas not under the control of the Syrian regime and 8.9 million require humanitarian assistance in the north-east and north-west, and also considers with great concern the significant effects of the earthquakes of February 2023, which disproportionately affected those who are in vulnerable situations, and that cross-border assistance remains an indispensable tool to address the humanitarian needs of the population, including to deliver vaccines and supplies to combat communicable diseases, which cannot be adequately reached through existing operations within the Syrian Arab Republic;

16. *Demands* that the Syrian regime and all other parties to the conflict allow and facilitate safe, full, rapid, immediate, unhindered and sustained humanitarian access, including through the continuation of cross-border assistance;

17. *Supports* the United Nations in its endeavours for the continuation of the monitoring of all humanitarian relief consignments of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic in the future, while underscoring the role of the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic in confirming the humanitarian nature of these relief consignments, and supports the international community to continue funding response initiatives to protect Syrians;

18. *Strongly condemns* the persistent and widespread use of sexual and gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation, such as in government detention centres, including those run by the intelligence agencies, reaffirms that acts of sexual and gender-based violence, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, can constitute crimes against humanity, and that acts of sexual and gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict can constitute war crimes, reaffirms the need to end impunity through the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based crimes under national and international law, stresses the need for the perpetrators of these crimes to be held accountable by national justice systems or, where applicable, international courts and tribunals, notes that such acts may constitute violations of international humanitarian law, violations of international human rights law and abuses of human rights, in this regard expresses deep concern at the prevailing climate of impunity for sexual and gender-based violence, urges all parties to the conflict, especially the Syrian regime, to immediately cease the perpetration of sexual and gender-based violence, and urges the Syrian regime to ensure that victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have access to holistic support and are able to seek reparations and redress;

19. *Also strongly condemns* all violations and abuses committed against children in contravention of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, rape and all other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, child, early and forced marriage, abductions, enforced disappearances, denial of humanitarian access and education for children, and attacks on civilian objects, including

⁷⁹¹ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

⁷⁹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

schools and hospitals, as well as their arbitrary arrest, unlawful detention, torture and ill-treatment and their use as human shields;

20. *Reaffirms* the Syrian regime's responsibility for the systematic use of enforced disappearances, takes note of the assessment of the Commission of Inquiry that the Syrian regime's use of enforced disappearances amounts to a crime against humanity, condemns the targeted disappearances of young men and boys and the exploitation of ceasefires as an opportunity to forcibly recruit and arbitrarily detain them, and demands that the Syrian regime comply with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

21. *Urges* all States as well as all parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the victim- and survivor-centric Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, which is humanitarian in mandate, to help clarify the fate and whereabouts of all missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, in line with their obligations under international law, calls upon other relevant actors, including international institutions and civil society organizations, in particular Syrian civil society organizations, to cooperate with the new institution, recalling the crucial humanitarian imperative of allowing families to know the fate and whereabouts of their missing relatives, consistent with applicable international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and encourages the timely operations and full functioning of the Institution, including the appointment of its head and other key staff;

22. *Encourages* all parties to the conflict to enhance their engagement with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria to hasten the release of all arbitrarily detained persons by the Syrian regime and to make progress on the issue of missing persons;

23. *Strongly condemns* indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks on civilians or civilian objects, including schools and water stations, humanitarian personnel and humanitarian premises and assets as such, taking place in the Syrian Arab Republic, which may constitute war crimes, as well as the intentional denial of humanitarian assistance to civilians, and demands that the Syrian regime meet its responsibility to protect the Syrian population and act in accordance with its obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

24. *Also strongly condemns* the targeting of medical personnel, humanitarian workers and personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment and hospitals and other medical facilities, which may constitute war crimes, including the attack against the deconflicted Atarib cave hospital on 21 March 2021, the terrorist attack against Al-Shifa' hospital on 12 June 2021, the attack on emergency first responders in Atarib on 11 July 2023, and the damage to 23 health facilities and hospitals amid widespread bombings in Idlib region in October 2023;

25. *Demands* that the Syrian regime cooperate fully with the Commission of Inquiry, including by granting it immediate, full, safe, unhindered and sustained access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic;

26. *Strongly condemns* the intervention in the Syrian Arab Republic of all foreign terrorist fighters and those foreign organizations and foreign forces fighting on behalf of the Syrian regime, expresses deep concern that their involvement further exacerbates the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the human rights and humanitarian situation, which has a serious negative impact on the region, and further demands that all foreign terrorist fighters, and those who are fighting in support of the Syrian regime, including all militias sponsored by foreign Governments, must immediately withdraw from the Syrian Arab Republic;

27. *Demands* that all parties immediately put an end to all violations of international human rights law, abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, recalls, in particular, the obligation under international humanitarian law to distinguish between civilians and combatants and the prohibition against indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks and all attacks against civilians and civilian objects, further demands that all parties to the conflict take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, in compliance with international law, including by desisting from attacks directed against civilian objects, such as medical centres, schools, water stations, humanitarian personnel and humanitarian premises and assets, and refrain from militarizing such facilities, seek to avoid establishing military positions in densely populated areas and enable the evacuation of the wounded and all civilians who wish to leave areas of conflict, including besieged areas, and recalls in this regard that the Syrian regime bears primary responsibility for protecting its population;

28. *Emphasizes* the need for full accountability and justice for crimes involving breaches of international law, in particular of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, some of which may constitute war

crimes or crimes against humanity, committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011, through fair, transparent and independent investigations and prosecutions at the domestic or international level;

29. *Requests* the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, starting at its eightieth session, on the implementation of its mandate while preserving the confidential nature of its substantive work, in time for the annual presentation of the report by the Head of the Mechanism in April at a plenary meeting of the Assembly under the agenda item entitled “Prevention of armed conflict”;

30. *Welcomes* efforts by the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to assist in the search for missing persons in the Syrian context, and further encourages the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to cooperate with the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic to help advance efforts to clarify the fate and whereabouts of all missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic;

31. *Also welcomes* the victim- and survivor-centred approach practised by the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism, commends its model of engagement with victim and survivor groups, as well as civil society in general, through bilateral cooperation and regular consultations, such as the Lausanne platform, and further welcomes that the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic has adopted a similarly victim- and survivor-centred approach;

32. *Further welcomes* the continued funding for the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism through the programme budget, and urges the Secretary-General to include further necessary resources to address the Mechanism’s significantly increased workload since 2020 in particular to meet the growing demands from competent jurisdictions, to be able to facilitate access to justice for victims, survivors and witnesses while ensuring their safety and protection, and to respond to the increased need to preserve existing information and evidence at risk of loss or destruction;

33. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights law are held to account through appropriate, fair and independent domestic or international criminal justice mechanisms, stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, for that reason encourages the Security Council to take appropriate action to ensure full accountability, noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard in accordance with complementarity, and urges the Syrian authorities to share further information regarding reports of extrajudicial executions and other serious violations throughout the country to advance accountability efforts;

34. *Welcomes* progress made on national and international accountability efforts, and in this regard notes the conviction and sentencing in January 2022 by a court in Germany of a former director of the Syrian intelligence service for crimes against humanity as part of a widespread or systematic attack against the civilian population in the Syrian Arab Republic, noting that information from the Commission of Inquiry and the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism was used as evidence during the investigation and trial, and further welcomes that the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Canada initiated legal proceedings at the International Court of Justice to hold the Syrian Arab Republic accountable for torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment of its own people, in breach of its obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, strongly condemns retaliation and reprisals against those who cooperate with relevant mechanisms, and calls upon the Syrian regime to comply fully with the provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice to prevent acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and ensure that its officials and others under its control do not commit such practices, and to prevent the destruction and ensure the preservation of any evidence related to the allegations of acts within the scope of the Convention against Torture;

35. *Also welcomes* the efforts by States to investigate conduct in the Syrian Arab Republic and to prosecute crimes within their jurisdiction committed in the Syrian Arab Republic, encourages them to continue to do so and to share relevant information between States in accordance with their national legislation and international law, and also encourages other States to consider doing the same;

36. *Urgently requests* the Commission of Inquiry to present its latest reporting to the General Assembly during an interactive dialogue at its eightieth session on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and encourages United Nations monitoring and reporting to further document violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including those that may amount to crimes against humanity and war

crimes, to provide recommendations to facilitate improvements in civilian protection and accountability measures, and to feature witness testimony of Syrian human rights defenders, survivors of torture and sexual and gender-based violence, former detainees, and other Syrian voices through appropriate and safe means, and where informed consent has been provided;

37. *Deplores* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the international community to assume its responsibility for providing urgent financial support to enable the host countries and communities to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees, while emphasizing the importance of burden- and responsibility-sharing;

38. *Calls upon* all members of the international community, including all donors, to fulfil their previous pledges and continue to provide much-needed support to the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian actors to provide humanitarian and medical assistance to the millions of Syrians who are in need, including those displaced both internally and in host countries and communities;

39. *Welcomes* the efforts of those countries outside the region that have put in place measures and policies to assist and host Syrian refugees, encourages them to do more, also encourages other States outside the region to consider implementing similar measures and policies, with a view to providing Syrian refugees with protection and humanitarian assistance, acknowledges the need to improve the conditions on the ground to facilitate the return of refugees in a safe, voluntary, informed and dignified manner to their place of origin or another location of their choice, opposes coerced returns of Syrian refugees to the Syrian Arab Republic, and takes note of the recent finding of the Commission of Inquiry that the Syrian Arab Republic does not yet offer a safe and stable environment for the sustainable and dignified return of refugees or for the 7.2 million displaced persons inside the country due to risk of serious human rights violations including arbitrary arrest, torture, enforced disappearance, and death;

40. *Demands* that the Syrian regime and all other parties to the conflict ensure the full, immediate, unimpeded and sustained safe and unhindered access of the United Nations and humanitarian actors, including to besieged and hard-to-reach areas such as Rukban, that the Syrian regime cease to impede the ability of the United Nations and humanitarian actors to move through the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic and beyond, especially in the light of the restricted humanitarian space and worsened humanitarian situation following the failure to reauthorize the Ya'rubiya border crossing in Security Council resolutions [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#), [2642 \(2022\)](#) and [2672 \(2023\)](#) and to extend for as long as humanitarian needs require the use of the Bab al-Hawa, Bab al-Salamah and Ra'i crossings and that all parties preserve the Fish Khabor border crossing and other crossing points along the Turkish borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, and allow sustained deliveries of humanitarian assistance to persons in need across the Syrian Arab Republic, including through commercial routes, consistent with Security Council resolutions [2139 \(2014\)](#), [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2254 \(2015\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2401 \(2018\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#), [2642 \(2022\)](#) and [2672 \(2023\)](#);

41. *Strongly condemns* the reported killing of detainees in Syrian military intelligence facilities, and calls upon the Syrian regime to release all unlawfully held detainees, including women, children and the elderly, and to facilitate information about those still in detention as well as those who died while in detention by the Syrian regime, returning their remains, with full transparency regarding what happened to these individuals, and urges the regime to immediately reverse its abhorrent use of mass detentions and torture as means of silencing and repressing political opposition and political activists, human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and other media workers and of depriving Syrian citizens of their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline;

42. *Calls for* the appropriate international monitoring bodies to be granted access to detainees in all prisons and detention centres, including all military facilities referred to in the reports of the Commission of Inquiry;

43. *Demands* that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians and persons hors de combat, including persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the population lies with the Syrian regime;

44. *Strongly condemns* the damage and destruction of the cultural and historical heritage of the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular that of Palmyra and Aleppo, and the organized looting and trafficking of Syrian cultural property, as outlined by the Security Council in its resolutions [2199 \(2015\)](#) of 12 February 2015 and [2347 \(2017\)](#) of 24 March 2017, remains alarmed by damage to cultural and historical property that occurred in Aleppo following the earthquakes of February 2023, affirms that attacks and looting intentionally directed against cultural property may amount to war crimes and a serious violation of international humanitarian law, underlines the need to bring the

perpetrators of such crimes to justice, and calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within its mandate, to review and closely monitor the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic for the preservation of cultural and historical heritage in the Syrian Arab Republic;

45. *Notes with concern* the significant increase in humanitarian needs throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, compounded by the lack of access to water and electricity, which continues to undermine the stability and security of the whole region, worsening the humanitarian situation and humanitarian actors' ability to respond to humanitarian needs;

46. *Stresses* the situation of particular concern in north-west Syrian Arab Republic, particularly Idlib, strongly condemns the attacks on civilians and first responders and civilian infrastructure where ongoing violence, including air strikes, and attacks with uncrewed aerial vehicles, continues to cause death and injury among civilians and first responders, as well as devastating damage to civilian infrastructure, including healthcare and educational facilities, and welcomes the 2020 report of the United Nations Board of Inquiry mandated to investigate the destruction of and damage to facilities on the United Nations deconfliction list and United Nations-supported facilities;

47. *Also stresses* the urgent need for the immediate cessation of military hostilities in Idlib and the surrounding areas, for the prioritization of the protection of all civilians, including those displaced, and for full, rapid, immediate, unhindered and safe humanitarian access, including cross-border access, recalls the Additional Protocol to the Memorandum on the Stabilization of the Situation in the Idlib De-escalation Area, signed by the Russian Federation and Türkiye on 5 March 2020, and stresses the importance of continuing work towards preserving calm on the ground and creating the necessary conditions for the safe, dignified and voluntary returns of displaced people;

48. *Calls upon* all Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, international organizations and civil society to coordinate efforts with the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic and proactively focus attention on the issue of missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, including those subjected to enforced disappearance, and recalls the importance of the full and meaningful participation of victims, survivors and their families in such efforts;

49. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the establishment of the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic,⁷⁹³ supports its findings, takes note with appreciation of the terms of reference of the Institution and the steps already taken towards the full functioning of the Institution, and therefore requests an informal briefing from the head of the Institution on its initial operations and the progress it has made to help clarify the fate and whereabouts of missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic and support families of victims and survivors before 1 July 2025;

50. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to take all appropriate steps to promote the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, personnel of the specialized agencies and all other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief activities, including national and locally recruited personnel, in accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law, without prejudice to their freedom of movement and access, stresses the need not to impede or hinder these efforts, recalls that attacks on humanitarian workers may amount to war crimes, according to Security Council resolutions 2175 (2014), 2286 (2016) and 2730 (2024), and notes in this regard that the Security Council has reaffirmed that it will take further measures in the event of non-compliance with its resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2234 (2015), 2258 (2015), 2286 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2585 (2021) and 2642 (2022) by any Syrian party;

51. *Urges* the international community to support the leadership and full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all efforts aimed at finding a political solution to the Syrian crisis, as envisaged by the Security Council in its resolution 1325 (2000) and all subsequent resolutions of the women and peace and security agenda, and that all efforts to ensure a safe and enabling environment are taken to ensure that protection concerns do not compromise the participation of women;

52. *Reaffirms* that there can only be a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, reiterates its commitment to the national unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the parties to the conflict to abstain from actions that may contribute to the continuing deterioration of the human rights, security and humanitarian situation, in order to reach a genuine political transition, based on the final communiqué of the Action

⁷⁹³ A/78/627.

Group for Syria of 30 June 2012, consistent with Security Council resolutions [2254 \(2015\)](#), [2268 \(2016\)](#) and [2585 \(2021\)](#), that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a civil, democratic and pluralistic State, with the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of all women at all levels, where there is no fear of reprisal or intimidation for participation, and no room for sectarianism or discrimination on ethnic, religious, linguistic, gender or any other grounds, and where all persons receive equal protection, regardless of gender, religion or ethnicity, and further demands that all parties work urgently towards the comprehensive implementation of the final communiqué, including through the establishment of an inclusive transitional governing body with full executive powers, which shall be formed on the basis of mutual consent while ensuring the continuity of governmental institutions.

RESOLUTION 79/186

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/459](#), para. 37)⁷⁹⁴

79/186. Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling its resolution [46/152](#) of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also the applicable provisions of its resolution [56/119](#) of 19 December 2001,

Recalling further the applicable provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996,

Recalling its resolution [76/181](#) of 16 December 2021, in which it endorsed the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled “Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”,

Recalling also its resolution [77/231](#) of 15 December 2022, in which it decided to hold the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2026, without prejudice to the timing of subsequent United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and with a view to maintaining the five-year cycle of the congresses, in the light of the intensive follow-up process undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration,

⁷⁹⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council.

Recalling further its resolution 78/223 of 19 December 2023, in which it approved the agenda items and decided upon the main theme and the topics for the workshops of the Fifteenth Congress and also decided that the duration of the Fifteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations,

Recalling that, in its resolution 78/223, it decided that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Fifteenth Congress would adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the Commission would give due consideration to the report of the Fifteenth Congress,

Encouraged by the success of the Fourteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Praising the Government of Japan for conducting an intensive, succinct and fruitful Fourteenth Congress, despite challenging circumstances due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and mindful of the need to constantly look for ways to further improve the work of future congresses,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Fifteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Mindful of the Strategy for Sustainability Management in the United Nations System, 2020–2030, and best practices in the preparations for, and the organization of, the Fifteenth Congress,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁷⁹⁵

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁷⁹⁶ when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Japan to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to continue implementing the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration, including through the holding of intersessional thematic discussions to facilitate the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned among Member States and relevant stakeholders, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

4. *Notes* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

5. *Decides* to hold the Fifteenth Congress in Abu Dhabi from 25 to 30 April 2026, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 24 April 2026;

6. *Also decides* that the high-level segment of the Fifteenth Congress shall be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback;

7. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Fifteenth Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, government ministers or attorneys general, and to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress;

⁷⁹⁵ E/CN.15/2024/12.

⁷⁹⁶ Resolution 76/181, annex.

8. *Also reiterates its invitation* to Member States to play an active role in the Fifteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its resolution 73/184 of 17 December 2018, to begin to prepare, at intersessional meetings to be held following the regular part of its thirty-fourth session and well in advance of the Fifteenth Congress, a structured, short and concise draft declaration with a robust overarching political message addressing the main topics to be discussed at the Congress, taking into account the outcomes of the regional preparatory meetings, consultations with relevant organizations and entities and the relevant discussions held in preparation for the Congress, as well as the mandate and objectives of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Encourages* Member States to finalize their negotiations of the Abu Dhabi declaration in a timely manner prior to the commencement of the Fifteenth Congress so that the declaration can be adopted on the opening day of the Fifteenth Congress, thereby following the approach taken in the preparations for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses;

11. *Decides* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, during the in-session thematic discussion at its thirty-fifth session, will give due consideration to the report of the Fifteenth Congress;

12. *Takes note with appreciation* of the draft discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Fifteenth Congress;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the discussion guide in a timely manner, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as additional comments and feedback from Member States, in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings for the Fifteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2025;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the five regional preparatory meetings and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Fifteenth Congress itself, in accordance with past practice;

15. *Urges* participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fifteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress;

16. *Invites* Governments to undertake preparations for the Fifteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Fifteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate the participation of developing countries in the workshops, and encourages States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops are well focused and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas and projects and documents for enhancing bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Fifteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encourages Member States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain strong partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations;

20. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for the documentation for the Fifteenth Congress, in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Fifteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

23. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the necessary resources, from within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for 2025 and the programme budget for 2026, to support the preparations for and holding of the Fifteenth Congress;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, in collaboration with Member States, a wide and effective programme of public information relating to the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its recommendations;

25. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to accord sufficient time at its thirty-fourth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-fourth session;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/187

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/459, para. 37)⁷⁹⁷

79/187. Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japa, from 7 to 12 March 2021, as reflected in the report of the Congress⁷⁹⁸ and in the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷⁹⁹

Reaffirming the commitment expressed in the Kyoto Declaration to reduce reoffending through rehabilitation and social reintegration,

Noting the deliberations of the Fourteenth Congress under the agenda item entitled “Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system”, during which, inter alia, the need for practical guidance for national criminal justice systems on reducing reoffending and the recommendation to develop new United Nations standards and norms on the issue of reducing reoffending were raised by some Member States,

Noting also the discussions held at the workshop on the topic “Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions” and the three subtopics, as reflected in the report of Committee II of the Fourteenth Congress,

⁷⁹⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council.

⁷⁹⁸ A/CONF.234/16.

⁷⁹⁹ Resolution 76/181, annex.

in particular the encouragement given by some participants to Member States to share information on promising practices and consider the development, under the auspices of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of model strategies to reduce reoffending that reflect, inter alia, the good practices discussed during the workshop,⁸⁰⁰

Recalling the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice adopted or recommended by the General Assembly, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁸⁰¹ the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),⁸⁰² the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)⁸⁰³ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),⁸⁰⁴ and at the same time acknowledging the need for standards and norms specifically focusing on reducing reoffending,

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring complementarity and, where appropriate, promoting synergy between United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolutions [76/182](#) of 16 December 2021, [77/232](#) of 15 December 2022 and [78/224](#) of 19 December 2023,

Recalling also its request to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, with interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending that could serve as useful tools for Member States, taking into consideration relevant provisions in the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research and tools, written contributions from Member States and, without prejudice, the output of the expert group meeting on the topic, held from 6 to 8 April 2022,

Taking note of the discussions and progress made at the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on model strategies on reducing reoffending, which was convened with the support of the Government of Japan on 4 and 5 September 2023, on the basis of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat,⁸⁰⁵ and reconvened from 25 to 28 March 2024, on the basis of the working paper prepared by the Chair,⁸⁰⁶ in all official languages of the United Nations, at which the expert group recommended, inter alia, continuing to take into consideration in its work relevant provisions in existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with respect for those existing standards and norms,

1. *Authorizes* the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on model strategies on reducing reoffending to continue its work within its mandate with a view to reporting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-fourth session;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an additional meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, with interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations, with a view to finalizing the development of model strategies on reducing reoffending;

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to actively participate in the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group and to include in their delegations experts from a variety of relevant disciplines;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to support the efforts of Member States to reduce reoffending through the promotion of rehabilitative environments and reintegration by providing technical assistance, including material support, upon request, to

⁸⁰⁰ See [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. VII, sect. B.

⁸⁰¹ Resolution [70/175](#), annex.

⁸⁰² Resolution [65/229](#), annex.

⁸⁰³ Resolution [45/110](#), annex.

⁸⁰⁴ Resolution [40/33](#), annex.

⁸⁰⁵ [E/CN.15/2023/13](#).

⁸⁰⁶ [UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.9/2023/2](#).

Member States, in particular developing countries, taking into account their needs and priorities, as well as challenges and restrictions;

5. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 79/188

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/459, para. 37)⁸⁰⁷

79/188. Preventing and countering violence against children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸⁰⁸ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁸⁰⁹ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁸¹⁰ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁸¹¹ and all other relevant international and regional treaties,

Recalling also the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular those relating to juvenile justice,⁸¹²

Recalling further its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, entitled “United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, and reaffirming that violence against children is never justifiable and that it is the duty of States to protect children, including those in conflict with the law, from all forms of violence and human rights violations and to exercise due diligence to prohibit, prevent and investigate acts of violence against children, eliminate impunity and provide assistance to the victims, including prevention of revictimization,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recognize the key role played by the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children and draw attention to the need for Member States to ensure that criminal law is used appropriately and effectively to criminalize various forms of violence against children, including forms of violence prohibited by applicable international law, as well as to prevent and respond to violence against children, including by ensuring the prohibition by law of the forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict and by implementing specific measures to prevent various forms of exploitation of children by criminal groups, with a view to, inter alia, increasing the diligence of criminal justice institutions in investigating, convicting and rehabilitating perpetrators of violent crimes against children,

⁸⁰⁷ The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council.

⁸⁰⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁸⁰⁹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁸¹⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁸¹² The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, the Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

Recalling its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and noting in particular the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal 16, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and its target 16.2, aimed at ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children,

Recalling also its resolution [76/181](#) of 16 December 2021, in which it endorsed the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular paragraph 29 of the Declaration and the call contained therein to address the needs and protect the rights of children and youth, with due consideration to their vulnerabilities, to ensure their protection from all forms of crime, violence, abuse and exploitation both online and offline, such as sexual abuse and exploitation of children and trafficking in persons, noting the particular vulnerabilities of children in the context of smuggling of migrants, as well as recruitment by organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as by terrorist groups,

Recalling further that, in the Kyoto Declaration, States recognized the importance of international cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical assistance,

Recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/3 of 26 May 2017 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime,⁸¹³

Emphasizing that children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated with respect for their rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights obligations, bearing in mind relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and taking into account also the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children, as well as any disabilities that they may have,

Recalling its resolution [78/227](#) of 19 December 2023, entitled “Equal access to justice for all”, in which Member States, inter alia, affirmed the importance that certain members of society, such as children, persons with disabilities, those in vulnerable situations and victims of violence be given additional protection in order to access justice systems,

Deeply concerned by the fact that children in the contexts of organized crime and terrorism are particularly exposed to crime and violence and face heightened risks of recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups,

Deeply concerned also by the fact that children face growing risks of recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups through the use of modern and evolving technologies, in particular online, including through social media and other online platforms,

Recalling its resolution [77/233](#) of 15 December 2022, entitled “Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse”,

Noting with appreciation the important work on child rights in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by United Nations entities, agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Children’s Fund, and by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and relevant mandate holders and treaty bodies, and welcoming the active participation of civil society in this field of work,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in preventing and countering violence against children, and taking note of the Strategy to End Violence against Children 2023–2030 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,

⁸¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

Recalling its resolution 76/270 of 21 June 2022, entitled “Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union”, in which Member States encouraged the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to enhance their cooperation in meeting their common objectives,

1. *Strongly condemns* violence against children, reaffirms the duty of the State to protect children from all forms of violence in both public and private settings, and calls for the elimination of impunity, including by investigating and prosecuting, with due process, and punishing all perpetrators;

2. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, to remove any barrier that children may face in accessing or participating in the justice system, including any kind of discrimination, to pay particular attention to the issue of the rights of the child, including the child’s best interests as a primary consideration, and in this regard to ensure that children in contact with the criminal justice system are treated in an age- and gender-sensitive manner, taking into account the specific needs of those children who are in particularly vulnerable situations;

3. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet integrated crime prevention and children’s issues into their overall rule of law efforts to do so, and to develop and implement a comprehensive crime prevention and justice system policy, with a view to preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, promoting the use of alternative measures to detention, such as diversion and restorative justice, adopting reintegration strategies for former child offenders and complying with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, including by adopting legal measures, consistent with their obligations under international law, aimed at prohibiting and criminalizing such practices and by promoting the accountability of perpetrators;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States to adopt specific measures aimed at preventing and countering the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children online by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

6. *Encourages* Member States to foster collaboration among policymakers and government agencies, with the participation of educational institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations and children themselves, in order to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups and to promote public participation and awareness of this issue;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing the victim status of children subjected to recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups and stresses that the recognition of victim status may not exclude criminal liability and other forms of accountability of children alleged to have committed terrorist, criminal and other offences and does not exclude potential prosecution of such crimes in accordance with domestic law, and reiterates that all children formerly associated with such groups should be treated with respect for their rights, dignity, needs and the child’s best interests and with due regard to their priorities, in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights obligations, and bearing in mind relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, prioritizing their reintegration;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to implement, and strengthen as appropriate, measures to assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of children and youth who have been involved in any form of organized criminal group, including gangs, as well as in terrorist groups, while protecting their rights and giving full recognition to the importance of delivering justice and protecting the safety of victims of these criminal groups and that of society throughout the implementation of such measures;

9. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to share information through bilateral and relevant multilateral platforms, such as the International Criminal Police Organization, on organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, and to make best use of its tools, resources and expertise in order to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, based on their priorities and needs and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in implementing the present resolution;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate an event on the margins of the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, gathering parliamentarians from all Member States, to exchange best practices in eliminating violence against children and promoting children's rights in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including with the participation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes specified in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 79/189

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/459, para. 37)⁸¹⁴

79/189. Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸¹⁵

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸¹⁶ and recognizing its integrated and indivisible nature,

Reaffirming the commitments by Member States to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate all forms of trafficking in persons,

Recalling its resolutions 59/156 of 20 December 2004, entitled "Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs", 73/189 of 17 December 2018, entitled "Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs", 74/176 of 18 December 2019, entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons", 75/195 of 16 December 2020, entitled "Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs", and 78/228 of 19 December 2023, entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons", as well as Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 23/2 of 16 May 2014⁸¹⁷ and 25/1 of 27 May 2016⁸¹⁸ on preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁸¹⁹ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁸²⁰

⁸¹⁴ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

⁸¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁸¹⁶ Resolution 70/1.

⁸¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 10 (E/2014/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

⁸¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 2016, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2016/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

⁸¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

⁸²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

Recalling the adoption of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/293](#) of 30 July 2010, and underlining the importance of its full implementation,

Welcoming the adoption of the 2021 Political Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 22 and 23 November 2021,⁸²¹

Recognizing the need for a multidisciplinary approach, based on respect for all human rights, to combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Taking note with appreciation of the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation, endorsed by the sixty-third World Health Assembly in its resolution 63.22 of 21 May 2010,⁸²² and World Health Assembly resolution 77.4 of 1 June 2024 on increasing availability, ethical access and oversight of transplantation of human cells, tissues and organs, in which the World Health Assembly urged member States to take measures to increase the availability, ethical access and oversight of transplantation of human cells, tissues and organs,⁸²³

Noting the establishment by the World Health Organization of an expert committee on donation and transplantation of cells, tissues and organs, to assist the secretariat in developing and implementing the global strategy on donation and transplantation,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, on the issue of trafficking in persons for the removal of organs submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session,⁸²⁴

Welcoming the joint study by the United Nations and the Council of Europe, entitled “Trafficking in organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of the removal of organs”, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime toolkit on the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons for organ removal and assessment toolkit entitled “Trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal”, and taking note of the study by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, entitled “Trafficking in persons for the removal of organs: advancing a human rights approach and engaging human rights mechanisms”, and the 2018 edition of the Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism,

Taking note of the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs as the first legally binding document, open to accession by non-member States of the Council of Europe, that provides a list of activities that constitute trafficking in human organs and includes provisions to prevent and combat this crime, to protect its victims and to promote cooperation among parties in the fight against this crime, which usually has a transnational scope,

Welcoming the statement issued by the World Medical Association on measures for the prevention and fight against transplant-related crimes, adopted by the seventy-first World Medical Association General Assembly, in Córdoba, Spain, in October 2020, acknowledging that healthcare professionals may play a key role in preventing and combating trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs, and calling upon policymakers, health authorities and healthcare professionals to take appropriate measures to counter it,

Affirming that trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs constitute two distinct crimes that abuse or impair the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and have significant negative health implications, and stressing that it is essential to place the protection of all human rights at the centre of measures to prevent and end such trafficking,

Recognizing that, although trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal are distinct crimes, both are related to the shortage of human organs available for transplantation and to social

⁸²¹ Resolution [76/7](#), annex.

⁸²² See World Health Organization, document WHA63/2010/REC/1.

⁸²³ World Health Organization, document WHA77.4.

⁸²⁴ See [A/68/256](#).

and economic difficulties that put persons in vulnerable situations, and that prevention of and response to both crimes must be undertaken in an effective and coordinated manner,

Considering that the whole process of donation and transplantation of human organs should be an established part of national health services provided to the public, that the process should take place under conditions aimed at the protection of human rights of donors and recipients of organs and that healthcare systems should be instrumental in ensuring such conditions,

Considering also that the commercial trade in human organs is prohibited in almost all Member States and that both trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs have a profound impact on the health both of those who sell their organs and of victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, as well as on recipients of organs obtained in such circumstances, and that both crimes might represent a threat to public health and may, in some cases, affect the integrity and the functioning of healthcare systems,

Alarmed at the exploitation by criminal groups that take advantage of human needs, poverty and destitution and of other people in vulnerable situations for the purpose of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Noting the need to protect the living donors and recipients, who are usually the most vulnerable members of society, from exploitation by traffickers in human organs, including by providing them with relevant information on the crimes of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs, and the health impacts and recovery process, as well as the need to investigate, prosecute and punish all actors that knowingly engage in these crimes and to provide assistance to victims,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting and protecting the rights of victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and, when recognized in national legislation, addressing the vulnerability of victims of trafficking in human organs, and providing assistance, as applicable,

Noting that situations of protracted crises, armed conflict, poverty, natural disasters and violence, the adverse effects of climate change, other environmental challenges and health, economic, social and humanitarian emergencies can further exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and cause more individuals to become vulnerable to trafficking in persons for organ removal,

Convinced of the need to strengthen local, regional and international cooperation for the effective prevention and combating of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs wherever they occur, and determined to prevent the provision of safe haven to those who participate in or profit from transnational organized crime and to prosecute such persons for the crimes that they commit,

Considering that measures to address trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal referred to in the present resolution should, where appropriate, be extended to substances of human origin other than organs, such as tissues and cells,

1. *Urges* Member States to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law, and to uphold accountability through measures that may include preventing and, in accordance with relevant national legislation, investigating, prosecuting and punishing trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs;

2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and urges States parties to those instruments to implement them fully and effectively;

3. *Encourages* Member States, consistent with their obligations under the relevant international instruments, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to criminalize trafficking in persons for organ removal, prevent and combat this specific form of trafficking, protect and assist its victims and promote cooperation;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to further strengthen international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in persons for organ removal, and to harmonize, where appropriate, their legal frameworks in this regard,

including by considering signing, ratifying or acceding to relevant international treaties, such as the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs;

5. *Further encourages* Member States to progress towards self-sufficiency in the transplantation of human organs by developing preventive strategies aimed at decreasing the incidence of diseases treatable through transplantation, and at ethically increasing the availability of human organs for transplantation purposes, with special attention to maximizing donations from deceased donors and to protecting the health and welfare of living donors;

6. *Urges* Member States to consider adopting the following measures related to organ transplantation, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation and in line with the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation.⁸²⁵

(a) Strengthening legislative frameworks, including by reviewing, developing or amending them, as appropriate, to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs, including the criminalization of these practices and provisions to ensure the accountability of the perpetrators;

(b) Adopting appropriate legislative measures necessary to guarantee that the donation of organs is guided by clinical criteria and ethical norms, based on the donors' informed and voluntary consent, as an altruistic act, performed without any monetary payment or other reward of monetary value, for the living donor or the family of the deceased donor, or any other person or entity, which does not preclude reimbursing reasonable and verifiable expenses incurred by donors;

(c) Ensuring equitable access to human organ transplantation, on the basis of non-discrimination;

(d) Increasing public awareness and understanding of the benefits resulting from the voluntary non-remunerated donation of organs from deceased and living persons, and of the physical, psychological and social risks to individuals and communities caused by trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, as well as transplant tourism;

(e) Ensuring that the removal of human organs from both deceased and living persons, as well as the transplantation of human organs, exclusively take place in centres specifically authorized for such activities by the relevant national health authorities and are not performed outside the framework of domestic transplantation systems or in situations where the transplantation is performed in breach of the guiding principles or national transplantation laws or rules;

(f) Developing and strengthening regulatory oversight of the medical facilities and medical professionals involved in the recovery and transplantation of human organs, including through control measures, such as periodic audits;

(g) Setting specific processes and criteria for the authorization of every organ removal and transplantation procedure, which include, where appropriate, the psychosocial evaluation of prospective living donors by appropriately qualified medical professionals;

(h) Establishing and developing registries that include information regarding each organ recovery and transplantation procedure and outcomes for living donors and recipients of organs, as well as identification systems that facilitate tracing each organ from donor to recipient and vice versa, with the purpose of ensuring the transparency of practices and the quality and safety of human organs, with due regard to professional confidentiality and personal data protection;

(i) Ensuring that these registries are designed to record information on procedures that take place within a country and on transplant and living donation procedures involving residents of that country carried out in other jurisdictions, in accordance with national legislation and relevant international obligations on data protection;

(j) Promoting the voluntary contribution of periodic information to international registers for organ donation and transplantation activity, such as the Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation developed in collaboration with the World Health Organization, which also collects data on cases of travel for transplantation;

⁸²⁵ World Health Organization, document WHA63/2010/REC/1, annex 8.

(k) Protecting living donors by requiring free, prior and informed consent in language that they understand, and appropriate medical and psychosocial evaluation, as well as providing them with proper long-term follow-up care after donation;

7. *Encourages* Member States to prosecute all actors that knowingly engage in trafficking in persons for organ removal, regardless of their status and including physicians, brokers, medical staff and legal persons, such as pharmaceutical and insurance companies;

8. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations and civil society to ensure sustained efforts in terms of information and awareness-raising activities aimed at fostering a positive attitude on the part of society regarding donation, including posthumous donation, as a gesture of altruism, solidarity and community participation, and to warn of the risks of organ removal when performed in the context of trafficking, in particular among people in vulnerable situations at risk of becoming victims of this crime;

9. *Encourages* Member States to develop effective and properly resourced organ donation and transplantation systems and provide technical assistance for their implementation in requesting countries;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to exchange experience in and information on preventing, prosecuting and punishing trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, to combat the illicit financial flows resulting from such trafficking, as well as on the protection of victims, as appropriate, and to strengthen international cooperation between all relevant actors;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to ensure, where practical and appropriate, that financial institutions develop a list of indicators to detect transactions related to trafficking in persons for organ removal;

12. *Encourages* Member States to provide training and capacity-building for law enforcement and border control officials, as well as for healthcare professionals and ethical boards, on identifying potential cases, including on the Internet, during psychosocial assessments, of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and on the need to certify the origin of organs to be transplanted and to report suspected or confirmed illegal practices;

13. *Calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with national medical associations and/or other relevant professional bodies, to establish, where appropriate, guidelines and toolkits, reporting mechanisms or other necessary frameworks for healthcare professionals to report any confirmed or suspected case of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and of trafficking in human organs to the relevant authorities and, where applicable, to ensure that the reporting of trafficking cases is a permitted exception to the physician's obligation to maintain confidentiality;

14. *Urges* Member States to ensure that health authorities and/or insurance providers do not reimburse the costs of transplant procedures that have occurred in the context of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal or trafficking in human organs, although the costs of medications and post-transplant care should be covered under the same conditions that apply to any other transplant recipient;

15. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen international cooperation in responding to the crimes of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs, as provided for in domestic and international law;

16. *Urges* Member States to further develop, in their domestic legislation, ways of protecting victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and, as appropriate, ways of addressing the vulnerability of those individuals who sell their organs, including by considering the following measures:

(a) Adopting all necessary measures, including legal measures, guidelines or policies, to protect the rights and interests of victims in the course of all phases of criminal prosecution and judicial proceedings and to ensure accountability, and intensifying efforts, subject to national laws, rules and regulations, to implement the principle of non-punishment of victims of trafficking, under which victims are not to be inappropriately punished or prosecuted for acts that traffickers compelled them to commit or that they committed as a direct consequence of being trafficked;

(b) Facilitating the access of victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and, as allowed by domestic law, of those individuals who sell their organs to relevant information related to their case, while respecting their anonymity, as well as measures to protect their health and other rights;

(c) Providing necessary medical and psychosocial care, as well as support and assistance, including livelihood support, as appropriate, to victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and individuals who sell their organs in the short, medium and long term;

(d) Ensuring that domestic legal systems take measures based on a victim-centred approach that offer victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and individuals who sell their organs the possibility of obtaining effective compensation and other remedies, including legal remedies, for the damage suffered, without fear of facing retaliation or prosecution for organ trafficking;

(e) Promoting the creation of governmental mechanisms and providing support to specialized non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to address the needs of groups at risk of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal in order to facilitate the provision of holistic and early care to potential or actual victims of those crimes, and ensuring that all support measures are non-discriminatory and gender-, age- and culturally sensitive and comply with international human rights obligations and national legislation;

17. *Encourages* the World Health Organization, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, to take further steps towards developing a global strategy in the field of organs, tissues and cells that seeks the integration of donation and transplantation into healthcare systems in accordance with the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation and that would reference the importance of avoiding trafficking in persons for organ removal and organ trafficking;

18. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide guidelines to Member States for developing orderly, ethical and acceptable programmes for the acquisition and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes, with particular attention to low-middle-income countries, and to intensify the coordination of efforts in combating organ trafficking and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, including the development of additional transplantation registries;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to engage in a dialogue with members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and other relevant intergovernmental international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization, in close consultation with Member States, so as to enable the Office to improve data collection and analysis on instances of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and relevant prosecutions, and to promote research among diverse fields, such as the medical and health management fields, as well as on the part of the anti-trafficking community, while bearing in mind that data on trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal are being gathered for the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, in accordance with the provisions set out in General Assembly resolution [70/179](#) of 17 December 2015;

20. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with other entities of the United Nations system, including the World Health Organization, to continue providing capacity-building and technical assistance to States, upon request, to assist them in strengthening national capacities to effectively prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs, with important tools such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime toolkit on the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons for organ removal;

21. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purpose of implementing the present resolution and to the World Health Organization to disseminate and implement the principles endorsed by the World Health Assembly to address the ethical aspects of organ transplantation, such as voluntary and unpaid donation, universal access to transplant services, the availability, safety and quality of the procedures and national accountability through the development of sustainable transplant systems and the achievement of national self-sufficiency in order to stop trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, as well as transplant tourism;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities, and urges Member States to contribute relevant information to that report, including, where appropriate, statistical data and information on situations where transplantations were rejected owing to alleged or proven cases of trafficking in persons for organ removal;

23. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Crime prevention and criminal justice”.

RESOLUTION 79/190

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/459, para. 37)⁸²⁶

79/190. Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999, 55/61 of 4 December 2000, 55/188 of 20 December 2000, 56/186 of 21 December 2001 and 57/244 of 20 December 2002, and recalling also its resolutions 58/205 of 23 December 2003, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 60/207 of 22 December 2005, 61/209 of 20 December 2006, 62/202 of 19 December 2007, 63/226 of 19 December 2008, 64/237 of 24 December 2009, 65/169 of 20 December 2010, 67/189 and 67/192 of 20 December 2012, 68/195 of 18 December 2013, 69/199 of 18 December 2014, 71/208 of 19 December 2016, 73/190 of 17 December 2018, 75/194 of 16 December 2020 and 77/235 of 15 December 2022, as well as its resolution 74/276 of 1 June 2020 and decision 74/568 of 31 August 2020, and all relevant Human Rights Council resolutions, including resolutions 23/9 of 13 June 2013,⁸²⁷ 29/11 of 2 July 2015,⁸²⁸ 35/25 of 23 June 2017,⁸²⁹ 41/9 of 11 July 2019,⁸³⁰ 47/7 of 12 July 2021⁸³¹ and 53/17 of 13 July 2023,⁸³²

Recalling also the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁸³³ which is the most comprehensive and universal instrument on corruption, and recognizing the need to continue to promote its ratification or accession thereto and its full and effective implementation,

Noting the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by the General Assembly, in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, and the opening for signature of the Convention by Member States at the high-level political conference convened for that purpose in Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003, and highlighting the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the implementation of the Convention,

Stressing the need for States parties to the Convention to give full effect to the resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Bearing in mind the need to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively, that the return of assets is one of the main objectives, an integral part and a fundamental principle of the Convention, and recalling article 51 of the Convention, under which States parties shall afford one another the widest measure of cooperation and assistance with regard to asset return,

Recognizing that fighting corruption at all levels and in all its forms is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Acknowledging the Riyadh initiative for enhancing international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation as part of which the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities was established under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

⁸²⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁸²⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁸²⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/70/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁸²⁹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/72/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁸³⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/74/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁸³¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁸³² *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

⁸³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Welcoming, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the commitment to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

Reaffirming the comprehensive set of commitments contained in the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”, adopted at the first-ever special session of the General Assembly against corruption, held from 2 to 4 June 2021,⁸³⁴ which is a milestone in the efforts of the international community to prevent and combat corruption, including domestic efforts such as preventive measures, criminalization, law enforcement and asset recovery, and reaffirming also the strong commitment of the States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in which it was agreed to step up the efforts to promote and effectively implement the anti-corruption obligations and robust commitments under the international anti-corruption architecture,

Reiterating the invitation to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as the treaty body with prime responsibility for promoting and reviewing the implementation of the Convention, to follow up and build on the political declaration through an inclusive follow-up process to the special session, and recalling resolution 9/2 of 17 December 2021 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,⁸³⁵

Reaffirming its resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015 on the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and recalling the adoption by the Thirteenth Congress of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,⁸³⁶ and reaffirming also its resolution 76/181 of 16 December 2021 on the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and welcoming the adoption by the Fourteenth Congress of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸³⁷ through which States strengthen international cooperation and assistance regarding the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of proceeds or other property and instrumentalities of crime and their disposal including by return, including in accordance with all the relevant provisions and principles of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁸³⁸ and the Convention against Corruption, and where appropriate, give special consideration to concluding agreements or mutually acceptable arrangements in this regard, on a case-by-case basis, for the return and final disposal of confiscated property pursuant to article 57, paragraph 5, of the Convention against Corruption, as well as due consideration to agreeing to measures to enhance transparency and accountability, recognizing that, consistent with article 4 of the Convention, States cannot unilaterally impose terms in this regard,

⁸³⁴ Resolution S-32/1, annex.

⁸³⁵ See CAC/COSP/2021/17, sect. I.A.

⁸³⁶ Resolution 70/174, annex.

⁸³⁷ Resolution 76/181, annex.

⁸³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

Reaffirming also the additional commitments to recognize asset recovery as an important element of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in cases involving corruption, and in that regard strengthen political will while safeguarding due process; to encourage States to remove barriers and overcome obstacles to applying measures for the recovery of assets, in particular by simplifying their legal procedures, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, taking into consideration the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the use of returned assets in accordance with domestic law and in line with domestic priorities, and bearing in mind that strengthening the recovery of stolen assets and their return will support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; and to implement the measures necessary to obtain and share reliable information on beneficial ownership of companies, legal structures or other complex legal mechanisms, thus facilitating the investigation process and the execution of mutual legal assistance requests,

Recognizing that education plays a fundamental role in the prevention of and fight against corruption, in as much as it makes corrupt behaviour socially unacceptable,

Recalling resolution 9/8 of 17 December 2021 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on anti-corruption education, awareness-raising and training,⁸³⁹ in which the Conference recognized the fundamental role of education in the prevention of and fight against corruption as it promotes integrity and fosters a culture of rejection of corruption, urged States parties to implement or improve, as may be necessary, their efforts to implement anti-corruption educational programmes for young people and periodic training programmes for public officials, especially those in positions vulnerable to corruption, to enable them to meet the requirements for the correct, honourable and proper performance of public functions, and invited States parties to consider, as appropriate, requesting the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international organizations and initiatives in this regard, such as the International Anti-Corruption Academy and the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative,

Recalling also that in resolution 9/8 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, the Conference invited States parties, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic law, to promote the active participation of civil society and the media and to undertake public information activities that contribute to promoting public knowledge of anti-corruption laws and regulations and non-tolerance of corruption,

Reiterating the need to improve the understanding of the linkages between gender and corruption, including the ways in which corruption can affect women and men differently, and to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, and taking note of relevant reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the effective implementation of respective resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,

Recognizing that the effective and meaningful participation of women and girls in public life is essential, and that intensified efforts are needed to develop and implement policies and programmes to prevent and combat corruption, including raising awareness and enhancing the ability of women and girls to resist, report and seek redress against corruption, while considering their specific and diverse experiences, and recognizing also that demanding sex or acts of a sexual nature within the context of the abuse of authority may be considered a particular form of corruption, which is primarily perpetrated against women and girls, and concerned about the serious negative impact of such situations on them,

Reaffirming the importance of respect for human rights, the rule of law at the national and international levels, the proper management of public affairs and democracy in the fight against corruption,

Acknowledging that good governance, at the national and international levels, has a role in the prevention of and fight against corruption,

Recognizing that improvements in the promotion and protection of human rights at the domestic level have a role to play in the prevention of and fight against corruption at all levels,

Highlighting the importance for States parties to the Convention to consider, in appropriate cases, the impact of corruption offences on victims in their measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption offences, and to further consider the participation and protection of victims in their domestic efforts to combat corruption, in accordance with the Convention and domestic law,

⁸³⁹ See [CAC/COSP/2021/17](#), sect. I.A.

Realizing that the fight against corruption at all levels, including by facilitating international cooperation to achieve the purposes enshrined in the Convention, including on asset recovery and return, plays an important role in the promotion and protection of all human rights and in the process of creating an environment conducive to their full enjoyment and realization,

Recognizing that supportive national legal systems are essential in preventing and combating corrupt practices, facilitating asset recovery and returning the proceeds of corruption to legitimate owners,

Recalling that the purposes of the Convention, as set out in article 1, are to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively, to promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery, and to promote the integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs and public property,

Recalling also article 43, paragraph 1, of the Convention, in which States parties are encouraged, where appropriate and consistent with their domestic legal systems, to consider assisting each other in investigations of and proceedings in civil and administrative matters relating to corruption,

Recalling further resolution 10/7 of 15 December 2023 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on promoting international cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings related to corruption as provided in the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in which the Conference called upon States parties to effectively implement article 43, paragraph 1, of the Convention,

Welcoming the commitment of States parties to the Convention, in particular their determination to give effect to the obligations set out in chapter V of the Convention in order to prevent, detect, deter and recover in a more effective manner the international transfer of proceeds of crime and to strengthen international cooperation in asset recovery,

Recalling the third preambular paragraph of the Convention, in which States parties expressed concern about cases of corruption that involve vast quantities of assets, which may constitute a substantial proportion of the resources of States, and that threaten the political stability and sustainable development of those States, and taking note of resolution 7/2 of 10 November 2017 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention⁸⁴⁰ in this regard,

Recognizing that those who engage in corrupt acts, whether natural or legal persons, should be held accountable and prosecuted by their domestic authorities, consistent with domestic law and the requirements of the Convention, and that all appropriate efforts should be made to conduct a financial investigation into assets illegally acquired by them and to recover such assets through domestic confiscation proceedings, international cooperation for purposes of confiscation or appropriate direct recovery measures,

Concerned about the links between corruption and other forms of crime, particularly organized crime and economic crime, including money-laundering, as recognized in the Convention, which may increasingly serve as a significant source of profit for criminal activities,

Acknowledging that the fight against all forms of corruption requires comprehensive anti-corruption frameworks and strong institutions at all levels, including at the local and international levels, able to undertake efficient preventive and law enforcement measures in accordance with the Convention, in particular chapters II and III, and recognizing the strategic role of a holistic approach to countering corruption, money-laundering and transnational organized crime,

Reaffirming resolution 9/4 of 17 December 2021 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels,⁸⁴¹ in which the Conference welcomed the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime initiative to adopt a regional approach in its anti-corruption technical assistance delivery, including through the creation of regional platforms across the world to fast-track the implementation of the Convention, and recognized that multilateral and bilateral technical assistance is more effective when aligned with national anti-corruption strategies and action plans and built on their respective strengths, and therefore noted the importance of coordination

⁸⁴⁰ See [CAC/COSP/2017/14](#), sect. I.A.

⁸⁴¹ See [CAC/COSP/2021/17](#), sect. I.A.

among donors, technical assistance providers and recipient countries in order to leverage resources and increase efficiencies, avoid duplication of effort and meet the needs of recipient countries,

Noting with appreciation the work of States parties, international and intergovernmental organizations and sport-related organizations to support efforts to tackle corruption in sport, emphasizing also the role of public-private partnerships and multi-stakeholder approaches, and the need to effectively implement resolutions 7/8 of 10 November 2017⁸⁴² and 8/4 of 20 December 2019⁸⁴³ adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,

Noting with appreciation also the efforts of States parties, international and intergovernmental organizations and sport-related organizations to effectively implement all resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption that include references to tackling corruption in sport, notably Assembly resolution 77/235 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and Conference resolutions 7/8 of 10 November 2017 on corruption in sport, 8/4 of 20 December 2019 on safeguarding sport from corruption and 10/3 of 15 December 2023 on the follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption,

Recalling the Youth Forum discussions held during the opening of the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, held at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 4 June 2021,

Noting with appreciation the publication and launch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *Global Report on Corruption in Sport* to support the effective implementation of resolutions 7/8 and 8/4 adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,

Acknowledging the support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including under its Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime, and in particular, the promotion of its *Global Report on Corruption in Sport*, which is the only comprehensive publication covering all forms of corruption in sport, as well as its cooperation with the International Olympic Committee aimed at enhancing awareness, building capacities and enhancing cooperation aimed at tackling corruption in sport, including through the publication and launch of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Olympic Committee entitled “A practical guide to the prosecution of cases of competition manipulation”, the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the International Olympic Committee entitled “Investigation of cases of competition manipulation: a practical guide”, and the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Safeguarding sport from corruption: focus on the FIFA World Cup 2026 and 2028 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles”,

Recognizing that the success of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption depends on the full commitment and constructive engagement of all States parties to the Convention in a progressive and comprehensive process, and recalling in that regard resolution 3/1 of 13 November 2009 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,⁸⁴⁴ including the terms of reference of the Mechanism contained in the annex to that resolution, Conference decision 5/1 of 29 November 2013,⁸⁴⁵ Conference resolution 6/1 of 6 November 2015,⁸⁴⁶ Conference resolution 8/2 of 20 December 2019⁸⁴⁷ and Conference decision 8/1 of 20 December 2019,⁸⁴⁸

Noting with appreciation the commitment of States parties to the Convention to the Implementation Review Mechanism, both as States parties under review and as reviewing States, and the support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard, and recalling decision 10/2 of 15 December 2023 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,

⁸⁴² See [CAC/COSP/2017/14](#), sect. I.A.

⁸⁴³ See [CAC/COSP/2019/17](#), sect. I.A.

⁸⁴⁴ See [CAC/COSP/2009/15](#), sect. I.A.

⁸⁴⁵ See [CAC/COSP/2013/18](#), sect. I.B.

⁸⁴⁶ See [CAC/COSP/2015/10](#), sect. I.

⁸⁴⁷ See [CAC/COSP/2019/17](#), sect. I.B.

⁸⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, sect. I.C.

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the secretariat of the Implementation Review Mechanism, in ensuring the necessary coordination with relevant international and regional organizations in the field of anti-corruption with a view to further facilitating and enhancing synergies between anti-corruption peer review mechanisms,

Bearing in mind that the prevention and eradication of corruption is a responsibility of all States and that they must cooperate with one another, with the support and involvement of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia and community-based organizations, if their efforts in this area are to be effective,

Reaffirming that strengthening international cooperation among law enforcement and other relevant agencies is a global imperative in order to effectively prevent and combat transnational corruption,

Recalling resolution 9/5 of 17 December 2021 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on enhancing international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation,⁸⁴⁹ in which, inter alia, States parties were called upon, in accordance with their international obligations and domestic law, and without prejudice to their domestic law and policies on data-sharing and their own investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings, to proactively and in a timely manner share information between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities without a prior request, where they believe that such information could assist the authority in undertaking or successfully concluding inquiries and criminal proceedings or could result in the formulation of a mutual legal assistance request, as provided in articles 46, paragraph 4, and 56 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including by considering using the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities and other existing networks and capabilities, such as that of INTERPOL, and financial intelligence units, as appropriate,

Affirming the importance of promoting dialogue among central authorities and practitioners prior to the submission of mutual legal assistance requests, which are particularly valuable in investigations of corruption, and coordination and cooperation on asset recovery through inter-agency networks, including regional networks, where appropriate,

Reaffirming its concern about the laundering and transfer of stolen assets and proceeds of corruption, and stressing the need to address this concern in accordance with the Convention,

Expressing concern over illicit financial flows, and related tax evasion, corruption and money-laundering, and their negative impact on the world economy, and inviting Member States to consider developing strategies or policies to combat those practices and to curb the harmful effects of jurisdictions and territories that are uncooperative in tax matters and to strive to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and for illicit financial flows,

Noting the efforts made by all States parties to the Convention in tracing, freezing and recovering their stolen assets, and underlining the need to redouble efforts to assist in the recovery of those assets in order to preserve stability and sustainable development,

Recognizing that States continue to face challenges in recovering assets owing to differences between legal systems, the complexity of multi-jurisdictional investigations and prosecutions, the limited implementation of effective domestic tools such as non-conviction-based forfeiture for asset recovery, as well as other administrative or civil procedures leading to confiscation, lack of familiarity with the mutual legal assistance procedures of other States and difficulties in identifying the flow of corruption proceeds, and noting the particular challenges posed in recovering the proceeds of corruption in cases involving individuals who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions, as well as their family members and close associates,

Concerned about the difficulties, particularly the legal and practical difficulties, that both requested and requesting States face in asset recovery, taking into account the particular importance of the recovery of stolen assets for sustainable development and stability, and noting the difficulty of providing information establishing a link between proceeds of corruption in the requested State and the crime committed in the requesting State, which in many cases can be difficult to prove,

⁸⁴⁹ See [CAC/COSP/2021/17](#), sect. I.A.

Recognizing the common difficulties experienced by States parties to the Convention in establishing a nexus between identified assets and the crime from which such assets are derived, and emphasizing the critical importance of effective domestic investigative efforts and international cooperation to overcome such difficulties,

Recognizing also the critical importance of effective international cooperation in efforts to combat corruption, particularly with respect to offences specified in the Convention with a transnational element, and encouraging continued cooperation by States parties, consistent with the requirements of the Convention, in all efforts to investigate and prosecute natural and legal persons, including the use of other legal mechanisms, where appropriate, for offences specified in the Convention and to recover assets related to such offences, consistent with chapter V of the Convention,

Calling upon all States parties to the Convention and, in particular, requested and requesting States, to cooperate to recover the proceeds of corruption and demonstrate strong commitment to ensure the return or disposal of such proceeds in accordance with article 57 of the Convention,

Noting the responsibility of requesting and requested States parties to cooperate to ensure that a greater proportion of the proceeds emanating from corruption are recovered, returned or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Convention,

Concerned that some persons accused of crimes of corruption have managed to escape justice and thus have eluded the legal consequences of their actions and have been successful in hiding their assets,

Taking into account the need to hold corrupt officials accountable by depriving them of the illicit profits and proceeds of their crimes and welcoming resolution 10/6 of 15 December 2023 on enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to strengthen asset recovery, adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in which States parties are, *inter alia*, called upon to ensure, or continue ensuring, access to adequate, accurate and up-to-date beneficial information of legal persons and legal arrangements, urged to cooperate closely with one another, where appropriate and feasible, through the use of digital and innovative technologies, including to facilitate the recovery and return of assets and encouraged to make use of relevant beneficial ownership information, as appropriate, to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption and money-laundering and to facilitate the identification, recovery and return of assets, in accordance with the Convention and domestic law,

Acknowledging the vital importance of ensuring the independence and effectiveness of authorities charged with investigating and prosecuting crimes of corruption and of recovering the proceeds of such crimes by several means, such as establishing the necessary legal framework and allocating the necessary resources,

Acknowledging also the fundamental principles of due process of law in criminal proceedings and in civil or administrative proceedings to adjudicate property rights,

Reiterating its concern about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and the values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law, in particular when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

Reaffirming resolution 10/12 of 15 December 2023, adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in which the Conference called upon States parties to develop effective frameworks, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic law, to provide incentives for the private sector to adopt integrity measures, including codes of conduct, to prevent and combat corruption and promote transparency in its relations with national public officials, foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, and encouraged States parties to ensure that comprehensive integrity systems do not create undue burdens on businesses and take into account their specific characteristics in different sectors, including their risk profiles, sizes, industries and financial capacities, so as to promote economic development,

Concerned about the negative impact of widespread corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, recognizing that corruption constitutes one of the obstacles to the effective promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizing also that corruption may disproportionately affect the most disadvantaged individuals of society,

Stressing that preventive measures, as outlined in chapter II of the Convention, are one of the most effective means of countering corruption and avoiding its negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights, and underlining that prevention measures should be strengthened at all levels,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts by regional organizations and forums to strengthen cooperation in combating corruption, which aim, inter alia, to ensure openness and transparency, combat domestic and foreign bribery, tackle corruption in high-risk sectors, strengthen international cooperation and promote public integrity and transparency in the fight against corruption, which fuels illicit trade and insecurity and is a tremendous barrier to economic growth and the safety of citizens,

Noting with appreciation also the efforts made by those States that have established national coordination mechanisms between, inter alia, the different levels of their Governments and other actors, such as civil society organizations, the private sector and academia, to prevent and combat corruption, and noting the important role of the Implementation Review Mechanism as a platform to further strengthen coordination and information exchange,

Noting the efforts of regional organizations and international forums to combat corruption, including the International Expert Meeting on Management and Disposal of Recovered and Returned Stolen Assets, including in Support of Sustainable Development, held in Addis Ababa from 14 to 16 February 2017, and the second International Expert Meeting on the Return of Stolen Assets, held in Addis Ababa from 7 to 9 May 2019, as well as the third International Expert Meeting on Asset Return and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, held in Nairobi on 28 and 29 November 2022, the Global Expert Group Meetings on Corruption involving Vast Quantities of Assets held in Lima from 3 to 5 December 2018 and in Oslo from 12 to 14 June 2019, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Course of Action on Fighting Corruption and Ensuring Transparency and the Santiago Commitment to Fight Corruption and Ensure Transparency, and the Group of 20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan, the Group of 20 Anti-Corruption Open Data Principles, the Saint Petersburg Development Strategy, the non-binding Guiding Principles on Enforcement of the Foreign Bribery Offence, the Guiding Principles to Combat Solicitation and the Group of 20 High-Level Principles on Strengthening Asset Recovery Mechanisms for Combating Corruption,

Noting also the work of other initiatives in the field of asset recovery, such as the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank, and welcoming their efforts to enhance cooperation between requesting and requested States and to collect information on international asset recovery cases in relation to offences established in accordance with the Convention, including on volumes of assets frozen, seized, confiscated and returned, pursuant to resolution 8/9 of 20 December 2019 on strengthening asset recovery to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention at its eighth session,

Noting with appreciation the Lausanne process initiative, and welcoming the fulfilment of the mandate contained in resolutions 5/3 of 29 November 2013,⁸⁵⁰ 6/2 and 6/3 of 6 November 2015⁸⁵¹ and 7/1 of 10 November 2017⁸⁵² of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention to develop practical guidelines on and a step-by-step guide for the efficient recovery of stolen assets, in close cooperation with the International Centre for Asset Recovery of the Basel Institute on Governance and with the support of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank, that provides effective and coordinated approaches to asset recovery for practitioners from requesting and requested States,

Recalling resolution 6/2 on facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery and the return of proceeds of crime, resolution 6/3 on fostering effective asset recovery and resolution 6/4 of 6 November 2015 on enhancing the use of civil and administrative proceedings against corruption, including through international cooperation, in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁸⁵³ adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention at its sixth session, held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 2 to 6 November 2015, and resolution 7/1 on strengthening mutual legal assistance for international cooperation and asset recovery, as well as resolution 8/1 of 20 December 2019 on strengthening of international cooperation on asset recovery and of administration of frozen, seized and confiscated assets, resolution 8/6 of 20 December 2019 on implementation of international obligations to prevent and combat bribery as defined under the United Nations Convention against Corruption and resolution 8/9 on strengthening asset recovery to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

⁸⁵⁰ See [CAC/COSP/2013/18](#), sect. I.A.

⁸⁵¹ See [CAC/COSP/2015/10](#), sect. I.

⁸⁵² See [CAC/COSP/2017/14](#), sect. I.A.

⁸⁵³ See [CAC/COSP/2015/10](#), sect. I.

Development,⁸⁵⁴ adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention at its eighth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 16 to 20 December 2019, as well as resolution 10/7 on promoting international cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings related to corruption as provided in the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention at its tenth session, held in Atlanta, United States of America, from 11 to 15 December 2023,

Recognizing that preventing and combating corruption is particularly challenging during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery and that international cooperation is essential in all these efforts, in accordance with resolution 9/1 of 15 December 2021, entitled “Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery”,⁸⁵⁵ and resolution 10/11 of 15 December 2023, entitled “Follow-up to the Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery”, of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,

Recalling resolution 10/4 of 15 December 2023 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in which the Conference acknowledged the Vienna Principles towards a Global Framework for the Measurement of Corruption, and encouraged States parties, in accordance with domestic law, as appropriate, to consider utilizing objective methodologies and indicators developed in consultation with national experts and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and/or through broad cooperation across the United Nations system, to measure corruption risks within their respective territories and assess the effectiveness of policies and actual measures to combat corruption,

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the tenth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Atlanta, United States of America, from 11 to 15 December 2023;

2. *Also welcomes* the adoption on 15 December 2023 by the Conference of the States Parties at its tenth session of all resolutions⁸⁵⁶ and decisions of that session;⁸⁵⁷

3. *Takes note with interest* of decision 10/1 of 15 December 2023 of the Conference of the States Parties, in which the Conference decided that its eleventh session would be held in Qatar in 2025;

4. *Condemns* corruption at all levels and in all its forms, including bribery, as well as the laundering of proceeds of corruption and other forms of economic crime;

5. *Expresses concern* about the magnitude of corruption at all levels, including the scale of stolen assets and proceeds of corruption, and in this regard reiterates its commitment to preventing and combating corrupt practices at all levels, in accordance with the Convention;

6. *Reaffirms* the strong commitment of the States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption as the most comprehensive, legally binding universal instrument on corruption, and to integrating it into domestic legal systems;

7. *Welcomes* the fact that 191 parties have already ratified or acceded to the Convention, thus making it an instrument enjoying a status very close to universal adherence, and in this regard urges all Member States and

⁸⁵⁴ See [CAC/COSP/2019/17](#), sect. I.B.

⁸⁵⁵ See [CAC/COSP/2021/17](#), sect. I.A.

⁸⁵⁶ Resolution 10/1, entitled “Atlanta 2023: promoting integrity, accountability and transparency in the fight against corruption”; resolution 10/2, entitled “Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States”; resolution 10/3, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”; resolution 10/4, entitled “Methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks”; resolution 10/5, entitled “Measures to address corruption involving organized criminal groups”; resolution 10/6, entitled “Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to strengthen asset recovery”; resolution 10/7, entitled “Promoting international cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings related to corruption as provided in the United Nations Convention against Corruption”; resolution 10/8, entitled “Protection of reporting persons”; resolution 10/9, entitled “Promoting transparency and integrity in public procurement in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”; resolution 10/10, entitled “Addressing the societal impacts of corruption”; resolution 10/11, entitled “Follow-up to the Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery”; and resolution 10/12, entitled “Providing incentives for the private sector to adopt integrity measures to prevent and combat corruption”.

⁸⁵⁷ Decision 10/1, entitled “Venue for the eleventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption”; and decision 10/2, entitled “Further extension of the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption”.

competent regional economic integration organizations, within the limits of their competence, that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and urges all States parties to take appropriate measures to ensure its full and effective implementation;

8. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to review its implementation and commit to making it an effective instrument to deter, detect, prevent and counter corruption and bribery, prosecute those involved in corrupt activities and encourage the international community to develop good practices on asset return, and, furthermore, to strive to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for transfer abroad of stolen assets and for illicit financial flows;

9. *Reaffirms* the comprehensive set of commitments contained in the political declaration adopted by the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, held from 2 to 4 June 2021, with regard to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to stepping up efforts to promote and effectively implement the anti-corruption obligations and robust commitments under the international anti-corruption architecture;

10. *Reiterates* the invitation to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as the treaty body with prime responsibility for promoting and reviewing the implementation of the Convention, to follow up and build upon the political declaration;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the work carried out under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and by the Implementation Review Group, and urges Member States to continue to support this work and make every possible effort to provide comprehensive information and adhere to the timelines for review, as contained in the guidelines for governmental experts and the secretariat in the conduct of country reviews;⁸⁵⁸

12. *Welcomes* the progress made in the first and second review cycles of the Mechanism and the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in support of the Mechanism, and encourages the use of the lessons learned in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Mechanism, as well as the implementation of the Convention;

13. *Strongly encourages* States parties to the Convention to continue to actively engage in the Implementation Review Mechanism on chapter II (Preventive measures) and chapter V (Asset recovery) of the Convention, and invites them to provide appropriate extrabudgetary resources to contribute to the financing of the Mechanism;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Groups on Asset Recovery and on the Prevention of Corruption, of the Implementation Review Group and of the open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and encourages States parties to the Convention to support the work of all these subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention;

15. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to continue and to reinforce the effective implementation of the preventive measures outlined in chapter II of the Convention and in the resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention;

16. *Also calls upon* States parties to the Convention to fulfil their commitments, in accordance with its terms, to criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, and to strengthen their efforts to effectively enforce these laws;

17. *Encourages* all States parties to the Convention to strengthen their commitment to effective national action and international cooperation to give full effect to chapter V of the Convention and to contribute effectively to the recovery of the proceeds of corruption;

18. *Urges* Member States to combat and penalize corruption in all its forms, as well as the laundering of proceeds of corruption, to prevent the acquisition, transfer and laundering of proceeds of corruption and to work for the prompt recovery and return of such assets in accordance with the principles of the Convention, including chapter V;

19. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to make available online, including by considering the use of open data formats, as much government information as feasible, subject to relevant limitations in domestic law and

⁸⁵⁸ CAC/COSP/IRG/2010/7, annex I.

data privacy, in relation to the implementation of the Convention, in order to enable greater transparency, accountability and efficiency;

20. *Recalls* the decision of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention to call upon States parties to give particular and timely consideration to the execution of international mutual legal assistance requests that need urgent action, and to ensure that the competent authorities of requested States have adequate resources to execute requests, taking into account the particular importance of the recovery of these assets for sustainable development and stability;⁸⁵⁹

21. *Urges* States parties that have yet to designate a central authority for international cooperation in accordance with the Convention to do so, and to appoint focal points for the purposes of international cooperation and mutual legal assistance in asset recovery, and where appropriate, encourages States parties to make full use of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery to facilitate cooperation and the implementation of the Convention, as well as to consider making use of the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities and other existing networks and capabilities, such as that of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and financial intelligence units, as appropriate;

22. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to use and promote informal channels of communication and the possibility of spontaneous exchange of information, as permitted by domestic law, in particular prior to making formal requests for mutual legal assistance, by, inter alia, designating officials or institutions, as appropriate, with technical expertise in international cooperation in asset recovery to assist their counterparts in effectively meeting requirements for mutual legal assistance;

23. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to remove barriers to applying measures for the recovery of assets, in particular by simplifying their legal procedures, where appropriate and in accordance with their domestic law, and by preventing the abuse of such procedures while safeguarding due process, and also encourages States parties to limit, where appropriate, domestic legal immunities, in accordance with their legal systems and constitutional principles, in accordance with article 30, paragraph 2, of the Convention;

24. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to give full effect to the resolutions, including those on asset recovery, of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention;

25. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention, in accordance with their domestic law, to take appropriate measures to identify, assess, mitigate and manage corruption risks in the public sector and to enhance the capacities of public institutions, including in their procurement processes, to prevent and address the infiltration of organized criminal groups by strengthening policies that promote good governance, the rule of law, transparency and accountability;

26. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention, in line with resolution 10/4 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, to consider applying, where appropriate, the Vienna Principles towards a Global Framework for the Measurement of Corruption, aimed at guiding future initiatives in the development and implementation of corruption measurement frameworks and methodologies to achieve greater accuracy, reliability and usefulness, which may lead to more effective anti-corruption strategies and policies;

27. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention to identify gaps and challenges in the implementation of the Convention by taking into account the results of the Implementation Review Mechanism, as well as any gaps and corruption challenges within the international anti-corruption framework, and to consider any recommendations by States parties to address the gaps and challenges identified in such a way as to improve the Convention and the implementation thereof as may be necessary, and in this regard and as a first step, invites the Conference, in the future, after the conclusion of and evaluation of the findings from the second review cycle, to organize a special session of the Conference on all aspects of the asset recovery and return process, with a view to considering all options available under the Convention, including exploring possible areas for improvement of the international asset recovery framework;

28. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to afford one another the widest possible cooperation and assistance in the identification, freezing, confiscation, recovery and return of stolen assets and proceeds of corruption, and to give particular and timely consideration to the execution of requests for international mutual legal assistance, in

⁸⁵⁹ CAC/COSP/2013/18, sect. I.A, resolution 5/3, para. 6.

accordance with the Convention, and to afford one another the widest possible cooperation and assistance in the extradition of individuals accused of offences, in accordance with their obligations under the Convention, including article 44;

29. *Also urges* States parties to the Convention to ensure that procedures for international cooperation allow for the seizure and/or restraint of assets for a time period sufficient to preserve those assets in full, pending confiscation proceedings in another State, to ensure that there are adequate mechanisms in place to manage and preserve the value and condition of assets pending the conclusion of confiscation proceedings in another State, and to allow or expand cooperation in the enforcement of foreign seizure and freezing orders and confiscation judgments, including through measures to permit recognition of non-conviction-based seizure and freezing orders and confiscation judgments, where possible;

30. *Requests* Member States to take appropriate steps to prevent and counter the illicit trade and trafficking in cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance originating from a context of armed conflict, notably from terrorist groups, including by prohibiting cross-border trade in such illicit items where States have a reasonable suspicion that the items originate from a context of armed conflict, notably from terrorist groups, and which lack clearly documented and certified provenance, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return;

31. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to take a proactive approach to international cooperation in asset recovery by making full use of the mechanisms provided for in chapter V of the Convention, including initiating requests for assistance, making spontaneous and prompt disclosures of information on proceeds of offences to other States parties and considering making requests for notifications, in accordance with article 52, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention, and, where appropriate, implementing measures to permit the recognition of non-conviction-based forfeiture judgments;

32. *Also urges* States parties to the Convention to ensure that adequate, accurate and up-to-date beneficial ownership information on companies, legal entities and other legal arrangements is accessible to law enforcement agencies and other relevant authorities, including, as appropriate, financial intelligence units and tax administrations, thus facilitating the investigation process and the execution of requests, and encourages States parties to the Convention to cooperate in order to implement the measures necessary to enable them to obtain reliable, adequate, accurate and timely information on beneficial ownership of companies, legal structures or other complex legal mechanisms, including trusts and holdings, used to commit crimes of corruption or to hide and transfer proceeds;

33. *Urges* Member States, where appropriate and consistent with their national legal systems, to provide each other with the widest possible assistance in investigations of and proceedings in civil and administrative matters relating to corruption offences, committed by natural or legal persons, including, if appropriate, through mutual legal assistance, for the detection of corruption offences, the identification, freezing and confiscation of assets, and the other purposes established in article 46, paragraph 3, of the Convention;

34. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary measures, in accordance with their domestic law, to permit another Member State to initiate civil action in their courts to establish title to or ownership of property acquired through the commission of corruption offences by natural or legal persons, as well as to permit their courts to recognize a civil claim of another Member State for payment of compensation or damages caused by corruption offences and for ownership of confiscated property acquired through the commission of such offences, in accordance with article 53 of the Convention;

35. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption offences established in accordance with the Convention, including, among others, when they involve vast quantities of assets, to freeze, seize, confiscate and return proceeds of offences, in accordance with the Convention, and to consider measures criminalizing attempts to commit such offences, including when organized criminal groups are involved;

36. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to take measures to ensure that legal and natural persons are held accountable for corruption offences in accordance with its terms, including, among others, when they involve vast quantities of assets, and encourages States parties to the Convention to consider the legal aspects of asset recovery and to strengthen cooperation in criminal matters, in accordance with chapter IV of the Convention;

37. *Encourages* Member States to prevent and combat all forms of corruption by increasing transparency, integrity, accountability and efficiency in the public and private sectors, including in public procurement, and

recognizes in this regard the need to prevent impunity by prosecuting corrupt officials and those who corrupt them and to cooperate in their extradition, in accordance with the obligations under the Convention;

38. *Stresses* the need for transparency in financial institutions, invites Member States to work on the identification and tracking of financial flows linked to corruption, the freezing or seizing of assets derived from corruption and the return of such assets, in accordance with the Convention, and encourages the promotion of human and institutional capacity-building in that regard;

39. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to give timely consideration to mutual legal assistance requests relating to the identification, freezing, tracing and/or recovery of proceeds of corruption and to respond effectively to requests for exchange of information related to proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instruments referred to in article 31 of the Convention situated in the territory of the requested State party, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, including article 40;

40. *Urges* States, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, to develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and in this respect encourages States and legal professionals and non-governmental organizations, where appropriate, to assist businesses, in particular small and medium-sized businesses, to develop codes of conduct and compliance programmes for preventing bribery and corruption and promoting integrity;

41. *Invites* States parties to the Convention to recognize the importance of the involvement of young people and children as key actors in strengthening ethical behaviour, beginning with the identification and adoption of values, principles and actions that make it possible to build a fair and corruption-free society, in accordance with the Convention;

42. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention, in accordance with their domestic legal systems, to establish confidential complaint systems and provide protection against any unjustified treatment of whistle-blowers, and urges States parties to provide effective protection to witnesses, consistent with articles 32 and 33 of the Convention;

43. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to effectively implement all resolutions and decisions of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, including resolutions 7/8 on corruption in sport, 8/4 on safeguarding sport from corruption, and 10/3 on the follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption, as well as General Assembly resolution 77/235 on preventing and combating corrupt practices, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, particularly to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, inter alia, through taking robust legislative and law enforcement measures, supporting technical assistance and promoting capacity-building initiatives, as appropriate, and promoting cooperation between law enforcement agencies and relevant sport-related organizations and stakeholders, as well as resolution 7/5 on promoting preventive measures against corruption, and also urges States parties to the Convention to enhance prevention, detection, investigation, cooperation and the exchange of information and good practices to tackle the different manifestations of corruption in sport, including by considering policy recommendations identified in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *Global Report on Corruption in Sport*, where appropriate;

44. *Encourages* Member States to consider actively engaging in and contributing to the systematic collection of relevant information, such as trends, good practices, projects, programmes and initiatives to tackle the manifestation of sport-specific corruption, including the manipulation of sport competitions, and illegal betting, and corruption related to the transfer of athletes, the administration of sport organizations and the organization of sport events, and relevant offences related to the ownership of sports clubs and institutions, and interlinkages between corruption and organized crime in sport, in order to develop evidence-based strategies and activities to tackle them;

45. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and across the United Nations system as well as by other relevant international and regional organizations in measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence, as well in assessing the effectiveness of policies and actual measures to combat corruption;

46. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States that have enacted laws and taken other positive measures in the fight against corruption in all its forms, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not yet done so to enact such laws and to implement effective measures at the national level, in accordance with the Convention;

47. *Notes* the establishment by States of financial intelligence units, and encourages States that have not yet done so to consider establishing such units in accordance with article 58 of the Convention;

48. *Reaffirms* the need for Member States to take measures to prevent the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption, including to prevent the financial institutions in both countries of origin and countries of destination from being used to transfer or receive illicit funds, as well as to assist in their recovery and to return such assets to the requesting State, in accordance with the Convention;

49. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to work with all stakeholders in international and domestic financial markets to deny safe haven to assets acquired illicitly by individuals as a result of acts of corruption, to deny entry and safe haven to corrupt officials and those who corrupt them and to enhance international collaboration in the investigation and prosecution of corruption offences, as well as in the recovery of proceeds of corruption;

50. *Acknowledges* that effective and timely communication and cooperation between competent authorities can be an important factor in curbing the cross-border movement of persons involved in the commission of corruption offences and of property, which includes funds, derived from the commission of corruption offences, and can also contribute to the efforts to prevent and counter illicit financial flows derived from corruption, and encourages States parties to strive to eliminate the exploitation of deficiencies in regulatory regimes and channels that may serve as incentives for the cross-border movement of these persons and such property, as well as investigate and prosecute corruption offences, when possible and consistent with domestic law and to endeavour to deny these persons and their family members, who knowingly benefit from such property, safe havens and visas, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, also with a view to strengthening international cooperation to facilitate the return of persons sought for corruption offences;

51. *Urges* all Member States to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption, in accordance with the Convention;

52. *Invites* Member States to make every effort to prevent and counter corruption and to implement measures aimed at enhancing transparency in public administration and promoting the integrity and accountability of their criminal justice systems, in accordance with the Convention;

53. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer and laundering of proceeds of corruption, in accordance with the principles of the Convention, and in this regard encourages close and enhanced coordination, cooperation and synergies between anti-corruption agencies, law enforcement agencies and financial intelligence units;

54. *Also calls for* closer and active collaboration among interested States parties to the Convention, regional organizations and the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, in identifying commendable practices in effective and coordinated approaches to asset recovery consistent with chapter V of the Convention, and encourages in this regard sharing such practices on a voluntary basis with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for collection and dissemination, including through its reports to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention;

55. *Stresses* the need for further cooperation and coordination among the different international, regional and subregional organizations and initiatives mandated to prevent and combat corruption;

56. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures, within their means and in accordance with fundamental principles of their national law, to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, the private sector and academia, in the prevention of and fight against corruption and to raise public awareness, through, inter alia, media campaigns, regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption, and calls upon Member States to ensure a safe and enabling environment for this participation by making efforts so that the conditions are present for non-government stakeholders to effectively contribute to achieving the objectives of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in accordance with domestic law and the respective applicable international obligations;

57. *Recalls* article 63, paragraph 4 (c), of the Convention, in which it is stated, inter alia, that the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention shall agree upon activities, procedures and methods of work to achieve the

objectives set forth in paragraph 1 of that article, including by cooperating with relevant international and regional organizations and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations, and in this regard invites the Conference of the States Parties to give further consideration to the implementation of the above-mentioned provision;

58. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the Convention and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, and also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention is adequately funded, consistent with the resolution adopted by the Conference of the States Parties at its sixth session;⁸⁶⁰

59. *Reiterates its call upon* the private sector, at both the international and the national levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, notes in this context the role that the United Nations Global Compact can play in fighting corruption and promoting transparency, emphasizes the need for all relevant stakeholders, including within the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to promote corporate responsibility and accountability, and in this regard recalls the adoption on 29 November 2013 of resolution 5/6 on the private sector,⁸⁶¹ the adoption on 6 November 2015 of resolution 6/5, the Saint Petersburg statement on promoting public-private partnership in the prevention of and fight against corruption,⁸⁶² and the adoption of resolution 10/12 on providing incentives for the private sector to adopt integrity measures to prevent and combat corruption by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention;

60. *Reaffirms* resolution 10/12 of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in which the Conference called upon States parties to develop effective frameworks, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic law, to provide incentives for the private sector to adopt integrity measures, including codes of conduct, to prevent and combat corruption and promote transparency in its relations with national public officials, foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, and encouraged States parties to ensure that comprehensive integrity systems do not create undue burdens on businesses and take into account their specific characteristics in different sectors, including their risk profiles, sizes, industries and financial capacities, so as to promote economic development;

61. *Recalls* article 12 of the Convention and calls upon States parties, where appropriate, to adopt or strengthen the anti-corruption measures, and to prevent corruption in the private sector and to provide effective, proportionate and dissuasive civil, administrative or criminal penalties for failure to comply with such measures, necessary for private sector compliance with applicable laws and regulations, organizing opportunities for the exchange of relevant experience and good practices, and to support and promote initiatives to ensure that private sector entities are well equipped to conduct business with integrity and transparency, particularly in their relations with the public sector and other stakeholders, and in fair competition, and to encourage the private sector to take collective action in this regard, including through the establishment of public-private partnerships in the prevention of and fight against corruption;

62. *Encourages* Member States to implement and raise awareness regarding effective anti-corruption education programmes;

63. *Urges* the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption and to facilitate asset recovery and the return and disposal of such proceeds in accordance with the Convention, and to support national efforts in formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting anti-corruption efforts, transparency and integrity in both the public and the private sectors;

64. *Notes with appreciation* the progress achieved by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime anti-corruption hubs since their creation and their continued work, as part of the implementation of Conference resolution 9/4, and urges States parties to afford one another, according to their capacities, the widest measure of technical assistance, notably at the regional level, and addressing, upon request, technical assistance priorities, including those identified in the country reviews;

⁸⁶⁰ See [CAC/COSP/2015/10](#).

⁸⁶¹ See [CAC/COSP/2013/18](#), sect. I.A.

⁸⁶² See [CAC/COSP/2015/10](#), sect. I.

65. *Urges* States parties and signatories to the Convention to strengthen the capacity of legislators, law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors to combat corruption and to deal with matters relating to asset recovery, including in the areas of mutual legal assistance, confiscation, criminal confiscation and, where appropriate, non-conviction-based forfeiture, as well as civil and administrative proceedings, in accordance with national law and the Convention, and to give the highest consideration to providing technical assistance in those fields, upon request;

66. *Encourages* Member States to exchange and share with each other, including through regional and international organizations, as appropriate, information on lessons learned and good practices, as well as information related to technical assistance activities and initiatives in order to strengthen international efforts to prevent and combat corruption;

67. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to, inter alia, take necessary measures, in accordance with the fundamental principles of domestic law, to mainstream a gender perspective into preventive anti-corruption policies and strategies, to raise awareness that demanding sex or acts of a sexual nature within the context of the abuse of authority may constitute a distinct form of corruption, and to address any legislative gaps, as necessary, to prevent and prosecute such corruption effectively, and encourages the meaningful participation and cooperation of women's and community-based organizations in the development, planning, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption programmes in accordance with resolution 10/10 of 15 December 2023 of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention;

68. *Also encourages* States parties to the Convention to provide regular updates and to expand, where appropriate, the information contained in the relevant databases of knowledge on asset recovery, such as Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge and Asset Recovery Watch, taking into consideration constraints on information-sharing based on confidentiality requirements;

69. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, to continue to expand the global knowledge and data collection on asset recovery and return and continue gathering and sharing information on challenges and good practices, as well as on volumes of assets frozen, seized, confiscated and returned in relation to corruption offences, and the number and types of cases, as appropriate, while ensuring the protection of personal data and privacy rights, drawing upon existing efforts, within existing resources;⁸⁶³

70. *Encourages* the collection and systematization of good practices and tools for cooperation in asset recovery, including the use and expansion of secure information-sharing tools, consistent with domestic law, with a view to enhancing early, spontaneous and effective information exchange insofar as possible and in accordance with the Convention;

71. *Also encourages* the collection of substantial information duly researched and regularly published by recognized organizations and representatives of civil society;

72. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to make widely available information on their legal frameworks and procedures with regard to asset recovery under chapter V of the Convention, in practical asset recovery, mutual legal assistance and beneficial ownership guides or other formats designed to facilitate use by other States, and to consider, where advisable, the publication of that information in other languages and its dissemination through databases and other digital platforms for that purpose;

73. *Also encourages* States parties to the Convention to share approaches and practical experience for the return of assets, consistent with article 57 of the Convention, for further dissemination through the Secretariat;

74. *Encourages* requesting States to ensure that adequate national investigative procedures have been initiated and substantiated for the purpose of presenting mutual legal assistance requests, and in this context encourages requested States to provide, when appropriate, information on legal frameworks and procedures to the requesting State;

75. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to compile and make available information in accordance with article 52 of the Convention and to take other actions that help to establish the linkage between assets and offences under the Convention;

⁸⁶³ See [CAC/COSP/2021/17](#), sect. I.A, resolution 9/2, para. 15.

76. *Notes with appreciation* the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank and its cooperation with relevant partners, including the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities, the International Centre for Asset Recovery and other initiatives, such as that of INTERPOL, and encourages coordination among existing initiatives;

77. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, in collaboration with the World Bank through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative and in coordination with other relevant stakeholders, upon request, technical assistance for the implementation of chapter V of the Convention, including by providing direct expertise on policy or capacity-building through the Office's Global Programme to prevent and combat corruption through the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals⁸⁶⁴ and, where appropriate, regional programmes, using its range of technical assistance tools;

78. *Encourages* Member States to implement effective measures to detect, prevent and counter corruption, as well as the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption, and to strengthen international cooperation and assistance to Member States to assist in the identification, freezing or seizure of such assets, as well as in their recovery and return, in accordance with the Convention, in particular chapter V thereof, and in this regard to continue to discuss innovative modalities to improve mutual legal assistance in order to speed up asset recovery proceedings and render them more successful, while also drawing on the experience and knowledge acquired by the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative;

79. *Invites* States parties that have not yet done so to encourage their anti-corruption law enforcement authorities to consider joining, effectively participating in and making best use of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities and to make best use of opportunities for cooperation through other international organizations, networks and entities such as the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative and the asset recovery inter-agency networks;⁸⁶⁵

80. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to consider, where appropriate, making use of the non-binding Lausanne Guidelines for the Efficient Recovery of Stolen Assets and the supporting step-by-step guide, available online, in their practice and to continue to exchange practical experiences, with a view to keeping the step-by-step guide up to date, as well as enhancing effective approaches to asset recovery based on lessons learned from past cases, being mindful that the Lausanne process can provide important platforms in this regard;

81. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, on education in the area of anti-corruption and the rule of law, including under the Global Resource for Anti-Corruption Education and Youth Empowerment (GRACE) initiative, and requests the Office to continue, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in close consultation with States parties to the Convention, its efforts to promote education on anti-corruption and the rule of law at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, adult and distance education, including technical and vocational training;

82. *Also welcomes* the work of the International Anti-Corruption Academy, a centre of excellence for education, training and academic research, takes note with interest of its efforts to launch relevant programmes in the anti-corruption field, including the development of an objective database on existing legal frameworks to fight corruption, and looks forward to its continued efforts to promote the goals and implementation of the Convention;

83. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Group of 20 in countering corruption at both the global and the national levels, takes note with appreciation of the anti-corruption initiatives outlined in the communiqué of the Summit of the Group of 20, held in Rome on 30 and 31 October 2021, and urges the Group of 20 to continue to engage other States Members of the United Nations and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its work in an inclusive and transparent manner to ensure that initiatives of the Group of 20 complement or strengthen the work being undertaken by the United Nations system;

84. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing reporting obligations, to include in his report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice an analytical section entitled “Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating

⁸⁶⁴ See resolution 70/1.

⁸⁶⁵ See CAC/COSP/2021/17, sect. I.A, resolution 9/5, para. 3.

asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, and also requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on its eleventh session.

RESOLUTION 79/191

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/461, para. 11)⁸⁶⁶

79/191. Addressing and countering the world drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach

The General Assembly,

Underscoring that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁸⁶⁷ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁸⁶⁸ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988⁸⁶⁹ and other relevant international instruments constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

Reaffirming its commitment to the goals and objectives of the three international drug control conventions, including concern about the health and welfare of humankind as well as the individual and public health-related, social and safety problems resulting from the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular among children and young people, and drug-related crime, and reaffirming its determination to prevent and treat the abuse of such substances and prevent and counter their illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking,

Reaffirming the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁸⁷⁰ the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action⁸⁷¹ and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016,⁸⁷² and reaffirming also the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem,⁸⁷³ as well as the high-level declaration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the 2024 midterm review, following up to the Ministerial Declaration of 2019,⁸⁷⁴

⁸⁶⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

⁸⁶⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁸⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁸⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁸⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁸⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁸⁷² Resolution S-30/1, annex.

⁸⁷³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁸⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 2024, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2024/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸⁷⁵ and recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁸⁷⁶ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁸⁷⁷ the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action⁸⁷⁸ and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling the commitments made by States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁸⁷⁹ including in article 33, which states that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Recalling also all relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolutions related to addressing and countering the world drug problem and all resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures, and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸⁸⁰ and noting that efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem should be complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming also the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policymaking body of the United Nations system with prime responsibility for drug control and other drug-related matters, as well as the treaty-mandated functions of the Commission to consider and make recommendations relating to all matters pertaining to the aims and provisions of the United Nations drug conventions, reaffirming also the support and appreciation of the General Assembly for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular those of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem, and reaffirming further the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization,

Recognizing the role and contributions of the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the Universal Postal Union, as well as other international organizations, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization, within their respective mandates,

Taking note of Human Rights Council resolution [52/24](#) of 4 April 2023, entitled “Contribution of the Human Rights Council with regard to the human rights implications of drug policy”,⁸⁸¹ as well as of the recent reports on drugs by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights⁸⁸² and the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,⁸⁸³

⁸⁷⁵ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁸⁷⁶ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁸⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷⁸ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

⁸⁷⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁸⁸⁰ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁸⁸¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁸⁸² [A/HRC/54/53](#).

⁸⁸³ [A/79/177](#) and [A/HRC/56/52](#).

Taking note also of the World Drug Report 2023 and the World Drug Report 2024, as well as of the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2022 and 2023 and the supplementary reports thereto,

Recognizing that the three international drug control conventions concern the health and welfare of humankind and that human rights are an indispensable part of the international legal framework for the design and implementation of drug policies, and bearing in mind efforts to address the human rights consequences of the world drug problem,

Noting with appreciation the contributions of United Nations entities, international financial institutions and relevant regional and international organizations, within their respective mandates, to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the efforts of Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, upon their request, and to strengthen international and inter-agency cooperation, and encouraging them to make available relevant information to the Commission, including during its future thematic discussions, in order to facilitate its work and to enhance coherence within the United Nations system at all levels with regard to the world drug problem,

Recalling relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),⁸⁸⁴ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)⁸⁸⁵ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁸⁸⁶

Recalling also the need to develop, adopt and implement, with due regard for national, constitutional, legal and administrative systems, alternative or additional measures with regard to conviction or punishment in cases of an appropriate nature, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and taking into account, as appropriate, relevant United Nations standards and rules,

Condemning any discriminatory or violent practice perpetrated by law enforcement officials against drug users, as well as persons who are in vulnerable situations, including systemic racism in the law enforcement and criminal justice systems, underscoring the importance of ensuring that such acts are not treated with impunity,

Reaffirming its commitment to a balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based approach to the world drug problem, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, and recognizing the importance of appropriately mainstreaming a gender and age perspective into drug-related policies and programmes, as well as the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women and youth in their design and implementation, and that appropriate emphasis should be placed on individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, with a particular focus on women, children and youth, with a view to strengthening the prevention of drug abuse, including in education settings, as well as promoting and protecting health, including access to treatment, safety and the well-being of all humanity,

Expressing deep concern at the high price paid by society and by individuals and their families as a result of the world drug problem, and paying special tribute to those who have sacrificed their lives, including law enforcement and judicial personnel, and to the healthcare and civil society personnel and volunteers whose work is dedicated to countering and addressing this issue, and recognizing that the world drug problem continues to present challenges to the health, safety, security and well-being of all humanity,

Noting with deep concern that the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, remains low to non-existent in many countries, in particular in developing countries, and highlighting the need to enhance national efforts and international cooperation at all levels to address that situation by promoting measures to ensure access to and the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, and address existing barriers in this regard, including affordability, within the framework of national legal systems, while simultaneously preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the three international drug control conventions, and also expressing concern about the lack of access to quality, safe, effective and affordable medicines for children in appropriate dosage forms and formulations and the problems associated with ensuring the rational use of children's medicines,

⁸⁸⁴ Resolution 65/229, annex.

⁸⁸⁵ Resolution 45/110, annex.

⁸⁸⁶ Resolution 70/175, annex.

Reaffirming that Indigenous Peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals, and that they also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services and to participate in decision-making processes, in accordance with United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁸⁸⁷

Welcoming continued efforts to enhance coherence within the United Nations system at all levels, and reaffirming the need to continue and strengthen cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations entities, including the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board, within their respective mandates, in their efforts to support Member States in the implementation of international drug control treaties in accordance with applicable human rights obligations and to promote protection of and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies,

Expressing its appreciation for the results already achieved by the initiatives at the bilateral, regional and international levels, recognizing that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that should be addressed in a multilateral setting and that further positive results can be achieved with sustained and collective efforts, through international cooperation, to reduce the demand and supply of illicit drugs, recognizing also that the world drug problem continues to present challenges to the health, including mental health, safety and well-being of all humanity, and resolving to reinforce national and international efforts and further increase international cooperation to face those challenges,

Reaffirming the crucial role of Member States in developing an effective, comprehensive, balanced and scientific evidence-based approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Recognizing that there are persistent, new and evolving challenges that should be addressed in conformity with the three international drug control conventions, which allow for sufficient flexibility for States parties to design and implement national drug policies according to their national contexts and priorities, consistent with the principle of common and shared responsibility and applicable international law,

Recognizing also that misperceptions of drug-related risks, along with other behavioural and socioeconomic factors, in societies can lead to increased or more harmful illicit drug use and require more scientific evidence-based evaluation and further systematic and sustainable preventive approaches to protect people, in particular children and young people, from illicit drug use,

Reaffirming the need for close cooperation and coordination among domestic authorities at all levels to address the key causes and consequences of the world drug problem, including those in the health, education, social, human rights, economic, justice, public security and law enforcement fields, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility, and recognizing the value of comprehensive and balanced policy interventions, including those in the field of promotion of sustainable and viable livelihoods,

Stressing with grave concern the international challenge, particularly to public health, welfare and security, including law enforcement, posed by the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic drugs and the trafficking and diversion of precursor chemicals, as well as the distribution, consumption and use of synthetic drugs for non-medical and non-scientific purposes, while also stressing with grave concern the increase in the number of overdose deaths associated with the use of synthetic drugs, and the urgent need to raise awareness of and improve access to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and drug overdose,

Reaffirming that reducing drug abuse requires efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that are age- and gender-responsive and integrate a comprehensive, balanced and scientific evidence-based public health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early detection and intervention, treatment, care and related support services, recovery support and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions,

Noting with grave concern the increasing sophistication of the transnational criminal groups engaged in the illicit manufacture and distribution of amphetamine-type stimulants worldwide, as well as the proliferation and diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and deeply concerned that new psychoactive substances continue to be a challenge, including the increased abuse of

⁸⁸⁷ Resolution [61/295](#), annex.

certain drugs and the proliferation of new substances worldwide, which are a threat to public health and are not controlled under the three international drug control conventions,

Deeply concerned that drug traffickers are heavily arming themselves with illicitly trafficked firearms, exposing people, including law enforcement personnel, to significant levels of violence and harm, as outlined in the joint issue paper of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Flemish Peace Institute, entitled *Firearms and Drugs: Partners in Transnational Crime*, and in this regard recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 65/2 of 18 March 2022,⁸⁸⁸ and underlining the importance of strengthening international cooperation to address in an integrated manner the global challenge posed by the multifaceted links between illicit drug trafficking and the illicit trafficking in and diversion of firearms,

Welcoming the progress made in strengthening and expanding existing cooperation on the public health-related aspects of the world drug problem, including progress related to minimizing its adverse public health and social consequences, and reaffirming the need to take into account both the public health and the criminal justice dimensions of the world drug problem, in accordance with the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, including by intensifying efforts to support Member States, upon request, in addressing and countering the world drug problem in accordance with a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach,

Recognizing the role of promoting healthy lifestyles, health and well-being and health-oriented responses as part of a comprehensive and multifaceted approach in the prevention of the non-medical and non-scientific use of drugs, and acknowledging the necessity of addressing vulnerabilities and fostering resilience among individuals, families, communities and society as a whole to complement other preventive measures, while also emphasizing the significance of evidence-based strategies and interventions as means to empower individuals with knowledge, skills and resilience,

Reaffirming that the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health applies equally to drug users, their children and other family members, regardless of whether they are imprisoned, detained or incarcerated,

Mindful of the importance of encouraging the voluntary engagement and participation of individuals with drug use disorders in treatment programmes, with informed consent, where consistent with national legislation, and developing and implementing scientific evidence-based outreach programmes and campaigns, involving affected populations, including those in long-term recovery, where appropriate, to promote healthy lifestyles and reduce the adverse health and social consequences of the world drug problem, prevent social marginalization and promote non-stigmatizing attitudes, as well as of implementing effective outreach to engage and maintain the engagement of people who are in treatment, care or sustained recovery programmes and taking measures to facilitate access to such programmes and related support services, including treatment for comorbidities, and to expand capacity,

Recalling the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 June 2021,⁸⁸⁹

Acknowledging the continuously changing environment and the necessity for more proactive, scientific evidence-based, comprehensive and balanced approaches to joint efforts, to ensure that strategies and actions remain agile, effectively responding to new developments and persistent challenges related to illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing, trafficking, distribution and consumption patterns and trends, including the increasing sophistication of methods, routes and techniques of drug trafficking employed by drug traffickers and transnational criminal organizations, increased maritime trafficking, and online sales of drugs through both the darknet and the surface web,

Recognizing the importance of benefiting from technological innovation and know-how to address persistent, new and emerging trends and challenges, and acknowledging the need for increased international cooperation aimed at addressing and overcoming effectively challenges, obstacles and impediments at all levels to leverage these advancements for joint efforts, as well as the importance of addressing existing technological gaps and the need to strengthen the capabilities of Member States, especially developing countries, through specialized, targeted, effective and sustainable technical assistance to Member States, upon their request,

⁸⁸⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 8 (E/2022/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁸⁸⁹ Resolution 75/284, annex.

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, and reaffirming also its commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and production of and trafficking in drugs, through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive, sustainable, development-oriented, balanced and scientific evidence-based drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies,

Reaffirming also its commitment to continue to mobilize resources, including for the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, at all levels, to ensure that all Member States can effectively address and counter the world drug problem, and calling for the enhancement of assistance to developing countries, upon request, in effectively implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and the operational recommendations of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly,

Expressing concern that aspects of the world drug problem associated with illicit drug-related activities can cause serious harm to the environment and local communities, including food insecurity, deforestation, soil erosion and degradation, the loss of endemic species, contamination of the soil, groundwater and waterways, and the release of greenhouse gases, and acknowledging the need to address these impacts and their root causes, in a sustainable manner,

Recognizing the indispensable role of quality, timely, relevant, disaggregated, including geographically disaggregated, and reliable data in driving scientific evidence-based policies to better understand persistent, new and emerging trends, patterns and dynamics, while committing to promoting effective and sustainable capacity-building to strengthen national data collection, analysis and sharing,

Recalling the commitment of Member States in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration to review in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2029 the progress in implementing all international drug policy commitments,

1. *Reaffirms* the determination of Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, while also recognizing the need to address its key causes and consequences, including those in the law enforcement, health, justice, social, public security, human rights and economic fields, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility, further reaffirms the determination of Member States to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse, and recognizes the value of comprehensive and balanced policy interventions, including those in the field of the promotion of sustainable and viable livelihoods;

2. *Reaffirms its commitment* to respecting, protecting and promoting all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals and the rule of law in the development and implementation of drug policies;

3. *Reiterates its commitment* to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole and to facilitating healthy lifestyles through effective, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives at all levels, covering, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures, as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation with and technical assistance to the States most affected by illicit crop cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, in developing and implementing comprehensive and integrated policies, including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, and by reinforcing national programmes aimed at education, prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

5. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem and to ensure that regional and subregional organizations and transregional initiatives consistently undertake comprehensive, balanced and scientific evidence-based strategies and policies;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to engage in effective cooperation and practical action, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in cooperation with the international development community and other key

stakeholders, aimed at addressing and countering the world drug problem on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;

7. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen regional, subregional and international cooperation in criminal matters, as appropriate, including judicial cooperation in the areas of, inter alia, extradition, mutual legal assistance and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and other international legal instruments and national legislation, and to strive to provide appropriate resources to national competent authorities, including through the provision of targeted technical assistance to requesting countries;

8. *Encourages* Member States to promote prevention, as part of a comprehensive and balanced strategy for drug demand reduction and treatment of drug use disorders, using scientific evidence-based practices that reflect respect for human rights and dignity, including the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and well-being, including mental health and psychosocial support services, promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes in the development and implementation of scientific evidence-based policies, and in this regard takes note of the second updated edition of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collaboration with the World Health Organization;

9. *Recognizes* drug dependence as a complex, multifactorial health disorder characterized by a chronic and relapsing nature, with social causes and consequences, that can be prevented and treated through, inter alia, effective scientific evidence-based drug treatment, care and rehabilitation programmes, including community-based programmes, and also recognizes the need to strengthen capacity for aftercare and the rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration of individuals with substance use disorders, including through mental health and psychosocial support services and, as appropriate, through assistance for effective reintegration into the labour market and other support services;

10. *Encourages* Member States to develop quality assurance mechanisms for drug prevention, treatment, including for comorbidities, sustained recovery and related support services that reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse with a view to ensuring continuous improvement, through, inter alia, effective supervision of drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities by competent domestic authorities, including to prevent any possible acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and implement scientific evidence-based approaches to prevention, treatment, care and recovery, as well as other public health interventions to address the harm associated with illicit drug use as part of comprehensive, systematic and sustainable demand reduction initiatives;

12. *Encourages* Member States to promote the inclusion in national drug policies, in accordance with national legislation and as appropriate, of elements for the prevention and treatment of drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose, including the use of opioid receptor antagonists, such as naloxone, to reduce drug-related mortality;

13. *Urges* Member States to increase the availability, coverage and quality of scientific evidence-based prevention measures and tools, especially life skills programmes with demonstrated effectiveness, that target relevant age and risk groups in multiple settings, including in educational institutions, in both the public and private sectors, reaching youth in school as well as out of school, among others, including by providing children and youth with evidence-based information on drug abuse and its harmful effects and consequences as well as through drug use prevention programmes and public awareness-raising campaigns, including by using the Internet, social media and other online platforms, to develop and implement prevention curricula and early intervention programmes for use in the education system at all levels, as well as in vocational training, including in the workplace, and to enhance the capacity of teachers and other relevant professionals, as well as that of parents and guardians, to provide or recommend counselling, prevention and healthcare services, and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles, and to promote safe and drug-free environments;

14. *Invites* Member States to consider enhancing cooperation among public health, education and law enforcement authorities when developing and implementing scientific evidence-based drug use prevention initiatives;

15. *Acknowledges* the important advances made in prevention science, establishing prevention as one of the main components of comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand-reduction initiatives to address the non-medical and non-scientific use of controlled drugs, and also acknowledges that effective early prevention strategies and measures focused on addressing, inter alia, adverse childhood experiences as well as individual and

environmental, including social, risk and protective, factors, contribute significantly to the positive engagement of children, youth and adults with their families and in educational settings, workplaces and communities;

16. *Reiterates* the strong commitment of Member States to improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by appropriately addressing existing barriers in this regard, while concurrently preventing the diversion and abuse of and trafficking in such substances, and to strengthen, as appropriate, the proper functioning of national drug control systems and domestic assessment mechanisms and programmes, with a view to promoting the safety, health and welfare of humankind, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations system agencies, to identify, analyse and remove impediments to the access to and availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, and address existing barriers in this regard, including affordability, within appropriate control mechanisms, as required by the three international drug control conventions and, for that purpose, to consider the provision of technical and financial assistance, upon request, to developing countries;

17. *Urges* Member States to enact comprehensive measures aimed at stemming the abuse, diversion and misuse of prescription drugs, in particular through the establishment of awareness-raising initiatives targeting the general public and healthcare providers, and in this regard encourages Member States to establish and strengthen partnerships and information exchange with industries, in particular with chemical and pharmaceutical industries and other relevant private sector entities, bearing in mind the important role that these industries can play in addressing and countering the world drug problem;

18. *Also urges* Member States to develop and carry out comprehensive, balanced, scientific evidence-based and forward-looking strategies at all applicable levels to effectively address and counter challenges posed by the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic drugs, as well as their distribution, consumption and use for non-medical and non-scientific purposes, including interventions related to prevention, treatment and recovery support, measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of synthetic drug use, particularly overdose, including by raising awareness of and improving access to the prevention and treatment of drug overdose, as well as preventing and countering drug-related crime and violence and the trafficking and diversion of synthetic drugs, their precursor chemicals, including non-scheduled and designer precursor chemicals, and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen national and international action to address the emerging challenge of new psychoactive substances, including their adverse health consequences, and the evolving threat of amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, underscores the importance of building the capacity of law enforcement agencies to detect and identify these substances, enhancing information-sharing, cross-border cooperation and early warning networks to prevent their abuse and diversion, developing appropriate national legislative, prevention and treatment models and supporting scientific evidence-based review and scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful substances, and notes the importance of preventing the diversion and the misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursors, while ensuring their access and availability for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, and addressing existing barriers in this regard, including affordability;

20. *Urges* Member States to reduce the adverse health and social consequences of the world drug problem through a comprehensive approach, including by utilizing existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime technical assistance tools, and ensuring that scientific evidence-based treatment is available;

21. *Urges* Member States and other donors to continue to provide bilateral and other funding for the world drug problem response, including in particular the HIV/AIDS response, including to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and to strive to ensure that such funding contributes to addressing the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic among people who inject drugs, and HIV/AIDS in prison settings, in the spirit of the pledge made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind;

22. *Invites* relevant national authorities to consider, in accordance with their domestic law and the three international drug control conventions, including in national prevention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures and programmes, in the context of comprehensive and balanced drug demand reduction efforts, effective scientific evidence-based measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including appropriate medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV,

viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, and to consider ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and promoting in that regard the use, as appropriate, of the technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who inject drugs, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

23. *Encourages* Member States to consider alternative, non-custodial measures for persons accused of minor, non-violent drug-related offences, to promote, consistent with the three international drug control conventions and domestic law, and in accordance with national, constitutional, legal and administrative systems, alternative or additional measures with regard to conviction or punishment in cases of an appropriate nature, and to ensure that law enforcement drug control efforts are both consistent with States' commitments to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem as well as their human rights obligations;

24. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and implement effective criminal justice responses to drug-related crimes to bring perpetrators to justice that ensure legal guarantees and due process safeguards pertaining to criminal justice proceedings, including practical measures to uphold the prohibition of arbitrary arrest and detention and of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to eliminate impunity, in accordance with relevant and applicable international law and taking into account United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, and ensure timely access to legal aid and the right to a fair trial;

25. *Encourages* Member States to promote proportionate national sentencing policies, practices and guidelines for drug-related offences, whereby the severity of penalties is proportionate to the gravity of offences and both mitigating and aggravating factors are taken into account, including the circumstances enumerated in article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and other relevant and applicable international law, and in accordance with national legislation;

26. *Reiterates its commitment* to protect the safety and assure the security of individuals, societies and communities by intensifying efforts to prevent and counter the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as drug-related crime and violence, through, inter alia, more effective drug-related crime prevention and law enforcement measures, as well as by addressing links with other forms of organized crime, including firearms trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and other criminal activities, mindful of their social and economic causes and consequences, including environmental consequences;

27. *Calls for* strengthening common efforts of Member States to promote the use of new technologies and means to counter illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursor chemicals, including through the darknet and the surface web and social networks, as well as to prevent the use of electronic payment systems and virtual assets, including those provided by virtual asset service providers, and non-cash assets, for these purposes, through continued development and implementation of measures aimed at mitigating risks associated with these assets and preventing their misuse and abuse for illicit drug-related purposes;

28. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance national, regional, subregional, interregional and international capacity, and utilize existing and relevant regional and, as appropriate, subregional and international networks for the exchange of operational information to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, illicit trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and money-laundering, and, in some cases, terrorism, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, by using an integrated and multidisciplinary approach, such as through promoting and supporting reliable data collection, research and, as appropriate, intelligence- and analysis-sharing to ensure effective policymaking and interventions, by using, inter alia, existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) technical assistance tools;

29. *Also calls upon* Member States to promote and strengthen the exchange of information and, as appropriate, drug-related criminal intelligence among law enforcement and border control agencies, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime multilateral portals and regional information centres and networks, and to promote joint investigations and coordinate operations, in conformity with national legislation, and training programmes at all levels, in order to identify, disrupt and dismantle organized criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and related money-laundering;

30. *Further calls upon* Member States to adopt and strengthen coordinated border management strategies, if needed, to prevent, monitor and counter the illicit production, manufacture and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including when associated with other forms of transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in firearms, illicit financial flows, smuggling of goods and of bulk cash, and money-laundering, and also calls upon Member States to provide technical assistance, upon request, including where appropriate the provision of equipment and technology, along with necessary training and maintenance support, to increase the capacity of border and law enforcement agencies, in particular for developing countries;

31. *Encourages* Member States to enhance national, regional, subregional, interregional and international capacity, and utilize existing and relevant regional and, as appropriate, subregional and international networks for the exchange of operational information to prevent and counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows stemming from drug trafficking and related crimes, including terrorist financing, and, as appropriate, through the detection, investigation and prosecution of such activities, with the view to effectively addressing safe havens, and to identify and mitigate money-laundering linked to new technologies, as well as emerging money-laundering methods and techniques, by using, inter alia, existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime technical assistance tools;

32. *Recognizes* that transit States continue to face multifaceted challenges, and reaffirms the continuing need for cooperation and support, including the provision of technical assistance, to, inter alia, enhance their capacities to effectively address and counter the world drug problem, in conformity with the 1988 Convention;

33. *Reiterates its commitment* to strengthen specialized, targeted, effective and sustainable technical assistance, including, where appropriate, adequate financial assistance, training, capacity-building, equipment and technological know-how, to requesting countries, including transit countries, through and in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, so as to help Member States to effectively address the health, socioeconomic, human rights, justice and law enforcement aspects of the world drug problem;

34. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that measures to prevent the illicit cultivation of and to eradicate plants containing narcotic and psychotropic substances respect fundamental human rights, take due account of traditional licit uses, where there is historical evidence of such use, and of the protection of the environment, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, and also take into account, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

35. *Also encourages* Member States to improve the assessment of the impact of demand and supply reduction strategies, including the impact of alternative development programmes and preventive alternative development programmes, as appropriate, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of such programmes, including through the use of relevant human development indicators, criteria related to environmental sustainability and other measurements in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, and further encourages Member States to examine and address the harmful impacts of illicit drug-related activities on the environment, which lead to illegal deforestation, the pollution of soil and water, and negative consequences on food safety, and to seize the opportunities offered by alternative development with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of the environment and the protection of biodiversity, as well as to develop other policies and strategies to properly address those impacts;

36. *Recognizes* the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies that may include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures, and in this regard encourages Member States to consider development-oriented interventions to address the illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities, while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them, including through job opportunities, improved infrastructure and basic public services and, as appropriate, access and legal titles to land for farmers and local communities;

37. *Reiterates its commitment* to strengthen subregional, regional and international cooperation, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, to support comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international levels, and to develop and share best practices towards implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,⁸⁹⁰ taking into account all the

⁸⁹⁰ Resolution 68/196, annex.

lessons learned and good practices, in particular by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, and in this regard recalls its resolution 72/197 of 19 December 2017, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 67/3 of 22 March 2024;⁸⁹¹

38. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive, balanced and scientific evidence-based development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives for the promotion of inclusive economic growth and support for initiatives that contribute to poverty eradication, inter alia, alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, and encourages Member States to develop measures for rural development, improving infrastructure and social inclusion and protection, as well as for addressing the consequences of illicit crop cultivation and the manufacture and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the environment, with the incorporation and participation of local communities;

39. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the participation of local communities, farmers, women, Indigenous Peoples and persons in vulnerable situations in the design and implementation of alternative development programmes and to secure alternative livelihoods, preferably before removing existing livelihoods earned from the cultivation of illicit crops;

40. *Also calls upon* Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into and ensure the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation and leadership of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes, including drug prevention, treatment, sustained recovery, reintegration and related support services, to develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem, in line with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,⁸⁹² and the outcomes of its review conferences, and, as States parties, implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁸⁹³ and bearing in mind the importance of targeted interventions that are based on the collection and analysis of data, including age- and gender-related data, in meeting the specific needs of drug-affected populations and communities;

41. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support Member States, upon request, in mainstreaming a gender perspective into their policies and programmes related to the world drug problem, and invites the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other relevant United Nations entities, within their mandates, to cooperate with the Office in this regard;

42. *Encourages* the consideration of the specific needs and possible multiple vulnerabilities of women drug offenders when imprisoned, taking into account the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);

43. *Calls upon* Member States to adapt their drug policies and to consider, when developing comprehensive, balanced and scientific evidence-based policies to address and counter the world drug problem, measures, programmes and actions that respond to the specific needs of members of society in situations of vulnerability;

44. *Encourages* Member States to identify and take advantage of opportunities to conduct collaborative research and continuously share the latest scientific research, taking into account the contributions of the national, regional and international scientific community, including academia, on the most effective demand and supply reduction strategies, and to develop improved best practices on interventions to reduce demand for and supply of illicit drugs, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and drug policy commitments;

45. *Invites* Member States to promote and improve the systematic collection of information and gathering of evidence as well as the sharing, at the national and international levels, of reliable and comparable data on drug use and epidemiology, including scientific data on any risks or damage to health and societal consequences that are caused

⁸⁹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 8 (E/2024/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁸⁹² *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

⁸⁹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

by abusing drugs, including in vaporized form, on the scope and patterns of illicit drug use, and on social, economic and other risk factors, as well as on the links between drug policies and human rights, to promote, as appropriate, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Assembly, the use of internationally recognized standards, such as the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, and the exchange of best practices, and to formulate effective drug use prevention strategies and programmes in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities;

46. *Also invites* Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with information on best practices and programmes recently implemented, consistent with the three international drug control conventions, in order to assess recent developments and current and future challenges;

47. *Stresses* the need for national statistical capacity-building to support Member States in improving the quality and availability of drug statistics and to respond effectively to data-collection requests from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, invites international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, affected communities and academia, to support Member States in this regard, upon their request, invites Member States to regularly report data and information relating to all aspects of the world drug problem to the Office through the annual report questionnaires, and invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body of the United Nations system on drug-related matters, to strengthen the capacity of the Office to collect, analyse, use and disseminate accurate, reliable, objective and comparable data and to reflect such information in the *World Drug Report*;

48. *Invites* Member States to consider the need to review the set of national drug policy metrics and tools for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable, disaggregated, comprehensive and comparable data to measure the effectiveness of programmes to address all relevant aspects of the world drug problem, including, as appropriate, as related to the 2030 Agenda;

49. *Encourages* Member States to promote data collection, research and the sharing of information, as well as the exchange of best practices on preventing and countering drug-related crime and on drug supply reduction measures and practices, in order to enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice responses, within the framework of applicable law;

50. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, with data collection, research and, as appropriate, intelligence- and analysis-sharing to disclose the extent of the links between illicit drug trafficking and other transnational criminal activities, in particular firearms trafficking, and to continue its already existing research on these links, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

51. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify efforts to prevent and counter the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as drug-related crime and violence, through, inter alia, more effective drug-related crime prevention and law enforcement measures consistent with national legislation and international law, including applicable human rights obligations, as well as by addressing links with other forms of organized crime, including firearms trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and, in some cases, terrorism, as well as other transnational criminal activities, mindful of their social and economic causes and consequences;

52. *Reaffirms* the importance of an integrated approach in drug policies, including by strengthening partnerships between the public health, development, human rights, justice and law enforcement fields, as well as the private sector, in particular chemical and pharmaceutical industries, and by facilitating inter-agency cooperation and communication, where appropriate;

53. *Recognizes* that civil society, the scientific community, academia, the private sector and affected communities play a significant role in addressing and countering the world drug problem by analysing drugs issues, in delivering services and in evaluating the human rights impact of drug policies, and encourages, where appropriate, the participation of civil society and affected communities in the design, implementation and provision of relevant scientific evidence in support of the evaluation of drug control policies and programmes;

54. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its field offices in building capacity at the local level in addressing and countering the world drug problem, encourages the Office to maintain an effective level of support for national and regional efforts, requests all Member States to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Office by widening its donor base, as appropriate, and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen, within its mandates, its operational and technical cooperation activities, and requests the Office to continue

to collaborate with relevant intergovernmental, international and regional organizations involved in addressing and countering the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and scientific standards and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage;

55. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to strengthen cooperation with the World Health Organization and other competent United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, as part of a comprehensive, integrated, balanced and scientific evidence-based approach to addressing the world drug problem and strengthening health and social welfare measures to do so, including through effective prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration, in cooperation, as appropriate, with civil society and the scientific community, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs appropriately updated;

56. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board, and pertinent United Nations entities, intergovernmental and regional organizations and the scientific community and civil society, to continue to support Member States, upon request, in strengthening their capacity to develop their reporting mechanisms, including through technical assistance, by identifying gaps in the current drug statistics and by exploring possibilities to strengthen existing data-collection and analysis tools at the national level; and to provide technical assistance to Governments so as to facilitate the implementation of and enable them to fully meet their obligations under the conventions and give adequate follow-up to subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

57. *Urges* Member States to continue to actively cooperate with the International Narcotics Control Board in the exercise of its treaty-mandated role, and reiterates the need to ensure that an appropriate level of resources is made available to the Board;

58. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations entities, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to support Member States in developing and implementing balanced, comprehensive, integrated, multidisciplinary, scientific evidence-based, development-oriented and sustainable responses to the world drug problem, while respecting human rights, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions;

59. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the new workplan for the thematic discussions to be held from 2024 to 2028, in preparation for the final review of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem in 2029, encourages the Commission to continue to work on and support Member States in their implementation and sharing of scientific and evidence-based best practices in addressing and countering the world drug problem, and invites the Commission to continue to examine how its subsidiary bodies can better contribute to the implementation of, inter alia, the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly and all relevant commitments by ensuring that the Commission is informed of regional and domestic concerns, developments and best practices arising from all relevant stakeholders, including contributions from the scientific community, academia and civil society;

60. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁹⁴ and requests that he submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 79/192

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/462, para. 24)⁸⁹⁵

⁸⁹⁴ A/79/120.

⁸⁹⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Belarus, Cameroon (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), China, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

79/192. Working methods of the Third Committee

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the role and authority of the General Assembly as a principal organ of the United Nations and the importance of its effectiveness and efficiency in fulfilling its functions under the Charter,

Reaffirming the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which continue to guide its work,

Recalling its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which it established the Human Rights Council as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, and recognizing the work of the Council,

Recalling also its resolution 77/335 of 1 September 2023 on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, and noting that in the resolution, the Assembly invited each Main Committee to further discuss its working methods, as appropriate,

Noting the first informal meeting of the Third Committee on working methods, held on 2 May 2024, in line with resolution 77/335,

Recalling the Third Committee as the Main Committee of the General Assembly in charge of social, humanitarian and cultural issues, and mindful that the Committee is also responsible for the agenda items assigned to it by the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee and 58/316 of 1 July 2004 on further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the practice of interactive dialogues and presentations with special procedure mandate holders, the Chairs of treaty bodies, United Nations representatives and other mechanisms and experts reporting to the Third Committee,

Concerned by the significant increase in the workload of the Third Committee, including the number of resolutions as well as interactive dialogues, which have almost tripled over the past 15 years,

Stressing the need to review the working methods of the Third Committee in a manner that would improve the quality of its discussions and the impact of its deliberations, as well as its efficiency, with suggestions on the streamlining and rationalization of its work, where appropriate, and in order to achieve a manageable workload for the Committee and ensure the high quality of its deliberations, without compromising its substance,

Welcoming efforts to increase interactions between the Third Committee and the Human Rights Council, including the practice of the President of the Human Rights Council sharing summaries of the most recent sessions of the Council,

1. *Decides* to continue the practice of the Third Committee with respect to limiting the time allocated for general discussion and interactive dialogues, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Bureau of the Third Committee, in consultation with the Secretariat, to provide options regarding ways to improve the time efficiency of interactive dialogues and presentations, for further consideration and decision by Member States;

3. *Also requests* the Bureau of the Third Committee to address the increasing number of interactive dialogues with the Committee in consultation with the Bureau of the Human Rights Council, as well as by holding inclusive and transparent consultations with Member States, and, in this regard, to coordinate on the schedule of interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders, Chairs of treaty bodies, experts and other mechanisms in the Committee, with a view to mutually deciding on a road map aimed at developing a programme to progressively reduce the interactive dialogues to a manageable number at each annual session, including by considering:

(a) Establishing a recommended ceiling capacity of interactive dialogues at each annual session;

(b) Scheduling, including through rotation, of interactive dialogues at each session, while ensuring balance on substance, and without compromise to the quality of the work of the Third Committee;

(c) Presenting the road map at the eightieth session of the General Assembly, with targets to effect its implementation by the eighty-fourth session of the Assembly, for consideration and approval by Member States;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the positive impact of the combined briefings on the management of time, demonstrating linkages between the mandates, and on enhancing the quality and the efficiency of the work of the Third Committee at previous sessions, and decides, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3 of the present resolution, that interactive dialogues, where feasible, may be combined, including on a regional basis;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have already heeded the call to biennialize and triennialize resolutions submitted to the Third Committee, and calls upon Member States to further their efforts in this regard, bearing in mind that there should be no automaticity in requesting reports of the Secretary-General;

6. *Encourages* the main sponsors of Third Committee resolutions to consider streamlining resolutions, focusing on action-oriented operative paragraphs and limiting requests for reports that duplicate reporting requirements from the Human Rights Council, inter alia, by considering requesting consolidated reports;

7. *Encourages* Member States to streamline requests for interactive dialogues with the Third Committee, from both the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council;

8. *Requests* to continue to circulate, ahead of the session, the provisional list of special procedure mandate holders, Chairs of treaty bodies and other experts scheduled to make presentations, as well as the programme of work, for the consideration of Member States;

9. *Recalls* its resolution 47/202 B of 22 December 1992 on the pattern of conferences, and urges the authors of reports, special procedure mandate holders, Chairs of treaty bodies, experts and other mechanisms to submit their reports for consideration by the General Assembly in a timely manner in order to comply with that resolution, including to allow for the availability of the reports in all official languages;

10. *Urges* the Secretariat to ensure that all reports are made available to Member States online in a timely manner prior to the consideration of the agenda item under which those reports are scheduled to be discussed, according to the programme of work;

11. *Requests* the secretariat of the Third Committee, in line with previous practice, to continue to provide Member States with regular updates on the status of reports submitted for consideration during the session, including regarding reasons for delayed publication;

12. *Welcomes* the practice of preparing an informal paper on the working methods, lessons learned and best practices of the Third Committee, and encourages the Bureau of the Committee to continue to prepare, in consultation with Member States, updates to the informal paper;

13. *Decides* that, at its eighty-sixth session, in 2031, the Third Committee should further review, as appropriate, its methods of work.

RESOLUTION 79/242

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/459, para. 37)⁸⁹⁶

79/242. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 77/234 of 15 December 2022 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁹⁷

⁸⁹⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Nicaragua, Uganda (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁸⁹⁷ A/79/247.

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Bearing in mind that weaknesses in crime prevention lead to subsequent difficulties at the level of crime control mechanisms, and bearing in mind also the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Aware of the devastating impact of new and more dynamic crime trends on the national economies of African States, such as the high levels of transnational organized crime, including the utilization of digital technology to commit all types of cybercrime, and aware also of illicit trafficking in cultural property, drugs, precious metals, rhinoceros horns and ivory, of piracy and money-laundering and of the fact that crime is a major obstacle to harmonious and sustainable development in Africa,

Deeply concerned about the growing links, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and recognizing that countering transnational organized crime and terrorism is a common and shared responsibility, and that criminal justice procedures will have to be more cost-conscious, timely and expeditious and sensitive to public responses to minimize or eliminate any suspicion of compromise,

Emphasizing that combating crime is a collective endeavour to meet the global challenge of organized crime and that investment of necessary resources in crime prevention is important to that aim and contributes to sustainable development,

Noting with concern that in most African countries the existing criminal justice system does not have sufficiently skilled personnel and adequate infrastructure and is therefore ill-equipped to manage the emergence of new crime trends, and acknowledging the challenges that Africa faces in litigation processes and the management of correctional institutions,

Recognizing that the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is a focal point for professional efforts aimed at promoting the active cooperation and collaboration of Governments, academics, institutions and scientific and professional organizations and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Acknowledging the efforts undertaken by the staff of the Institute to reach all regions of Africa, particularly francophone Member States, in order to advance the regional crime prevention and criminal justice framework,

Bearing in mind the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2019–2025), aimed at encouraging Member States to participate in and own the regional initiatives for effective crime prevention and good governance and strengthened justice administration,

Recognizing the reforms in governance and management undertaken by the Institute, including the adoption of the strategic plan for the period 2024–2028,

Recalling the Institute's requirement for five core Professional staff to implement its core mandate and activities without constraints and avoid the high turnover of Professional-level staff due to the financial unpredictability of the Institute,

Recognizing the importance of promoting sustainable development as a complement to crime prevention strategies,

Emphasizing the need to create necessary coalitions with all partners in order to achieve effective crime prevention policies,

Recalling the undertaking and conclusion of a preliminary diagnostic study by a consultant of the Economic Commission for Africa prior to the commencement of a full system-wide review process, including the significance of the Institute as a viable mechanism for promoting cooperation among the relevant entities to respond to the crime problem afflicting Africa,

Recognizing the need for increased financial resources to support the recruitment of additional Professional staff, as recommended in the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting with concern that the financial situation of the Institute has greatly affected its capacity to deliver services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner, and noting that one of the findings of the preliminary diagnostic study is that the Institute urgently needs to increase its income,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts by the Governing Board of the Institute to mobilize States members of the Institute, with a view to obtaining and reaffirming their financial commitment to the Institute, in line with the decision of the Board, taken in Addis Ababa on 3 October 2023, to address the decline in financial support for the programmes of the Institute,

Noting that the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has led to a review in policy regarding crime prevention and criminal justice, and acknowledging the Institute's efforts to develop innovative information management strategies through the use of digital resources, which are vital in reaching out to partners and promoting the visibility of the Institute and its relevance to selected professional networks,

Taking note with appreciation of the seventh extraordinary meeting of the Governing Board with regard to formalizing the operation of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Institute and the efforts made to organize the inaugural meeting of the Committee,

Commending the interactive sessions that the Institute has developed with Member States and stakeholders, including the visit of the Chair to the secretariat for Governing Board duties, and recognizing the attendant benefit that such sessions have for easing consultations with stakeholders to strengthen mobilization of support and resolving emerging governance and programme implementation issues,

Recalling the detailed description provided in the report of the Secretary-General⁸⁹⁸ of funding deficiencies that have severely undermined the capacity of the Institute to serve the needs of the region, and recognizing that crime results in the expenditure of a significant amount of resources,

Bearing in mind that the Institute is an important component of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and that, without the necessary funds, the Institute will fail to accomplish its vital goals of combating drug trafficking, cybercrime and environmental crimes, among other challenges, as well as its goals of reforming the crucial deficiencies in the region's prosecution system and building effective and strong alliances among law enforcement personnel, professional bodies, academic institutions, individual communities, experts and traditional and civil authorities in order to proactively prevent crime,

Acknowledging the Member States and organizations that have maintained their commitment to the fulfilment of their financial obligations,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote, coordinate and carry out more activities within its core mandate, including regional technical cooperation related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa, despite the resource constraints under which it is operating;

2. *Also commends* the Institute for its efforts to promote the exchange of experts with fellow institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders;

3. *Further commends* the efforts of the Chair of the Governing Board in strengthening resource mobilization for the Institute through awareness-raising among Member States;

4. *Recalls* the decision of the Governing Board of the Institute to adopt the strategic plan for the period 2024–2028 to address crime in an integrated manner by strengthening national capacities for crime prevention and criminal justice, and calls upon Member States, including those members of the Institute, all relevant entities of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to give the support necessary for its full implementation;

5. *Acknowledges* the progress made by African States in the implementation of the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2019–2025) and the mechanism for its implementation, follow-up and evaluation;

⁸⁹⁸ A/73/133.

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6. *Encourages* Member States to raise awareness of the work of the Institute and its relevance to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁸⁹⁹
7. *Reaffirms* the need to further strengthen the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;
8. *Also reaffirms* the benefits, in some cases, of the utilization of alternative remedial measures, where appropriate, applying standards of ethical conduct and using local traditions, counselling and other emerging correctional rehabilitation measures, consistent with the obligations of States under international law;
9. *Notes* the efforts of the Institute to establish contacts with organizations in those countries that are promoting crime prevention programmes and its maintenance of close links with regional and subregional political entities, such as the African Union Commission, the East African Community, the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Southern African Development Community;
10. *Encourages* the Institute, in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, to take into account the various planning authorities in the region that focus attention on the coordination of activities that promote development based on sustainable agricultural production and preservation of the environment in developing its crime prevention strategies;
11. *Urges* States members of the Institute that have failed to meet their annual assessed financial contributions to the Institute to pay all or part of their outstanding arrears, taking into consideration that member States are to fund 80 per cent of the approved budget, and in this regard encourages all member States and organizations to fully honour their financial obligations;
12. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Governing Board to restructure the Institute and recruit the Director General, Deputy Director General and Director of Training and Programmes, in line with the strategic goals of the Institute;
13. *Recalls* the introduction by the Institute of a cost-sharing initiative in its execution of various programmes with Member States, partners and United Nations entities;
14. *Urges* all Member States and non-governmental organizations and the international community to continue to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and in the implementation of its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;
15. *Urges* all States that have not already done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,⁹⁰⁰ as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁹⁰¹ and encourages States parties that have not yet implemented the conventions to inform the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of any impediments that they encounter and of their need for technical assistance to overcome those impediments;
16. *Encourages* African States that are not yet members of the Institute to consider becoming member States in order to enhance its collaborative efforts and enlarge its support base and thereby strengthen the fight against crime and terrorism, which hamper individual and collective development efforts on the continent;
17. *Commends* the continued support provided by the Government of Uganda as host country, including resolving the issue of the ownership of the land on which the Institute is located and facilitating the collaboration of the Institute with other stakeholders within Uganda and the region and with international partners;
18. *Also commends* the efforts of the Institute in implementing several programmes in the region, which have contributed, inter alia, to a growing set of coordinated remedial responses to crime on the basis of technical support in facilitating mutual assistance by law enforcement agencies and the emergence of regional jurisdictions;

⁸⁹⁹ Resolution 70/1.

⁹⁰⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

⁹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

19. *Recalls* the initiative of the Institute to collaborate with relevant universities to operationalize the link between criminal justice authorities and sources of traditional justice approaches so as to harmonize the use of restorative practices, where appropriate;

20. *Also recalls* the initiatives of the Institute to work with specific academic and specialized human rights institutions that are connected to other professional networks in the region to promote curricula that have a strong crime prevention and criminal justice component;

21. *Encourages* the Institute to consider focusing on specific and general vulnerabilities of each programme country, with an emphasis on tailoring practitioner training and development efforts to address identified vulnerabilities, and to maximize the use of available initiatives to address crime problems with existing funds, as well as available capacity, by creating useful coalitions with regional and local institutions;

22. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute, and requests the Institute to provide the annual report on its activities to the Office and to the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

24. *Commends* the Institute for its improved efforts in terms of resource mobilization;

25. *Recalls* its resolution [77/234](#), and requests the Secretary-General, taking into consideration the new strategic plan of the Institute for the period 2024–2028, to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core Professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to increase the United Nations grant for the Institute to fully cover the staffing costs of core Professional staff in order to implement its core mandate and activities without constraints and avoiding the high turnover of Professional-level staff due to financial unpredictability of the Institute;

27. *Reiterates its request*, made to the Secretary-General in its resolution [77/234](#), to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the financial and technical support necessary to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate, bearing in mind that the precarious financial situation of the Institute greatly undermines its capacity to respond positively and effectively to the growing need in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

28. *Invites* Member States and other partners to consider providing extrabudgetary resources to enable the Institute to effectively implement its mandate;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on further strengthening the capacity of the Institute.

RESOLUTION 79/243

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/460](#), para. 15)⁹⁰²

⁹⁰² The draft resolution recommended in the report of the Third Committee was considered on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, and was adopted by the Third Committee as amended.

**79/243. United Nations Convention against Cybercrime;
Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of
Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in
Electronic Form of Serious Crimes**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [74/247](#) of 27 December 2019, in which it established an open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts, representative of all regions, to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, taking into full consideration existing international instruments and efforts at the national, regional and international levels on combating the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, in particular the work and outcomes of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime,

Recalling also its resolution [75/282](#) of 26 May 2021, in which it decided that the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes would carry out its work in New York and Vienna, commencing in January 2022, in order to provide a draft convention to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session,

Strongly convinced of the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat cybercrime, in view of its negative economic and social implications and its ability to undermine sustainable development and the rule of law,

Strongly convinced also that the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes will constitute an effective tool and the necessary legal framework for international cooperation in preventing and combating cybercrime and in ensuring the timely and lawful collection and sharing of evidence in electronic form of a broad range of crimes that may be committed through the use of information and communications technology systems, including money-laundering, corruption, acts of terrorism, trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in cultural property,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Viet Nam for the offer to host a signing ceremony for the Convention,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes on its reconvened concluding session, in which the Ad Hoc Committee submitted the final text of the draft United Nations Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes to the General Assembly for its consideration and action, and commends the Ad Hoc Committee for its work;

2. *Adopts* the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes annexed to the present resolution, and opens it for signature in Hanoi in 2025 and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 31 December 2026;

3. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible in order to ensure its rapid entry into force;

4. *Decides* that, until the Conference of the States Parties to be established pursuant to the Convention decides otherwise, the account referred to in article 56 of the Convention will be operated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages Member States to begin making adequate voluntary contributions to the above-mentioned account for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they might require to prepare for ratification and implementation of the Convention;

5. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall continue its work, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [74/247](#) and [75/282](#), with a view to negotiating a draft protocol supplementary to the

Convention, addressing, inter alia, additional criminal offences as appropriate, and that, for that purpose, two sessions of a duration of 10 days each, with the first session taking place two years after the adoption of the Convention by the General Assembly and the second session in the following calendar year, in Vienna and New York, respectively, shall be convened for the purpose of submitting the outcomes to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, for its consideration and further action, in accordance with articles 57, paragraph 5 (g), 61 and 62 of the Convention;

6. *Further decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee will complete its tasks arising from the negotiation of the Convention by holding a session, mutatis mutandis, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 74/247 and 75/282, of a duration of up to five days in Vienna, one year after the adoption of the Convention, in order to prepare the draft text of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and of other rules described in article 57 of the Convention, which will be submitted to the Conference for consideration at its first session;

7. *Urges* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure funding to enable the participation of representatives of developing countries, especially those that do not have resident representation in Vienna, in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, including by covering their travel costs and accommodation expenses;

8. *Requests* the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention to keep abreast of technological developments in the area of cybercrime, to make recommendations regarding appropriate action in that regard, to promote regional and international meetings of national cybercrime focal points for the exchange of experiences, challenges and good practices, and to ensure synergies with relevant work carried out by other competent intergovernmental bodies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to serve as the secretariat for and under the direction of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 58 of the Convention;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote in an effective manner the rapid entry into force of the Convention and to discharge the functions of secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, and to support the Ad Hoc Committee in its work pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the activities undertaken to promote the rapid entry into force of the Convention for submission to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

12. *Decides* that, in order to raise awareness of cybercrime and of the role of the Convention in combating and preventing it, 24 December should be designated International Anti-Cybercrime Day.

Annex

United Nations Convention against Cybercrime;

Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes

Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that information and communications technologies, while having enormous potential for the development of societies, create new opportunities for perpetrators, may contribute to the increase in the rate and diversity of criminal activities, and may have an adverse impact on States, enterprises and the well-being of individuals and society as a whole,

Concerned that the use of information and communications technology systems can have a considerable impact on the scale, speed and scope of criminal offences, including offences related to terrorism and transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, drug trafficking and trafficking in cultural property,

Convinced of the need to pursue, as a matter of priority, a global criminal justice policy aimed at the protection of society against cybercrime by, inter alia, adopting appropriate legislation, establishing common offences and procedural powers and fostering international cooperation to prevent and combat such activities more effectively at the national, regional and international levels,

Determined to deny safe havens to those who engage in cybercrime by prosecuting these crimes wherever they occur,

Stressing the need to enhance coordination and cooperation among States by, inter alia, providing technical assistance and capacity-building, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, to countries, in particular developing countries, upon their request, to improve national legislation and frameworks and enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with cybercrime in all its forms, including its prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution, and emphasizing in this context the role that the United Nations plays,

Recognizing the increasing number of victims of cybercrime, the importance of obtaining justice for those victims and the necessity to address the needs of persons in vulnerable situations in measures taken to prevent and combat the offences covered by this Convention,

Determined to prevent, detect and suppress more effectively international transfers of property obtained as a result of cybercrime and to strengthen international cooperation in the recovery and return of proceeds of the crimes established in accordance with this Convention,

Bearing in mind that preventing and combating cybercrime is a responsibility of all States and that they must cooperate with one another, with the support and involvement of relevant international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, if their efforts in this area are to be effective,

Recognizing the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all relevant efforts to prevent and combat the offences covered by this Convention, in accordance with domestic law,

Mindful of the need to achieve law enforcement objectives and to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in applicable international and regional instruments,

Acknowledging the right to protection against arbitrary or unlawful interference with one's privacy, and the importance of protecting personal data,

Commending the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international and regional organizations in preventing and combating cybercrime,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [74/247](#) of 27 December 2019 and [75/282](#) of 26 May 2021,

Taking into account the existing international and regional conventions and treaties on cooperation in criminal matters, as well as similar treaties that exist between Member States of the United Nations,

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter I

General provisions

Article 1

Statement of purpose

The purposes of this Convention are to:

- (a) Promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat cybercrime more efficiently and effectively;
- (b) Promote, facilitate and strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating cybercrime; and
- (c) Promote, facilitate and support technical assistance and capacity-building to prevent and combat cybercrime, in particular for the benefit of developing countries.

Article 2

Use of terms

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) “Information and communications technology system” shall mean any device or group of interconnected or related devices, one or more of which, pursuant to a program, gathers, stores and performs automatic processing of electronic data;

(b) “Electronic data” shall mean any representation of facts, information or concepts in a form suitable for processing in an information and communications technology system, including a program suitable to cause an information and communications technology system to perform a function;

(c) “Traffic data” shall mean any electronic data relating to a communication by means of an information and communications technology system, generated by an information and communications technology system that formed a part in the chain of communication, indicating the communication’s origin, destination, route, time, date, size, duration or type of underlying service;

(d) “Content data” shall mean any electronic data, other than subscriber information or traffic data, relating to the substance of the data transferred by an information and communications technology system, including, but not limited to, images, text messages, voice messages, audio recordings and video recordings;

(e) “Service provider” shall mean any public or private entity that:

(i) Provides to users of its service the ability to communicate by means of an information and communications technology system; or

(ii) Processes or stores electronic data on behalf of such a communications service or users of such a service;

(f) “Subscriber information” shall mean any information that is held by a service provider, relating to subscribers of its services other than traffic or content data and by which can be established:

(i) The type of communications service used, the technical provisions related thereto and the period of service;

(ii) The subscriber’s identity, postal or geographical address, telephone or other access number, billing or payment information, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement;

(iii) Any other information on the site of the installation of communications equipment, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement;

(g) “Personal data” shall mean any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person;

(h) “Serious crime” shall mean conduct constituting an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty;

(i) “Property” shall mean assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, including virtual assets, and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets;

(j) “Proceeds of crime” shall mean any property derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of an offence;

(k) “Freezing” or “seizure” shall mean temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property on the basis of an order issued by a court or other competent authority;

(l) “Confiscation”, which includes forfeiture where applicable, shall mean the permanent deprivation of property by order of a court or other competent authority;

(m) “Predicate offence” shall mean any offence as a result of which proceeds have been generated that may become the subject of an offence as defined in article 17 of this Convention;

(n) “Regional economic integration organization” shall mean an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this

Convention and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to it; references to “States Parties” under this Convention shall apply to such organizations within the limits of their competence;

(o) “Emergency” shall mean a situation in which there is a significant and imminent risk to the life or safety of any natural person.

Article 3

Scope of application

This Convention shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to:

(a) The prevention, investigation and prosecution of the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention, including the freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of the proceeds from such offences;

(b) The collecting, obtaining, preserving and sharing of evidence in electronic form for the purpose of criminal investigations or proceedings, as provided for in articles 23 and 35 of this Convention.

Article 4

Offences established in accordance with other United Nations conventions and protocols

1. In giving effect to other applicable United Nations conventions and protocols to which they are Parties, States Parties shall ensure that criminal offences established in accordance with such conventions and protocols are also considered criminal offences under domestic law when committed through the use of information and communications technology systems.

2. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted as establishing criminal offences in accordance with this Convention.

Article 5

Protection of sovereignty

1. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall entitle a State Party to undertake in the territory of another State the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions that are reserved exclusively for the authorities of that other State by its domestic law.

Article 6

Respect for human rights

1. States Parties shall ensure that the implementation of their obligations under this Convention is consistent with their obligations under international human rights law.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as permitting suppression of human rights or fundamental freedoms, including the rights related to the freedoms of expression, conscience, opinion, religion or belief, peaceful assembly and association, in accordance and in a manner consistent with applicable international human rights law.

Chapter II

Criminalization

Article 7

Illegal access

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the access to the whole or any part of an information and communications technology system without right.

2. A State Party may require that the offence be committed by infringing security measures, with the intent of obtaining electronic data or other dishonest or criminal intent or in relation to an information and communications technology system that is connected to another information and communications technology system.

Article 8

Illegal interception

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the interception, made by technical means, of non-public transmissions of electronic data to, from or within an information and communications technology system, including electromagnetic emissions from an information and communications technology system carrying such electronic data.

2. A State Party may require that the offence be committed with dishonest or criminal intent, or in relation to an information and communications technology system that is connected to another information and communications technology system.

Article 9

Interference with electronic data

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the damaging, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of electronic data.

2. A State Party may require that the conduct described in paragraph 1 of this article result in serious harm.

Article 10

Interference with an information and communications technology system

Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the serious hindering of the functioning of an information and communications technology system by inputting, transmitting, damaging, deleting, deteriorating, altering or suppressing electronic data.

Article 11

Misuse of devices

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right:

(a) The obtaining, production, sale, procurement for use, import, distribution or otherwise making available of:

(i) A device, including a program, designed or adapted primarily for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 10 of this Convention; or

(ii) A password, access credentials, electronic signature or similar data by which the whole or any part of an information and communications technology system is capable of being accessed;

with the intent that the device, including a program, or the password, access credentials, electronic signature or similar data be used for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 10 of this Convention; and

(b) The possession of an item referred to in paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) of this article, with intent that it be used for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 10 of this Convention.

2. This article shall not be interpreted as imposing criminal liability where the obtaining, production, sale, procurement for use, import, distribution or otherwise making available, or the possession referred to in paragraph 1 of this article is not for the purpose of committing an offence established in accordance with articles 7 to 10 of this Convention, such as for the authorized testing or protection of an information and communications technology system.

3. Each State Party may reserve the right not to apply paragraph 1 of this article, provided that the reservation does not concern the sale, distribution or otherwise making available of the items referred to in paragraph 1 (a) (ii) of this article.

Article 12

Information and communications technology system-related forgery

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the input, alteration, deletion or suppression of electronic data resulting in inauthentic data with the intent that they be considered or acted upon for legal purposes as if they were authentic, regardless of whether or not the data are directly readable and intelligible.
2. A State Party may require an intent to defraud, or a similar dishonest or criminal intent, before criminal liability attaches.

Article 13.

Information and communications technology system-related theft or fraud

Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the causing of a loss of property to another person by means of:

- (a) Any input, alteration, deletion or suppression of electronic data;
 - (b) Any interference with the functioning of an information and communications technology system;
 - (c) Any deception as to factual circumstances made through an information and communications technology system that causes a person to do or omit to do anything which that person would not otherwise do or omit to do;
- with the fraudulent or dishonest intent of procuring for oneself or for another person, without right, a gain in money or other property.

Article 14

Offences related to online child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the following conduct:
 - (a) Producing, offering, selling, distributing, transmitting, broadcasting, displaying, publishing or otherwise making available child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material through an information and communications technology system;
 - (b) Soliciting, procuring or accessing child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material through an information and communications technology system;
 - (c) Possessing or controlling child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material stored in an information and communications technology system or another storage medium;
 - (d) Financing the offences established in accordance with subparagraphs (a) to (c) of this paragraph, which States Parties may establish as a separate offence.
2. For the purposes of this article, the term “child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material” shall include visual material, and may include written or audio content, that depicts, describes or represents any person under 18 years of age:
 - (a) Engaging in real or simulated sexual activity;
 - (b) In the presence of a person engaging in any sexual activity;
 - (c) Whose sexual parts are displayed for primarily sexual purposes; or
 - (d) Subjected to torture or cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment and such material is sexual in nature.

3. A State Party may require that the material identified in paragraph 2 of this article be limited to material that:
 - (a) Depicts, describes or represents an existing person; or
 - (b) Visually depicts child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation.
4. In accordance with their domestic law and consistent with applicable international obligations, States Parties may take steps to exclude the criminalization of:
 - (a) Conduct by children for self-generated material depicting them; or
 - (b) The consensual production, transmission, or possession of material described in paragraph 2 (a) to (c) of this article, where the underlying conduct depicted is legal as determined by domestic law, and where such material is maintained exclusively for the private and consensual use of the persons involved.
5. Nothing in this Convention shall affect any international obligations which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child.

Article 15

Solicitation or grooming for the purpose of committing a sexual offence against a child

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law the act of intentionally communicating, soliciting, grooming, or making any arrangement through an information and communications technology system for the purpose of committing a sexual offence against a child, as defined in domestic law, including for the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with article 14 of this Convention.
2. A State Party may require an act in furtherance of the conduct described in paragraph 1 of this article.
3. A State Party may consider extending criminalization in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article in relation to a person believed to be a child.
4. States Parties may take steps to exclude the criminalization of conduct as described in paragraph 1 of this article when committed by children.

Article 16

Non-consensual dissemination of intimate images

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the selling, distributing, transmitting, publishing or otherwise making available of an intimate image of a person by means of an information and communications technology system, without the consent of the person depicted in the image.
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this article, “intimate image” shall mean a visual recording of a person over the age of 18 years made by any means, including a photograph or video recording, that is sexual in nature, in which the person’s sexual parts are exposed or the person is engaged in sexual activity, which was private at the time of the recording, and in respect of which the person or persons depicted maintained a reasonable expectation of privacy at the time of the offence.
3. A State Party may extend the definition of intimate images, as appropriate, to depictions of persons who are under the age of 18 years if they are of legal age to engage in sexual activity under domestic law and the image does not depict child abuse or exploitation.
4. For the purposes of this article, a person who is under the age of 18 years and depicted in an intimate image cannot consent to the dissemination of an intimate image that constitutes child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material under article 14 of this Convention.
5. A State Party may require the intent to cause harm before criminal liability attaches.
6. States Parties may take other measures concerning matters related to this article, in accordance with their domestic law and consistent with applicable international obligations.

Article 17

Laundering of proceeds of crime

1. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:

(a) (i) The conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of helping any person who is involved in the commission of the predicate offence to evade the legal consequences of that person's actions;

(ii) The concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of or rights with respect to property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime;

(b) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system:

(i) The acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property is the proceeds of crime;

(ii) Participation in, association with or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this article.

2. For purposes of implementing or applying paragraph 1 of this article:

(a) Each State Party shall establish as predicate offences relevant offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 16 of this Convention;

(b) In the case of States Parties whose legislation sets out a list of specific predicate offences, they shall, at a minimum, include in that list a comprehensive range of offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 16 of this Convention;

(c) For the purposes of subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, predicate offences shall include offences committed both within and outside the jurisdiction of the State Party in question. However, offences committed outside the jurisdiction of a State Party shall constitute predicate offences only when the relevant conduct is a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State where it is committed and would be a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State Party implementing or applying this article, had it been committed there;

(d) Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

(e) If required by fundamental principles of the domestic law of a State Party, it may be provided that the offences set forth in paragraph 1 of this article do not apply to the persons who committed the predicate offence;

(f) Knowledge, intent or purpose required as an element of an offence set forth in paragraph 1 of this article may be inferred from objective factual circumstances.

Article 18

Liability of legal persons

1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, consistent with its legal principles, to establish the liability of legal persons for participation in the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

2. Subject to the legal principles of the State Party, the liability of legal persons may be criminal, civil or administrative.

3. Such liability shall be without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural persons who have committed the offences.

4. Each State Party shall, in particular, ensure that legal persons held liable in accordance with this article are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or non-criminal sanctions, including monetary sanctions.

Article 19

Participation and attempt

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the participation in any capacity, such as that of an accomplice, assistant or instigator, in an offence established in accordance with this Convention.
2. Each State Party may adopt the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, when committed intentionally, any attempt to commit an offence established in accordance with this Convention.
3. Each State Party may adopt the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the preparation for an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

Article 20

Statute of limitations

Each State Party shall, where appropriate, considering the gravity of the crime, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offence established in accordance with this Convention and establish a longer statute of limitations period or provide for the suspension of the statute of limitations where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.

Article 21

Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions

1. Each State Party shall make the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention liable to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions that take into account the gravity of the offence.
2. Each State Party may adopt, in accordance with its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish aggravating circumstances in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention, including circumstances that affect critical information infrastructures.
3. Each State Party shall endeavour to ensure that any discretionary legal powers under its domestic law relating to the prosecution of persons for offences established in accordance with this Convention are exercised in order to maximize the effectiveness of law enforcement measures in respect of those offences and with due regard to the need to deter the commission of such offences.
4. Each State Party shall ensure that any person prosecuted for offences established in accordance with this Convention enjoys all rights and guarantees in conformity with domestic law and consistent with the applicable international obligations of the State Party, including the right to a fair trial and the rights of the defence.
5. In the case of offences established in accordance with this Convention, each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic law and with due regard to the rights of the defence, to seek to ensure that conditions imposed in connection with decisions on release pending trial or appeal take into consideration the need to ensure the presence of the defendant at subsequent criminal proceedings.
6. Each State Party shall take into account the gravity of the offences concerned when considering the eventuality of early release or parole of persons convicted of such offences.
7. States Parties shall ensure that appropriate measures are in place under domestic law to protect children who are accused of offences established in accordance with this Convention, consistent with the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the applicable Protocols thereto, as well as other applicable international or regional instruments.
8. Nothing contained in this Convention shall affect the principle that the description of the offences established in accordance with this Convention and of the applicable legal defences or other legal principles controlling the lawfulness of conduct is reserved to the domestic law of a State Party and that such offences shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with that law.

Chapter III

Jurisdiction

Article 22

Jurisdiction

1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when:
 - (a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State Party; or
 - (b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time when the offence is committed.
2. Subject to article 5 of this Convention, a State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:
 - (a) The offence is committed against a national of that State Party; or
 - (b) The offence is committed by a national of that State Party or a stateless person with habitual residence in its territory; or
 - (c) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 17, paragraph 1 (b) (ii), of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of an offence established in accordance with article 17, paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) or (b) (i), of this Convention within its territory; or
 - (d) The offence is committed against the State Party.
3. For the purposes of article 37, paragraph 11, of this Convention, each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person solely on the ground that the person is one of its nationals.
4. Each State Party may also adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite the person.
5. If a State Party exercising its jurisdiction under paragraph 1 or 2 of this article has been notified, or has otherwise learned, that any other States Parties are conducting an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in respect of the same conduct, the competent authorities of those States Parties shall, as appropriate, consult one another with a view to coordinating their actions.
6. Without prejudice to norms of general international law, this Convention shall not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.

Chapter IV

Procedural measures and law enforcement

Article 23

Scope of procedural measures

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish the powers and procedures provided for in this chapter for the purpose of specific criminal investigations or proceedings.
2. Except as provided otherwise in this Convention, each State Party shall apply the powers and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article to:
 - (a) The criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention;
 - (b) Other criminal offences committed by means of an information and communications technology system;and
 - (c) The collection of evidence in electronic form of any criminal offence.

3. (a) Each State Party may reserve the right to apply the measures referred to in article 29 of this Convention only to offences or categories of offences specified in the reservation, provided that the range of such offences or categories of offences is not more restricted than the range of offences to which it applies the measures referred to in article 30 of this Convention. Each State Party shall consider restricting such a reservation to enable the broadest application of the measures referred to in article 29;

(b) Where a State Party, owing to limitations in its legislation in force at the time of the adoption of this Convention, is not able to apply the measures referred to in articles 29 and 30 of this Convention to communications being transmitted within an information and communications technology system of a service provider which:

- (i) Is being operated for the benefit of a closed group of users; and
- (ii) Does not employ public communications networks and is not connected with another information and communications technology system, whether public or private;

that State Party may reserve the right not to apply these measures to such communications. Each State Party shall consider restricting such a reservation to enable the broadest application of the measures referred to in articles 29 and 30 of this Convention.

Article 24

Conditions and safeguards

1. Each State Party shall ensure that the establishment, implementation and application of the powers and procedures provided for in this chapter are subject to conditions and safeguards provided for under its domestic law, which shall provide for the protection of human rights, in accordance with its obligations under international human rights law, and which shall incorporate the principle of proportionality.

2. In accordance with and pursuant to the domestic law of each State Party, such conditions and safeguards shall, as appropriate in view of the nature of the procedure or power concerned, include, inter alia, judicial or other independent review, the right to an effective remedy, grounds justifying application, and limitation of the scope and the duration of such power or procedure.

3. To the extent that it is consistent with the public interest, in particular the proper administration of justice, each State Party shall consider the impact of the powers and procedures in this chapter upon the rights, responsibilities and legitimate interests of third parties.

4. The conditions and safeguards established in accordance with this article shall apply at the domestic level to the powers and procedures set forth in this chapter, both for the purpose of domestic criminal investigations and proceedings and for the purpose of rendering international cooperation by the requested State Party.

5. References to judicial or other independent review in paragraph 2 of this article are references to such review at the domestic level.

Article 25

Expedited preservation of stored electronic data

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to enable its competent authorities to order or similarly obtain the expeditious preservation of specified electronic data, including traffic data, content data and subscriber information, that have been stored by means of an information and communications technology system, in particular where there are grounds to believe that the electronic data are particularly vulnerable to loss or modification.

2. Where a State Party gives effect to paragraph 1 of this article by means of an order to a person to preserve specified stored electronic data in the person's possession or control, the State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige that person to preserve and maintain the integrity of those electronic data for a period of time as long as necessary, up to a maximum of 90 days, to enable the competent authorities to seek their disclosure. A State Party may provide for such an order to be subsequently renewed.

3. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige the custodian or other person who is to preserve the electronic data to keep confidential the undertaking of such procedures for the period of time provided for in its domestic legislation.

Article 26

Expedited preservation and partial disclosure of traffic data

Each State Party shall adopt, in respect of traffic data that are to be preserved under the provisions of article 25 of this Convention, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to:

- (a) Ensure that such expeditious preservation of traffic data is available regardless of whether one or more service providers were involved in the transmission of a communication; and
- (b) Ensure the expeditious disclosure to the State Party's competent authority, or a person designated by that authority, of a sufficient amount of traffic data to enable the State Party to identify the service providers and the path through which the communication or indicated information was transmitted.

Article 27

Production order

Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to order:

- (a) A person in its territory to submit specified electronic data in that person's possession or control that are stored in an information and communications technology system or an electronic data storage medium; and
- (b) A service provider offering its services in the territory of the State Party to submit subscriber information relating to such services in that service provider's possession or control.

Article 28

Search and seizure of stored electronic data

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to search or similarly access:

- (a) An information and communications technology system, part of it, and electronic data stored therein; and
- (b) An electronic data storage medium in which the electronic data sought may be stored;

in the territory of that State Party.

2. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure that, where its authorities search or similarly access a specific information and communications technology system or part of it, pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of this article, and have grounds to believe that the electronic data sought are stored in another information and communications technology system or part of it in its territory, and such data are lawfully accessible from or available to the initial system, such authorities shall be able to expeditiously conduct the search to obtain access to that other information and communications technology system.

3. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to seize or similarly secure electronic data in its territory accessed in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of this article. These measures shall include the power to:

- (a) Seize or similarly secure an information and communications technology system or part of it, or an electronic data storage medium;
- (b) Make and retain copies of those electronic data in electronic form;
- (c) Maintain the integrity of the relevant stored electronic data;
- (d) Render inaccessible or remove those electronic data in the accessed information and communications technology system.

4. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to order any person who has knowledge about the functioning of the information and communications technology system in question, the information and telecommunications network, or their component parts, or measures applied to protect the electronic data therein, to provide, as is reasonable, the necessary information to enable the undertaking of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this article.

Article 29

Real-time collection of traffic data

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to:

- (a) Collect or record, through the application of technical means in the territory of that State Party; and
- (b) Compel a service provider, within its existing technical capability:
 - (i) To collect or record, through the application of technical means in the territory of that State Party; or
 - (ii) To cooperate and assist the competent authorities in the collection or recording of;

traffic data, in real time, associated with specified communications in its territory transmitted by means of an information and communications technology system.

2. Where a State Party, owing to the principles of its domestic legal system, cannot adopt the measures referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of this article, it may instead adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure the real-time collection or recording of traffic data associated with specified communications transmitted in its territory, through the application of technical means in that territory.

3. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige a service provider to keep confidential the fact of the execution of any power provided for in this article and any information relating to it.

Article 30

Interception of content data

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary, in relation to a range of serious criminal offences to be determined by domestic law, to empower its competent authorities to:

- (a) Collect or record, through the application of technical means in the territory of that State Party; and
- (b) Compel a service provider, within its existing technical capability:
 - (i) To collect or record, through the application of technical means in the territory of that State Party; or
 - (ii) To cooperate and assist the competent authorities in the collection or recording of;

content data, in real time, of specified communications in its territory transmitted by means of an information and communications technology system.

2. Where a State Party, owing to the principles of its domestic legal system, cannot adopt the measures referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of this article, it may instead adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure the real-time collection or recording of content data on specified communications in its territory, through the application of technical means in that territory.

3. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige a service provider to keep confidential the fact of the execution of any power provided for in this article and any information relating to it.

Article 31

Freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime

1. Each State Party shall adopt, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system, such measures as may be necessary to enable the confiscation of:

- (a) Proceeds of crime derived from offences established in accordance with this Convention or property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds;
- (b) Property, equipment or other instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences established in accordance with this Convention.

2. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure of any item referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for the purpose of eventual confiscation.

3. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to regulate the administration by the competent authorities of frozen, seized or confiscated property covered in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.
4. If proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted, in part or in full, into other property, such property shall be liable to the measures referred to in this article instead of the proceeds.
5. If proceeds of crime have been intermingled with property acquired from legitimate sources, such property shall, without prejudice to any powers relating to freezing or seizure, be liable to confiscation up to the assessed value of the intermingled proceeds.
6. Income or other benefits derived from proceeds of crime, from property into which proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted or from property with which proceeds of crime have been intermingled, shall also be liable to the measures referred to in this article, in the same manner and to the same extent as proceeds of crime.
7. For the purposes of this article and article 50 of this Convention, each State Party shall empower its courts or other competent authorities to order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or be seized. A State Party shall not decline to act under the provisions of this paragraph on the ground of bank secrecy.
8. Each State Party may consider the possibility of requiring that an offender demonstrate the lawful origin of alleged proceeds of crime or other property liable to confiscation, to the extent that such a requirement is consistent with the principles of their domestic law and with the nature of the judicial and other proceedings.
9. The provisions of this article shall not be construed as prejudicing the rights of bona fide third parties.
10. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the measures to which it refers shall be defined and implemented in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of a State Party.

Article 32

Establishment of criminal record

Each State Party may adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to take into consideration, under such terms as, and for the purpose that, it deems appropriate, any previous conviction in another State of an alleged offender for the purpose of using such information in criminal proceedings relating to an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

Article 33

Protection of witnesses

1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic law and within its means, to provide effective protection from potential retaliation or intimidation for witnesses who give testimony or, in good faith and on reasonable grounds, provide information concerning offences established in accordance with this Convention or otherwise cooperate with investigative or judicial authorities and, as appropriate, for their relatives and other persons close to them.
2. The measures envisaged in paragraph 1 of this article may include, inter alia, without prejudice to the rights of the defendant, including the right to due process:
 - (a) Establishing procedures for the physical protection of such persons, such as, to the extent necessary and feasible, relocating them and permitting, where appropriate, non-disclosure or limitations on the disclosure of information concerning the identity and whereabouts of such persons;
 - (b) Providing evidentiary rules to permit witness testimony to be given in a manner that ensures the safety of the witness, such as permitting testimony to be given through the use of communications technology such as video links or other adequate means.
3. States Parties shall consider entering into agreements or arrangements with other States for the relocation of persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.
4. The provisions of this article shall also apply to victims insofar as they are witnesses.

Article 34

Assistance to and protection of victims

1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means to provide assistance and protection to victims of offences established in accordance with this Convention, in particular in cases of threat of retaliation or intimidation.
2. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of offences established in accordance with this Convention.
3. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, enable views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.
4. With respect to the offences established in accordance with articles 14 to 16 of this Convention, each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, take measures to provide assistance to victims of such offences, including for their physical and psychological recovery, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other elements of civil society.
5. In applying the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 of this article, each State Party shall take into account the age, gender and the particular circumstances and needs of victims, including the particular circumstances and needs of children.
6. Each State Party shall, to the extent consistent with its domestic legal framework, take effective steps to ensure compliance with requests to remove or render inaccessible the content described in articles 14 and 16 of this Convention.

Chapter V

International cooperation

Article 35

General principles of international cooperation

1. States Parties shall cooperate with each other in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, as well as other applicable international instruments on international cooperation in criminal matters, and domestic laws, for the purpose of:
 - (a) The investigation and prosecution of, and judicial proceedings in relation to, the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention, including the freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of the proceeds from such offences;
 - (b) The collecting, obtaining, preserving and sharing of evidence in electronic form of criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention;
 - (c) The collecting, obtaining, preserving and sharing of evidence in electronic form of any serious crime, including serious crimes established in accordance with other applicable United Nations conventions and protocols in force at the time of the adoption of this Convention.
2. For the purpose of the collecting, obtaining, preserving and sharing of evidence in electronic form of offences as provided for in paragraph 1 (b) and (c) of this article, the relevant paragraphs of article 40, and articles 41 to 46 of this Convention shall apply.
3. In matters of international cooperation, whenever dual criminality is considered a requirement, it shall be deemed fulfilled irrespective of whether the laws of the requested State Party place the offence within the same category of offence or denominate the offence by the same terminology as the requesting State Party, if the conduct underlying the offence for which assistance is sought is a criminal offence under the laws of both States Parties.

Article 36

Protection of personal data

1. (a) A State Party transferring personal data pursuant to this Convention shall do so in accordance with its domestic law and any obligations the transferring Party may have under applicable international law. States Parties

shall not be required to transfer personal data in accordance with this Convention if the data cannot be provided in compliance with their applicable laws concerning the protection of personal data;

(b) Where the transfer of personal data would not be compliant with paragraph 1 (a) of this article, States Parties may seek to impose appropriate conditions, in accordance with such applicable laws, to achieve compliance in order to respond to a request for personal data;

(c) States Parties are encouraged to establish bilateral or multilateral arrangements to facilitate the transfer of personal data.

2. For personal data transferred in accordance with this Convention, States Parties shall ensure that the personal data received are subject to effective and appropriate safeguards in the respective legal frameworks of the States Parties.

3. In order to transfer personal data obtained in accordance with this Convention to a third country or an international organization, a State Party shall notify the original transferring State Party of its intention and request its authorization. The State Party shall transfer such personal data only with the authorization of the original transferring State Party, which may require that the authorization be provided in written form.

Article 37

Extradition

1. This article shall apply to the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention where the person who is the subject of the request for extradition is present in the territory of the requested State Party, provided that the offence for which extradition is sought is punishable under the domestic law of both the requesting State Party and the requested State Party. When the extradition is sought for the purpose of serving a final sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention imposed in respect of an extraditable offence, the requested State Party may grant the extradition in accordance with domestic law.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this article, a State Party whose law so permits may grant the extradition of a person for any of the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention that are not punishable under its own domestic law.

3. If the request for extradition includes several separate criminal offences, at least one of which is extraditable under this article and some of which are not extraditable by reason of their period of imprisonment but are related to offences established in accordance with this Convention, the requested State Party may apply this article also in respect of those offences.

4. Each of the offences to which this article applies shall be deemed to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

5. If a State Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which this article applies.

6. States Parties that make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall:

(a) At the time of deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether they will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation in extradition with other States Parties to this Convention; and

(b) If they do not take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation in extradition, seek, where appropriate, to conclude treaties on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention in order to implement this article.

7. States Parties that do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize offences to which this article applies as extraditable offences between themselves.

8. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the domestic law of the requested State Party or by applicable extradition treaties, including, *inter alia*, conditions in relation to the minimum penalty requirement for extradition and the grounds upon which the requested State Party may refuse extradition.

9. States Parties shall, subject to their domestic law, endeavour to expedite extradition procedures and to simplify evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which this article applies.
10. Subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its extradition treaties, the requested State Party may, upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant and are urgent, and at the request of the requesting State Party, including when the request is transmitted through existing channels of the International Criminal Police Organization, take a person whose extradition is sought and who is present in its territory into custody or take other appropriate measures to ensure the person's presence at extradition proceedings.
11. A State Party in whose territory an alleged offender is found, if it does not extradite such person in respect of an offence to which this article applies solely on the ground that the person is one of its nationals, shall, at the request of the State Party seeking extradition, be obliged to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decisions and conduct their proceedings in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a comparable nature under the domestic law of that State Party. The States Parties concerned shall cooperate with each other, in particular on procedural and evidentiary aspects, to ensure the efficiency of such prosecution.
12. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its domestic law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon the condition that the person will be returned to that State Party to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceedings for which the extradition or surrender of the person was sought and that State Party and the State Party seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms that they may deem appropriate, such conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation set forth in paragraph 11 of this article.
13. If extradition, sought for purposes of enforcing a sentence, is refused because the person sought is a national of the requested State Party, the requested State Party shall, if its domestic law so permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting State Party, consider the enforcement of the sentence imposed under the domestic law of the requesting State Party or the remainder thereof.
14. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences to which this article applies shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the domestic law of the State Party in the territory of which that person is present.
15. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's sex, race, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinions, or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any one of these reasons.
16. States Parties may not refuse a request for extradition on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.
17. Before refusing extradition, the requested State Party shall, where appropriate, consult with the requesting State Party to provide it with ample opportunity to present its opinions and to provide information relevant to its allegation.
18. The requested State Party shall inform the requesting State Party of its decision with regard to the extradition. The requested State Party shall inform the requesting State Party of any reason for refusal of extradition unless the requested State Party is prevented from doing so by its domestic law or its international legal obligations.
19. Each State Party shall, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the name and address of an authority responsible for making or receiving requests for extradition or provisional arrest. The Secretary-General shall set up and keep updated a register of authorities so designated by the States Parties. Each State Party shall ensure that the details held in the register are correct at all times.
20. States Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements to carry out or to enhance the effectiveness of extradition.

Article 38

Transfer of sentenced persons

States Parties may, taking into consideration the rights of sentenced persons, consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on the transfer to their territory of persons sentenced to imprisonment or other forms of deprivation of liberty for offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order that they may complete their sentences there. States Parties may also take into account issues relating to consent, rehabilitation and reintegration.

Article 39

Transfer of criminal proceedings

1. States Parties shall consider the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for the criminal prosecution of an offence established in accordance with this Convention where such a transfer is deemed to be in the interests of the proper administration of justice, particularly in cases where several jurisdictions are involved, with a view to concentrating the prosecution.

2. If a State Party that makes the transfer of criminal proceedings conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for transfer from another State Party with which it has no treaty in this matter, it may consider this Convention as the legal basis for the transfer of criminal proceedings in respect of any offence to which this article applies.

Article 40

General principles and procedures relating to mutual legal assistance

1. States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention, and for the purposes of the collection of evidence in electronic form of offences established in accordance with this Convention, as well as of serious crimes.

2. Mutual legal assistance shall be afforded to the fullest extent possible under relevant laws, treaties, agreements and arrangements of the requested State Party with respect to investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences for which a legal person may be held liable in accordance with article 18 of this Convention in the requesting State Party.

3. Mutual legal assistance to be afforded in accordance with this article may be requested for any of the following purposes:

- (a) Taking evidence or statements from persons;
- (b) Effecting service of judicial documents;
- (c) Executing searches and seizures, and freezing;
- (d) Searching or similarly accessing, seizing or similarly securing, and disclosing electronic data stored by means of an information and communications technology system pursuant to article 44 of this Convention;
- (e) Collecting traffic data in real time pursuant to article 45 of this Convention;
- (f) Intercepting content data pursuant to article 46 of this Convention;
- (g) Examining objects and sites;
- (h) Providing information, evidence and expert evaluations;
- (i) Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including government, bank, financial, corporate or business records;
- (j) Identifying or tracing proceeds of crime, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes;
- (k) Facilitating the voluntary appearance of persons in the requesting State Party
- (l) Recovering proceeds of crime;

- (m) Any other type of assistance that is not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party.
4. Without prejudice to domestic law, the competent authorities of a State Party may, without prior request, transmit information relating to criminal matters to a competent authority in another State Party where they believe that such information could assist the authority in undertaking or successfully concluding inquiries and criminal proceedings or could result in a request formulated by the latter State Party pursuant to this Convention.
5. The transmission of information pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article shall be without prejudice to inquiries and criminal proceedings in the State of the competent authorities providing the information. The competent authorities receiving the information shall comply with a request that said information remain confidential, even temporarily, or with restrictions on its use. However, this shall not prevent the receiving State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information that is exculpatory to an accused person. In such a case, the receiving State Party shall notify the transmitting State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the transmitting State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the receiving State Party shall inform the transmitting State Party of the disclosure without delay.
6. The provisions of this article shall not affect obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, that governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual legal assistance.
7. Paragraphs 8 to 31 of this article shall apply to requests made pursuant to this article if the States Parties in question are not bound by a treaty on mutual legal assistance. If those States Parties are bound by such a treaty, the corresponding provisions of that treaty shall apply unless the States Parties agree to apply paragraphs 8 to 31 of this article in lieu thereof. States Parties are strongly encouraged to apply the provisions of those paragraphs if they facilitate cooperation.
8. States Parties may decline to render assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of absence of dual criminality. However, the requested State Party may, when it deems appropriate, provide assistance, to the extent it decides at its discretion, irrespective of whether the conduct would constitute an offence under the domestic law of the requested State Party. Assistance may be refused when requests involve matters of a *de minimis* nature or matters for which the cooperation or assistance sought is available under other provisions of this Convention.
9. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party and whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of identification, testimony or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in relation to offences established in accordance with this Convention may be transferred if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The person freely gives informed consent;
 - (b) The competent authorities of both States Parties agree, subject to such conditions as those States Parties may deem appropriate.
10. For the purposes of paragraph 9 of this article:
- (a) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State Party from which the person was transferred;
 - (b) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall, without delay, implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State Party from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States Parties;
 - (c) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall not require the State Party from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;
 - (d) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which the person was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State Party to which the person was transferred.
11. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of this article so agrees, that person, regardless of the person's nationality, shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect of acts, omissions or convictions prior to the person's departure from the territory of the State from which the person was transferred.

12. (a) Each State Party shall designate a central authority or authorities that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution. Where a State Party has a special region or territory with a separate system of mutual legal assistance, it may designate a distinct central authority that shall have the same function for that region or territory;

(b) Central authorities shall ensure the speedy and proper execution or transmission of the requests received. Where the central authority transmits the request to a competent authority for execution, it shall encourage the speedy and proper execution of the request by the competent authority;

(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the central authority designated for this purpose at the time each State Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, and shall set up and keep updated a register of central authorities designated by the States Parties. Each State Party shall ensure that the details held in the register are correct at all times;

(d) Requests for mutual legal assistance and any communication related thereto shall be transmitted to the central authorities designated by the States Parties. This requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a State Party to require that such requests and communications be addressed to it through diplomatic channels and, in urgent circumstances, where the States Parties agree, through the International Criminal Police Organization, if possible.

13. Requests shall be made in writing or, where possible, by any means capable of producing a written record, in a language acceptable to the requested State Party, under conditions allowing that State Party to establish authenticity. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the language or languages acceptable to each State Party at the time it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention. In urgent circumstances and where agreed by the States Parties, requests may be made orally, but shall be confirmed in writing forthwith.

14. Where not prohibited by their respective laws, central authorities of States Parties are encouraged to transmit and receive requests for mutual legal assistance, and communications related thereto, as well as evidence, in electronic form under conditions allowing the requested State Party to establish authenticity and ensuring the security of communications.

15. A request for mutual legal assistance shall contain:

(a) The identity of the authority making the request;

(b) The subject matter and nature of the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding to which the request relates and the name and functions of the authority conducting the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding;

(c) A summary of the relevant facts, except in relation to requests for the purpose of service of judicial documents;

(d) A description of the assistance sought and details of any particular procedure that the requesting State Party wishes to be followed;

(e) Where possible and appropriate, the identity, location and nationality of any person concerned, as well as the country of origin, description and location of any item or accounts concerned;

(f) Where applicable, the time period for which the evidence, information or other assistance is sought; and

(g) The purpose for which the evidence, information or other assistance is sought.

16. The requested State Party may request additional information when it appears necessary for the execution of the request in accordance with its domestic law or when it can facilitate such execution.

17. A request shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the requested State Party and, to the extent not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party and where possible, in accordance with the procedures specified in the request.

18. Wherever possible and consistent with fundamental principles of domestic law, when an individual is in the territory of a State Party and has to be heard as a witness, victim or expert by the judicial authorities of another State Party, the first State Party may, at the request of the other, permit the hearing to take place by videoconference if it is not possible or desirable for the individual in question to appear in person in the territory of the requesting State Party. States Parties may agree that the hearing shall be conducted by a judicial authority of the requesting State Party and

attended by a judicial authority of the requested State Party. If the requested State Party does not have access to the technical means necessary for holding a videoconference, such means may be provided by the requesting State Party, upon mutual agreement.

19. The requesting State Party shall not transmit or use information or evidence furnished by the requested State Party for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings other than those stated in the request without the prior consent of the requested State Party. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the requesting State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information or evidence that is exculpatory to an accused person. In the latter case, the requesting State Party shall notify the requested State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the requested State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the requesting State Party shall inform the requested State Party of the disclosure without delay.

20. The requesting State Party may require that the requested State Party keep confidential the fact and substance of the request, except to the extent necessary to execute the request. If the requested State Party cannot comply with the requirement of confidentiality, it shall promptly inform the requesting State Party.

21. Mutual legal assistance may be refused:

(a) If the request is not made in conformity with the provisions of this article;

(b) If the requested State Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, *ordre public* or other essential interests;

(c) If the authorities of the requested State Party would be prohibited by its domestic law from carrying out the action requested with regard to any similar offence, had it been subject to investigation, prosecution or judicial proceedings under their own jurisdiction;

(d) If it would be contrary to the legal system of the requested State Party relating to mutual legal assistance for the request to be granted.

22. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to afford mutual legal assistance if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's sex, race, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinions, or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any one of these reasons.

23. States Parties may not refuse a request for mutual legal assistance on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.

24. States Parties shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of bank secrecy.

25. Reasons shall be given for any refusal of mutual legal assistance.

26. The requested State Party shall execute the request for mutual legal assistance as soon as possible and shall take as full account as possible of any deadlines suggested by the requesting State Party and for which reasons are given, preferably in the request. The requested State Party shall respond to reasonable requests by the requesting State Party on the status, and progress in its handling, of the request. The requesting State Party shall promptly inform the requested State Party when the assistance sought is no longer required.

27. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed by the requested State Party on the ground that it interferes with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding.

28. Before refusing a request pursuant to paragraph 21 of this article or postponing its execution pursuant to paragraph 27 of this article, the requested State Party shall consult with the requesting State Party to consider whether assistance may be granted subject to such terms and conditions as it deems necessary. If the requesting State Party accepts assistance subject to those conditions, it shall comply with the conditions.

29. Without prejudice to the application of paragraph 11 of this article, a witness, expert or other person who, at the request of the requesting State Party, consents to give evidence in a proceeding or to assist in an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in the territory of the requesting State Party shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of the person's liberty in that territory in respect of acts, omissions or

convictions prior to the person's departure from the territory of the requested State Party. Such safe conduct shall cease when the witness, expert or other person having had, for a period of 15 consecutive days or for any period agreed upon by the States Parties from the date on which the person has been officially informed that the presence of the person is no longer required by the judicial authorities, an opportunity of leaving, has nevertheless remained voluntarily in the territory of the requesting State Party or, having left it, has returned of the person's own free will.

30. The ordinary costs of executing a request shall be borne by the requested State Party, unless otherwise agreed by the States Parties concerned. If expenses of a substantial or extraordinary nature are or will be required to fulfil the request, the States Parties shall consult to determine the terms and conditions under which the request will be executed, as well as the manner in which the costs shall be borne.

31. The requested State Party:

(a) Shall provide to the requesting State Party copies of government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are available to the general public;

(b) May, at its discretion, provide to the requesting State Party, in whole, in part or subject to such conditions as it deems appropriate, copies of any government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are not available to the general public.

32. States Parties shall consider, as may be necessary, the possibility of concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements that would serve the purposes of, give practical effect to or enhance the provisions of this article.

Article 41

24/7 network

1. Each State Party shall designate a point of contact available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in order to ensure the provision of immediate assistance for the purpose of specific criminal investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings concerning offences established in accordance with this Convention, or for the collection, obtaining and preservation of evidence in electronic form for the purposes of paragraph 3 of this article and in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention, as well as to serious crime.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of such point of contact and keep an updated register of points of contact designated for the purposes of this article and shall annually circulate to the States Parties the updated list of contact points.

3. Such assistance shall include facilitating or, if permitted by the domestic law and practice of the requested State Party, directly carrying out the following measures:

(a) The provision of technical advice;

(b) The preservation of stored electronic data pursuant to articles 42 and 43 of this Convention, including, as appropriate, information about the location of the service provider, if known to the requested State Party, to assist the requesting State Party in making a request;

(c) The collection of evidence and the provision of legal information;

(d) The locating of suspects; or

(e) The provision of electronic data to avert an emergency.

4. A State Party's point of contact shall have the capacity to carry out communications with the point of contact of another State Party on an expedited basis. If the point of contact designated by a State Party is not part of that State Party's authority or authorities responsible for mutual legal assistance or extradition, the point of contact shall ensure that it is able to coordinate with that authority or those authorities on an expedited basis.

5. Each State Party shall ensure that trained and equipped personnel are available to ensure the operation of the 24/7 network.

6. States Parties may also use and strengthen existing authorized networks of points of contact, where applicable, and within the limits of their domestic laws, including the 24/7 networks for computer-related crime of the

International Criminal Police Organization for prompt police-to-police cooperation and other methods of information exchange cooperation.

Article 42

International cooperation for the purpose of expedited preservation of stored electronic data

1. A State Party may request another State Party to order or otherwise obtain, in accordance with article 25 of this Convention, the expeditious preservation of electronic data stored by means of an information and communications technology system located within the territory of that other State Party, and in respect of which the requesting State Party intends to submit a request for mutual legal assistance in the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the electronic data.
2. The requesting State Party may use the 24/7 network provided for in article 41 of this Convention to seek information concerning the location of the electronic data stored by means of an information and communications technology system and, as appropriate, information about the location of the service provider.
3. A request for preservation made under paragraph 1 of this article shall specify:
 - (a) The authority seeking the preservation;
 - (b) The offence that is the subject of a criminal investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding and a brief summary of the related facts;
 - (c) The stored electronic data to be preserved and their relationship to the offence;
 - (d) Any available information identifying the custodian of the stored electronic data or the location of the information and communications technology system;
 - (e) The necessity of the preservation;
 - (f) That the requesting State Party intends to submit a request for mutual legal assistance in the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the stored electronic data;
 - (g) As appropriate, the need to keep the request for preservation confidential and not to notify the user.
4. Upon receiving the request from another State Party, the requested State Party shall take all appropriate measures to preserve expeditiously the specified electronic data in accordance with its domestic law. For the purposes of responding to a request, dual criminality shall not be required as a condition for providing such preservation.
5. A State Party that requires dual criminality as a condition for responding to a request for mutual legal assistance in the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of stored electronic data may, in respect of offences other than those established in accordance with this Convention, reserve the right to refuse the request for preservation under this article in cases where it has reasons to believe that, at the time of disclosure, the condition of dual criminality could not be fulfilled.
6. In addition, a request for preservation may be refused only on the basis of the grounds contained in article 40, paragraph 21 (b) and (c) and paragraph 22, of this Convention.
7. Where the requested State Party believes that preservation will not ensure the future availability of the data or will threaten the confidentiality of or otherwise prejudice the requesting State Party's investigation, it shall promptly so inform the requesting State Party, which shall then determine whether the request should nevertheless be executed.
8. Any preservation effected in response to a request made pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be for a period of not less than 60 days, in order to enable the requesting State Party to submit a request for the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the data. Following the receipt of such a request, the data shall continue to be preserved pending a decision on that request.
9. Before the expiry of the preservation period in paragraph 8 of this article, the requesting State Party may request an extension of the period of preservation.

Article 43

International cooperation for the purpose of expedited disclosure of preserved traffic data

1. Where, in the course of the execution of a request made pursuant to article 42 of this Convention to preserve traffic data concerning a specific communication, the requested State Party discovers that a service provider in another State Party was involved in the transmission of the communication, the requested State Party shall expeditiously disclose to the requesting State Party a sufficient amount of traffic data to identify that service provider and the path through which the communication was transmitted.
2. Disclosure of traffic data under paragraph 1 of this article may be refused only on the basis of the grounds contained in article 40, paragraph 21 (b) and (c) and paragraph 22, of this Convention.

Article 44

Mutual legal assistance in accessing stored electronic data

1. A State Party may request another State Party to search or similarly access, seize or similarly secure, and disclose electronic data stored by means of an information and communications technology system located within the territory of the requested State Party, including electronic data that have been preserved pursuant to article 42 of this Convention.
2. The requested State Party shall respond to the request through the application of relevant international instruments and laws referred to in article 35 of this Convention, and in accordance with other relevant provisions of this chapter.
3. The request shall be responded to on an expedited basis where:
 - (a) There are grounds to believe that the relevant data are particularly vulnerable to loss or modification; or
 - (b) The instruments and laws referred to in paragraph 2 of this article otherwise provide for expedited cooperation.

Article 45

Mutual legal assistance in the real-time collection of traffic data

1. States Parties shall endeavour to provide mutual legal assistance to each other in the real-time collection of traffic data associated with specified communications in their territory transmitted by means of an information and communications technology system. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, such assistance shall be governed by the conditions and procedures provided for under domestic law.
2. Each State Party shall endeavour to provide such assistance at least with respect to criminal offences for which the real-time collection of traffic data would be available in a similar domestic case.
3. A request made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall specify:
 - (a) The name of the requesting authority;
 - (b) A summary of the main facts and the nature of the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding to which the request relates;
 - (c) The electronic data in relation to which the collection of the traffic data is required and their relationship to the offence;
 - (d) Any available data that identify the owner or user of the data or the location of the information and communications technology system;
 - (e) Justification for the need to collect the traffic data;
 - (f) The period for which traffic data are to be collected and a corresponding justification of its duration.

Article 46

Mutual legal assistance in the interception of content data

States Parties shall endeavour to provide mutual legal assistance to each other in the real-time collection or recording of content data of specified communications transmitted by means of an information and communications technology system, to the extent permitted under treaties applicable to them or under their domestic laws.

Article 47

Law enforcement cooperation

1. States Parties shall cooperate closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the offences established in accordance with this Convention. States Parties shall, in particular, take effective measures:

(a) To enhance and, where necessary, to establish channels of communication between their competent authorities, agencies and services, taking into account existing channels, including those of the International Criminal Police Organization, in order to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of the offences established in accordance with this Convention, including, if the States Parties concerned deem it appropriate, links with other criminal activities;

(b) To cooperate with other States Parties in conducting inquiries with respect to offences established in accordance with this Convention concerning:

(i) The identity, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of involvement in such offences or the location of other persons concerned;

(ii) The movement of proceeds of crime or property derived from the commission of such offences;

(iii) The movement of property, equipment or other instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commission of such offences;

(c) To provide, where appropriate, necessary items or data for analytical or investigative purposes;

(d) To exchange, where appropriate, information with other States Parties concerning specific means and methods used to commit the offences established in accordance with this Convention, including the use of false identities, forged, altered or false documents and other means of concealing activities, as well as cybercrime tactics, techniques and procedures;

(e) To facilitate effective coordination between their competent authorities, agencies and services and to promote the exchange of personnel and other experts, including, subject to bilateral agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the posting of liaison officers;

(f) To exchange information and coordinate administrative and other measures taken, as appropriate, for the purpose of early identification of the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

2. With a view to giving effect to this Convention, States Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on direct cooperation between their law enforcement agencies and, where such agreements or arrangements already exist, amending them. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the States Parties may consider this Convention to be the basis for mutual law enforcement cooperation in respect of the offences established in accordance with this Convention. Whenever appropriate, States Parties shall make full use of agreements or arrangements, including international or regional organizations, to enhance the cooperation between their law enforcement agencies.

Article 48

Joint investigations

States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements whereby, in relation to offences established in accordance with this Convention that are the subject of criminal investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in one or more States, the competent authorities concerned may establish joint investigative bodies. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements, joint investigations may be undertaken by agreement on

a case-by-case basis. The States Parties involved shall ensure that the sovereignty of the State Party in whose territory such investigations are to take place is fully respected.

Article 49

Mechanisms for the recovery of property through international cooperation in confiscation

1. Each State Party, in order to provide mutual legal assistance pursuant to article 50 of this Convention with respect to property acquired through or involved in the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention, shall, in accordance with its domestic law:

(a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to give effect to an order of confiscation issued by a court of another State Party;

(b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities, where they have jurisdiction, to order the confiscation of such property of foreign origin by adjudication of an offence of money-laundering or such other offence as may be within its jurisdiction or by other procedures authorized under its domestic law; and

(c) Consider taking such measures as may be necessary to allow confiscation of such property without a criminal conviction in cases in which the offender cannot be prosecuted by reason of death, flight or absence or in other appropriate cases.

2. Each State Party, in order to provide mutual legal assistance upon a request made pursuant to article 50, paragraph 2, of this Convention, shall, in accordance with its domestic law:

(a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to freeze or seize property upon a freezing or seizure order issued by a court or competent authority of a requesting State Party that provides a reasonable basis for the requested State Party to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions and that the property would eventually be subject to an order of confiscation for the purposes of paragraph 1 (a) of this article;

(b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to freeze or seize property upon a request that provides a reasonable basis for the requested State Party to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions and that the property would eventually be subject to an order of confiscation for the purposes of paragraph 1 (a) of this article; and

(c) Consider taking additional measures to permit its competent authorities to preserve property for confiscation, such as on the basis of a foreign arrest or criminal charge related to the acquisition of such property.

Article 50

International cooperation for the purposes of confiscation

1. A State Party that has received a request from another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with this Convention for the confiscation of proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention situated in its territory shall, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system:

(a) Submit the request to its competent authorities for the purpose of obtaining an order of confiscation and, if such an order is granted, give effect to it; or

(b) Submit to its competent authorities, with a view to giving effect to it to the extent requested, an order of confiscation issued by a court in the territory of the requesting State Party in accordance with article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention insofar as it relates to proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities situated in the territory of the requested State Party.

2. Following a request made by another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with this Convention, the requested State Party shall take measures to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention for the purpose of eventual confiscation to be ordered either by the requesting State Party or, pursuant to a request under paragraph 1 of this article, by the requested State Party.

3. The provisions of article 40 of this Convention are applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to this article. In addition to the information specified in article 40, paragraph 15, of this Convention, requests made pursuant to this article shall contain:

(a) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (a) of this article, a description of the property to be confiscated, including, to the extent possible, the location, and where relevant, the estimated value of the property and a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party sufficient to enable the requested State Party to seek the order under its domestic law;

(b) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (b) of this article, a legally admissible copy of an order of confiscation upon which the request is based issued by the requesting State Party, a statement of the facts and information as to the extent to which execution of the order is requested, a statement specifying the measures taken by the requesting State Party to provide adequate notification to bona fide third parties and to ensure due process, and a statement that the confiscation order is final;

(c) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 2 of this article, a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party and a description of the actions requested and, where available, a legally admissible copy of an order on which the request is based.

4. The decisions or actions provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be taken by the requested State Party in accordance with and subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its procedural rules or any bilateral or multilateral treaty, agreement or arrangement to which it may be bound in relation to the requesting State Party.

5. Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws and regulations that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws and regulations or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

6. If a State Party elects to make the taking of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article conditional on the existence of a relevant treaty, that State Party shall consider this Convention the necessary and sufficient treaty basis.

7. Cooperation under this article may also be refused or provisional measures may be lifted if the requested State Party does not receive sufficient and timely evidence or if the property is of a *de minimis* value.

8. Before lifting any provisional measure taken pursuant to this article, the requested State Party shall, wherever possible, give the requesting State Party an opportunity to present its reasons in favour of continuing the measure.

9. The provisions of this article shall not be construed as prejudicing the rights of bona fide third parties.

10. States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral treaties, agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation undertaken pursuant to this article.

Article 51

Special cooperation

Without prejudice to its domestic law, each State Party shall endeavour to take measures to permit it to forward, without prejudice to its own criminal investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings, information on proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention to another State Party without prior request, when it considers that the disclosure of such information might assist the receiving State Party in initiating or carrying out criminal investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings or might lead to a request by that State Party under article 50 of this Convention.

Article 52

Return and disposal of confiscated proceeds of crime or property

1. Proceeds of crime or property confiscated by a State Party pursuant to article 31 or 50 of this Convention shall be disposed of by that State Party in accordance with its domestic law and administrative procedures.

2. When acting on a request made by another State Party in accordance with article 50 of this Convention, States Parties shall, to the extent permitted by domestic law and if so requested, give priority consideration to returning the

confiscated proceeds of crime or property to the requesting State Party so that it can give compensation to the victims of the crime or return such proceeds of crime or property to their prior legitimate owners.

3. When acting on a request made by another State Party in accordance with articles 31 and 50 of this Convention, a State Party may, after due consideration has been given to compensation of victims, give special consideration to concluding agreements or arrangements on:

(a) Contributing the value of such proceeds of crime or property or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds of crime or property or a part thereof to the account designated in accordance with article 56, paragraph 2 (c), of this Convention, and to intergovernmental bodies specializing in the fight against cybercrime;

(b) Sharing with other States Parties, on a regular or case-by-case basis, such proceeds of crime or property, or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds of crime or property, in accordance with its domestic law or administrative procedures.

4. Where appropriate, unless States Parties decide otherwise, the requested State Party may deduct reasonable expenses incurred in investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings leading to the return or disposition of confiscated property pursuant to this article.

Chapter VI

Preventive measures

Article 53

Preventive measures

1. Each State Party shall endeavour, in accordance with fundamental principles of its legal system, to develop and implement or maintain effective and coordinated policies and best practices to reduce existing or future opportunities for cybercrime through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures.

2. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures, within its means and in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to promote the active participation of relevant individuals and entities outside the public sector, such as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, as well as the general public, in the relevant aspects of prevention of the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

3. Preventive measures may include:

(a) Strengthening cooperation between law enforcement agencies or prosecutors and relevant individuals and entities outside the public sector, such as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities for the purpose of addressing relevant aspects of preventing and combating the offences established in accordance with this Convention;

(b) Promoting public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of the threat posed by the offences established in accordance with this Convention through public information activities, public education, media and information literacy programmes and curricula that promote public participation in preventing and combating such offences;

(c) Building and making efforts to increase the capacity of domestic criminal justice systems, including training and developing expertise among criminal justice practitioners, as part of national prevention strategies against the offences established in accordance with this Convention;

(d) Encouraging service providers to take effective measures, where feasible in the light of national circumstances and to the extent permitted by domestic law, to strengthen the security of the service providers' products, services and customers;

(e) Recognizing the contributions of the legitimate activities of security researchers when intended solely, and to the extent permitted and subject to the conditions prescribed by domestic law, to strengthen and improve the security of service providers' products, services and customers located within the territory of the State Party;

(f) Developing, facilitating and promoting programmes and activities in order to discourage those at risk of engaging in cybercrime from becoming offenders and to develop their skills in a lawful manner;

(g) Endeavouring to promote the reintegration into society of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with this Convention;

(h) Developing strategies and policies, in accordance with domestic law, to prevent and eradicate gender-based violence that occurs through the use of an information and communications technology system, as well as taking into consideration the special circumstances and needs of persons in vulnerable situations in developing preventive measures;

(i) Undertaking specific and tailored efforts to keep children safe online, including through education and training on and raising public awareness of child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation online and through revising domestic legal frameworks and enhancing international cooperation aimed at its prevention, as well as making efforts to ensure the swift removal of child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation material;

(j) Enhancing the transparency of and promoting the contribution of the public to decision-making processes and ensuring that the public has adequate access to information;

(k) Respecting, promoting and protecting the freedom to seek, receive and impart public information concerning cybercrime;

(l) Developing or strengthening support programmes for victims of the offences established in accordance with this Convention;

(m) Preventing and detecting transfers of proceeds of crime and property related to the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

4. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the relevant competent authority or authorities responsible for preventing and combating cybercrime are known and accessible to the public, where appropriate, for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incident that may be considered a criminal offence established in accordance with this Convention.

5. States Parties shall endeavour to periodically evaluate existing relevant national legal frameworks and administrative practices with a view to identifying gaps and vulnerabilities and ensuring their relevance in the face of changing threats posed by the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

6. States Parties may collaborate with each other and with relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing the measures referred to in this article. This includes participation in international projects aimed at the prevention of cybercrime.

7. Each State Party shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the name and address of the authority or authorities that may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures to prevent cybercrime.

Chapter VII

Technical assistance and information exchange

Article 54

Technical assistance and capacity-building

1. States Parties shall, according to their capacity, consider affording one another the widest measure of technical assistance and capacity-building, including training and other forms of assistance, the mutual exchange of relevant experience and specialized knowledge and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of developing States Parties, with a view to facilitating the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the offences covered by this Convention.

2. States Parties shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop, implement or improve specific training programmes for their personnel responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the offences covered by this Convention.

3. Activities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may deal, to the extent permitted by domestic law, with the following:

(a) Methods and techniques used in the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the offences covered by this Convention;

(b) Building capacity in the development and planning of strategic policies and legislation to prevent and combat cybercrime;

(c) Building capacity in the collection, preservation and sharing of evidence, in particular in electronic form, including the maintenance of the chain of custody and forensic analysis;

(d) Modern law enforcement equipment and the use thereof;

(e) Training of competent authorities in the preparation of requests for mutual legal assistance and other means of cooperation that meet the requirements of this Convention, especially for the collection, preservation and sharing of evidence in electronic form;

(f) Prevention, detection and monitoring of the movements of proceeds deriving from the commission of the offences covered by this Convention, property, equipment or other instrumentalities and methods used for the transfer, concealment or disguise of such proceeds, property, equipment or other instrumentalities;

(g) Appropriate and efficient legal and administrative mechanisms and methods for facilitating the seizure, confiscation and return of proceeds of offences covered by this Convention;

(h) Methods used in the protection of victims and witnesses who cooperate with judicial authorities;

(i) Training in relevant substantive and procedural law, and law enforcement investigation powers, as well as in national and international regulations and in languages.

4. States Parties shall, subject to their domestic law, endeavour to leverage the expertise of and cooperate closely with other States Parties and relevant international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, with a view to enhancing the effective implementation of this Convention.

5. States Parties shall assist one another in planning and implementing research and training programmes designed to share expertise in the areas referred to in paragraph 3 of this article, and to that end shall also, when appropriate, use regional and international conferences and seminars to promote cooperation and to stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern.

6. States Parties shall consider assisting one another, upon request, in conducting evaluations, studies and research relating to the types, causes and effects of offences covered by this Convention committed in their respective territories, with a view to developing, with the participation of the competent authorities and relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, strategies and action plans to prevent and combat cybercrime.

7. States Parties shall promote training and technical assistance that facilitates timely extradition and mutual legal assistance. Such training and technical assistance may include language training, assistance with the drafting and handling of mutual legal assistance requests, and secondments and exchanges between personnel in central authorities or agencies with relevant responsibilities.

8. States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent necessary, efforts to maximize the effectiveness of technical assistance and capacity-building in international and regional organizations and in the framework of relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements.

9. States Parties shall consider establishing voluntary mechanisms with a view to contributing financially to the efforts of developing countries to implement this Convention through technical assistance programmes and capacity-building projects.

10. Each State Party shall endeavour to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purpose of fostering, through the Office, programmes and projects with a view to implementing this Convention through technical assistance and capacity-building.

Article 55

Exchange of information

1. Each State Party shall consider analysing, as appropriate, in consultation with relevant experts, including from non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, trends in its territory with respect to offences covered by this Convention, as well as the circumstances in which such offences are committed.
2. States Parties shall consider developing and sharing with each other and through international and regional organizations statistics, analytical expertise and information concerning cybercrime, with a view to developing, insofar as possible, common definitions, standards and methodologies, as well as best practices, to prevent and combat such crime.
3. Each State Party shall consider monitoring its policies and practical measures to prevent and combat offences covered by this Convention and making assessments of their effectiveness and efficiency.
4. States Parties shall consider exchanging information on legal, policy and technological developments related to cybercrime and the collection of evidence in electronic form.

Article 56

Implementation of the Convention through economic development and technical assistance

1. States Parties shall take measures conducive to the optimal implementation of this Convention to the extent possible, through international cooperation, taking into account the negative effects of the offences covered by this Convention on society in general and, in particular, on sustainable development.
2. States Parties are strongly encouraged to make concrete efforts, to the extent possible and in coordination with each other, as well as with international and regional organizations:
 - (a) To enhance their cooperation at various levels with other States Parties, in particular developing countries, with a view to strengthening their capacity to prevent and combat the offences covered by this Convention;
 - (b) To enhance financial and material assistance to support the efforts of other States Parties, in particular developing countries, in effectively preventing and combating the offences covered by this Convention and to help them to implement this Convention;
 - (c) To provide technical assistance to other States Parties, in particular developing countries, in support of meeting their needs regarding the implementation of this Convention. To that end, States Parties shall endeavour to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions to an account specifically designated for that purpose in a United Nations funding mechanism;
 - (d) To encourage, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, as well as financial institutions, to contribute to the efforts of States Parties, including in accordance with this article, in particular by providing more training programmes and modern equipment to developing countries in order to assist them in achieving the objectives of this Convention;
 - (e) To exchange best practices and information with regard to activities undertaken, with a view to improving transparency, avoiding duplication of effort and making best use of any lessons learned.
3. States Parties shall also consider using existing subregional, regional and international programmes, including conferences and seminars, to promote cooperation and technical assistance and to stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern, including the special problems and needs of developing countries.
4. To the extent possible, States Parties shall ensure that resources and efforts are distributed and directed to support the harmonization of standards, skills, capacity, expertise and technical capabilities with the aim of establishing common minimum standards among States Parties to eradicate safe havens for the offences covered by this Convention and strengthen the fight against cybercrime.
5. To the extent possible, the measures taken under this article shall be without prejudice to existing foreign assistance commitments or to other financial cooperation arrangements at the bilateral, regional or international levels.

6. States Parties may conclude bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements or arrangements on material and logistical assistance, taking into consideration the financial arrangements necessary for the means of international cooperation provided for by this Convention to be effective and for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the offences covered by this Convention.

Chapter VIII

Mechanism of implementation

Article 57

Conference of the States Parties to the Convention

1. A Conference of the States Parties to the Convention is hereby established to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States Parties to achieve the objectives set forth in this Convention and to promote and review its implementation.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the Conference of the States Parties not later than one year following the entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, regular meetings of the Conference shall be held in accordance with the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference.

3. The Conference of the States Parties shall adopt rules of procedure and rules governing the activities set forth in this article, including rules concerning the admission and participation of observers, and the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out those activities. Such rules and related activities shall take into account principles such as effectiveness, inclusivity, transparency, efficiency and national ownership.

4. In establishing its regular meetings, the Conference of the States Parties shall take into account the time and location of the meetings of other relevant international and regional organizations and mechanisms in similar matters, including their subsidiary treaty bodies, consistent with the principles identified in paragraph 3 of this article.

5. The Conference of the States Parties shall agree upon activities, procedures and methods of work to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, including:

(a) Facilitating the effective use and implementation of this Convention, the identification of any problems thereof, as well as the activities carried out by States Parties under this Convention, including encouraging the mobilization of voluntary contributions;

(b) Facilitating the exchange of information on legal, policy and technological developments pertaining to the offences established in accordance with this Convention and the collection of evidence in electronic form among States Parties and relevant international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, in accordance with domestic law, as well as on patterns and trends in cybercrime and on successful practices for preventing and combating such offences;

(c) Cooperating with relevant international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities;

(d) Making appropriate use of relevant information produced by other international and regional organizations and mechanisms for preventing and combating the offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work;

(e) Reviewing periodically the implementation of this Convention by its States Parties;

(f) Making recommendations to improve this Convention and its implementation as well as considering possible supplementation or amendment of the Convention;

(g) Elaborating and adopting supplementary protocols to this Convention on the basis of articles 61 and 62 of this Convention;

(h) Taking note of the technical assistance and capacity-building requirements of States Parties regarding the implementation of this Convention and recommending any action it may deem necessary in that respect.

6. Each State Party shall provide the Conference of the States Parties with information on legislative, administrative and other measures, as well as on its programmes, plans and practices, to implement this Convention, as required by the Conference. The Conference shall examine the most effective way of receiving and acting upon

information, including, inter alia, information received from States Parties and from competent international and regional organizations. Inputs received from representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, duly accredited in accordance with procedures to be decided upon by the Conference, may also be considered.

7. For the purpose of paragraph 5 of this article, the Conference of the States Parties may establish and administer such review mechanisms as it considers necessary.

8. Pursuant to paragraphs 5 to 7 of this article, the Conference of the States Parties shall establish, if it deems necessary, any appropriate mechanisms or subsidiary bodies to assist in the effective implementation of the Convention.

Article 58

Secretariat

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary secretariat services to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention.

2. The secretariat shall:

(a) Assist the Conference of the States Parties in carrying out the activities set forth in this Convention and make arrangements and provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Conference as they pertain to this Convention;

(b) Upon request, assist States Parties in providing information to the Conference of the States Parties, as envisaged in this Convention; and

(c) Ensure the necessary coordination with the secretariats of relevant international and regional organizations.

Chapter IX

Final provisions

Article 59

Implementation of the Convention

1. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, including legislative and administrative measures, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to ensure the implementation of its obligations under this Convention.

2. Each State Party may adopt more strict or severe measures than those provided for by this Convention for preventing and combating the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

Article 60

Effects of the Convention

1. If two or more States Parties have already concluded an agreement or treaty on the matters dealt with in this Convention or have otherwise established their relations on such matters, or should they in future do so, they shall also be entitled to apply that agreement or treaty or to regulate those relations accordingly.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall affect other rights, restrictions, obligations and responsibilities of a State Party under international law.

Article 61

Relation with protocols

1. This Convention may be supplemented by one or more protocols.

2. In order to become a Party to a protocol, a State or a regional economic integration organization must also be a Party to this Convention.

3. A State Party to this Convention is not bound by a protocol unless it becomes a Party to the protocol in accordance with the provisions thereof.
4. Any protocol to this Convention shall be interpreted together with this Convention, taking into account the purpose of that protocol.

Article 62

Adoption of supplementary protocols

1. At least 60 States Parties shall be required before any supplementary protocol is considered for adoption by the Conference of the States Parties. The Conference shall make every effort to achieve consensus on any supplementary protocol. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the supplementary protocol shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption at least a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the meeting of the Conference.
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.

Article 63

Settlement of disputes

1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention through negotiation or any other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention that cannot be settled through negotiation or other peaceful means within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.
3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.
4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 64

Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature in Hanoi in 2025 and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 31 December 2026.
2. This Convention shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations, provided that at least one member State of such an organization has signed this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.
3. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.
4. This Convention is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Convention. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare

the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

Article 65

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that organization.
2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date on which this Convention enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is later.

Article 66

Amendment

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Convention, a State Party may propose an amendment and transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The Conference shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the meeting of the Conference.
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.
3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.
4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party 90 days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment.
5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties that have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.

Article 67

Denunciation

1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.
2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Convention when all of its member States have denounced it.
3. Denunciation of this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall entail the denunciation of any protocols thereto.

Article 68

Depositary and languages

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Convention.

2. The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.⁹⁰³

Annex

Interpretative notes on specific articles of the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes

Article 2

1. The definition of the term “service provider” in article 2 (e) includes, in subparagraph (ii), those entities that store or otherwise process electronic data on behalf of the users of the services set out in subparagraph (i). For example, under this definition, a service provider includes both services that provide hosting and caching services and services that provide a connection to a network. However, persons who merely use the service of a web hosting company to host their websites are not intended to be covered by this definition.

2. States parties are not obliged to reproduce verbatim in their domestic laws the same terminology defined in article 2 of the convention, provided that those laws cover such concepts in a manner consistent with the principles and purposes of the convention and offer an equivalent framework for its implementation.

Article 17

3. In the framework of the convention, an offence shall only be deemed an offence under article 17 when the predicate offence is an offence established in accordance with articles 7 to 16 of the convention.

Articles 23 and 35, with regard to the term “investigation”

4. The term “criminal investigations” covers situations where there are reasonable grounds to believe, on the basis of factual circumstances, that a criminal offence (including an offence set out in article 19 of the convention) has been committed or is being committed, including when such an investigation is aimed at stopping or impeding the commission of the offence in question.

Article 35

5. Outside the convention, States parties may afford one another, in accordance with their international obligations, any other forms of international cooperation allowed by the domestic law of the requested State party, applicable mutual legal assistance treaties or equivalent arrangements.

⁹⁰³ It is noted that interpretative notes on articles 2, 17, 23 and 35 of this Convention were annexed by the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes to the report on its reconvened concluding session, held from 29 July to 9 August 2024 in New York.

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

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RESOLUTION 79/3

Adopted at the 19th plenary meeting, on 9 October 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/390, para. 7)

79/3. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: requests under Article 19 of the Charter

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter V of the report of the Committee on Contributions on its eighty-fourth session,¹

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* its role in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations and the advisory role of the Committee on Contributions in accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. *Also reaffirms* its resolution 54/237 C of 23 December 1999;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to bring to the attention of Member States the deadline specified in resolution 54/237 C, including through an early announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations* and through direct communication;

4. *Urges* all Member States requesting exemption under Article 19 of the Charter to submit as much information as possible in support of their requests and to consider submitting such information in advance of the deadline specified in resolution 54/237 C so as to enable the collation of any additional detailed information that may be necessary;

5. *Agrees* that the failure of Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia to pay the full minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 of the Charter was due to conditions beyond their control;

6. *Decides* that Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia shall be permitted to vote in the General Assembly until the end of its seventy-ninth session.

RESOLUTION 79/245

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/640, para. 6)

79/245. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/212 B of 31 March 1998 and its decision 57/573 of 20 December 2002,

Recalling also its resolutions 78/242 A of 22 December 2023 and 78/242 B of 28 June 2024,

Having considered, for the period ended 31 December 2023, the financial reports and audited financial statements and the reports of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations,² the International Trade Centre,³ the United Nations University,⁴ the United Nations Development Programme,⁵ the United Nations Capital Development Fund,⁶

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11 and addendum (A/79/11 and A/79/11/Add.1).

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5, vol. I (A/79/5 (Vol. I)).

³ Ibid., vol. III (A/79/5 (Vol. III)).

⁴ Ibid., vol. IV (A/79/5 (Vol. IV)).

⁵ Ibid., Supplement No. 5A (A/79/5/Add.1).

⁶ Ibid., Supplement No. 5B (A/79/5/Add.2).

the United Nations Children's Fund,⁷ the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,⁸ the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,⁹ the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,¹⁰ the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,¹¹ the United Nations Population Fund,¹² the United Nations Human Settlements Programme,¹³ the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,¹⁴ the United Nations Office for Project Services,¹⁵ the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women),¹⁶ the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals¹⁷ and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,¹⁸ the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the concise summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors for the annual financial period 2023,¹⁹ the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations²⁰ and on the United Nations funds and programmes²¹ for the year ended 31 December 2023, the report by the Chief Executive of Pension Administration and the Representative of the Secretary-General for the investment of the assets of the Fund on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report for the year ended 31 December 2023 on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund²² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²³

1. *Takes note* of the audit opinions and findings, and endorses the recommendations, contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
3. *Reaffirms* that the Board of Auditors shall be completely independent and solely responsible for the conduct of audits;
4. *Decides* to consider further the report of the Board of Auditors on the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals under the agenda item relating to the Mechanism;
5. *Also decides* to consider further the report of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund under the agenda item relating to the Pension Fund;
6. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the continued high quality of its reports and the streamlined format thereof;
7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Auditors for the valuable cross-cutting recommendations and information, including on financial and budget performance, contained in the concise summary and its sections;
8. *Emphasizes* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors related to the cost-recovery fund, requests the Secretary-General to expedite the review of the cost-recovery fund balances and the relevant reserve levels to ensure

⁷ Ibid., Supplement No. 5C (A/79/5/Add.3).

⁸ Ibid., Supplement No. 5D (A/79/5/Add.4).

⁹ Ibid., Supplement No. 5E (A/79/5/Add.5).

¹⁰ Ibid., Supplement No. 5F (A/79/5/Add.6).

¹¹ Ibid., Supplement No. 5G (A/79/5/Add.7).

¹² Ibid., Supplement No. 5H (A/79/5/Add.8).

¹³ Ibid., Supplement No. 5I (A/79/5/Add.9).

¹⁴ Ibid., Supplement No. 5J (A/79/5/Add.10).

¹⁵ Ibid., Supplement No. 5K (A/79/5/Add.11).

¹⁶ Ibid., Supplement No. 5L (A/79/5/Add.12).

¹⁷ Ibid., Supplement No. 5O (A/79/5/Add.15).

¹⁸ Ibid., Supplement No. 5P (A/79/5/Add.16).

¹⁹ A/79/243.

²⁰ A/79/328.

²¹ A/79/328/Add.1.

²² A/79/311.

²³ A/79/513.

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

that the distinction between spendable and non-spendable revenues is made, both on future revenues and on the stock of the 10 RCR and 20 PCR accumulated surplus, and requests the Advisory Committee to request the Board of Auditors to continue to keep matters related to cost recovery under review and report thereon in its future reports;

9. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports for the year ended 31 December 2023 on the United Nations and on the United Nations funds and programmes;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure unhindered communication and cooperation between the Board of Auditors and the Administration in the conduct of audits and during the preparation of their respective reports, which is indispensable to informed decision-making by the General Assembly;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations to ensure full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner, to continue to hold programme managers accountable for the non-implementation of recommendations and to effectively address the root causes of the problems highlighted by the Board;

12. *Also reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide in his reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of the recommendations of the Board, in particular those recommendations not yet fully implemented that are two or more years old;

13. *Further reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to indicate in future reports an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, as well as the priorities for their implementation and the office holders to be held accountable;

14. *Notes* the findings of the Board of Auditors regarding the cost-recovery resources, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on cost recovery to the General Assembly, covering all the issues identified, including the generated interest revenues, with a view to improving the management of the cost-recovery fund and enhancing the compliance with cost-recovery guidelines and accountability for non-compliance, and also requests the Secretary-General to propose options to the Assembly for the allocation of these generated interest revenues at the main part of the eightieth session of the Assembly;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to examine in the context of the performance report the amount and use of interest generated by existing funds and mechanisms within the Secretariat, disaggregated by funding stream, including but not limited to the cost-recovery funds, and to report thereon to the General Assembly, and requests the Advisory Committee to request the Board of Auditors to keep matters related to accrued interests under review and report thereon in its future reports;

16. *Notes* the significant overexpenditure related to communications and information technology equipment in the context of special political missions from 2021 to 2023, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office of Information and Communications Technology can effectively perform its oversight responsibilities in the field, and to report thereon in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2026;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue developing a culture of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, with a view to improving financial and budget performance, and report thereon in the future budget submissions;

18. *Notes* the findings and related recommendations of the Board of Auditors regarding loss or waste of resources, inactive funds and idle resources, inefficiencies in operations, and challenges in meeting performance targets, and invites the Secretary-General to take action with regard to the recommendations made by the Board;

19. *Expresses concerns* over the findings of the Board of Auditors regarding the use of hedging instruments and forward pricing, and in this regard emphasizes that internal controls need to monitor this issue, with an aim to strengthen financial compliance and mitigate financial risks and losses;

20. *Notes with concern* the poor assets management in the context of the regular budget, evidenced in the disposal of unused equipment and the non-distribution of these assets for use after more than two years of acquisition, leading to financial losses to the Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this situation, as well as details on the functioning of the accountability framework in the case of assets management;

21. *Reiterates* that increased delegated authority must be matched by enhanced transparency and accountability, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a detailed description of the responsibilities and lines of accountabilities of relevant Secretariat departments that utilize functions and services of other United Nations entities;

22. *Invites* the Secretary-General to tighten the accountability of employees in the event of damage caused by gross negligence and to improve processes for the confiscation of assets from criminal acts.

RESOLUTION 79/246

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/641](#), para. 7)

79/246. Capital master plan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [54/249](#) of 23 December 1999, section IV of its resolution [55/238](#) of 23 December 2000, its resolutions [56/234](#) and [56/236](#) of 24 December 2001 and [56/286](#) of 27 June 2002, section II of its resolution [57/292](#) of 20 December 2002, section XXII of its resolution [58/272](#) of 23 December 2003, section XI of its resolution [59/276](#) of 23 December 2004, its resolution [59/295](#) of 22 June 2005, section II of its resolution [60/248](#) of 23 December 2005, its resolutions [60/256](#) of 8 May 2006, [60/282](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/251](#) of 22 December 2006, [62/87](#) of 10 December 2007, [63/270](#) of 7 April 2009, [64/228](#) of 22 December 2009 and [65/269](#) of 4 April 2011, section III of its resolution [66/258](#) of 9 April 2012, section V of its resolution [67/246](#) of 24 December 2012, sections III and IV of its resolution [67/254](#) of 12 April 2013, section IV of its resolution [68/247](#) A of 27 December 2013, section VII of its resolution [68/247](#) B of 9 April 2014, section VIII of its resolution [69/274](#) A of 2 April 2015 and its resolution [70/239](#) of 23 December 2015, and its decisions 58/566 of 8 April 2004, 65/543 of 24 December 2010 and 66/555 of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the twenty-second annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan,²⁴ the report of the Board of Auditors on the financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023,²⁵ the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report for the year ended 31 December 2023 on the United Nations²⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Board of Auditors and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

3. *Notes with concern* that, to date, the Organization has disbursed a higher amount in legal fees for arbitration under the capital master plan than the total in damages subsequently awarded to the plaintiffs, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the cost- and time-effective resolution of the remaining arbitration;

4. *Recalls* paragraphs 9 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide in his future reports detailed information and precise estimates on the concluded second phase and the remaining third phase of the second arbitration case, including projected expenditures required for each year based on the latest assumptions and the anticipated timing for when Member States may incur financial obligations, and also requests the Secretary-General to take necessary steps to limit the financial liabilities and protect the rights of the United Nations to the fullest extent possible;

5. *Also recalls* paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to gather lessons learned related to the arbitration cases and share them with other construction projects with

²⁴ [A/79/313](#).

²⁵ Relevant parts of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. I ([A/79/5 \(Vol. I\)](#)).

²⁶ Relevant parts of [A/79/328](#).

²⁷ [A/79/551](#).

a view to avoiding litigation insofar as feasible, including from subcontractors and third parties, and protecting the rights of the United Nations in other construction projects;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to hold managers accountable when their decisions have been established to be grossly negligent according to the applicable Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and have led to litigation and subsequent financial loss;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with conducting a comprehensive audit of the reasons that led to arbitration proceedings, and submitting its findings and recommendations on enhancing project governance, as well as limiting financial liability and protecting the rights of the United Nations, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 79/247

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/642, para. 11)

79/247. Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A of 20 December 1983, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 55/234 of 23 December 2000, 56/253 of 24 December 2001, 57/282 of 20 December 2002, 58/268 and 58/269 of 23 December 2003, 59/275 of 23 December 2004, 60/257 of 8 May 2006, 61/235 of 22 December 2006, 62/224 of 22 December 2007, 63/247 of 24 December 2008, 64/229 of 22 December 2009, 65/244 of 24 December 2010, 66/8 of 11 November 2011, 67/236 of 24 December 2012, 68/20 of 4 December 2013, 69/17 of 18 November 2014, 70/8 of 13 November 2015, 71/6 of 27 October 2016, 72/9 of 17 November 2017, 72/266 A of 24 December 2017, 72/266 B of 5 July 2018, section III of its resolution 72/262 C of 5 July 2018 and its resolutions 73/269 of 22 December 2018, 74/251 of 27 December 2019, 75/243 of 31 December 2020, 76/236 of 24 December 2021, 77/254 of 30 December 2022 and 78/244 of 22 December 2023,

Recalling also the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, as outlined in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976,

Recalling further the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation,²⁸ by which the relevant programmes and subprogrammes of the proposed strategic framework shall be reviewed by the relevant sectoral, functional and regional intergovernmental bodies, if possible during the regular cycle of their meetings,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its sixty-fourth session,²⁹ the reports of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget for 2025: part II, proposed programme plan for 2025 and programme performance for 2023,³⁰ and the letters and the annexes thereto from the Chairs of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) dated 22 October 2024,³¹ the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) dated 25 October 2024,³² the Social, Humanitarian and

²⁸ ST/SGB/2018/3.

²⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/79/16).*

³⁰ A/79/6 (Sect. 2), A/79/6 (Sect. 3), A/79/6 (Sect. 4), A/79/6 (Sect. 5), A/79/6 (Sect. 6), A/79/6 (Sect. 8), A/79/6 (Sect. 9), A/79/6 (Sect. 10), A/79/6 (Sect. 11), A/79/6 (Sect. 12), A/79/6 (Sect. 13), A/79/6 (Sect. 14), A/79/6 (Sect. 15), A/79/6 (Sect. 16), A/79/6 (Sect. 17), A/79/6 (Sect. 18), A/79/6 (Sect. 19), A/79/6 (Sect. 20), A/79/6 (Sect. 21), A/79/6 (Sect. 22), A/79/6 (Sect. 24), A/79/6 (Sect. 24)/Corr.1, A/79/6 (Sect. 25), A/79/6 (Sect. 26), A/79/6 (Sect. 27), A/79/6 (Sect. 27)/Corr.1, A/79/6 (Sect. 28), A/79/6 (Sect. 29), A/79/6 (Sect. 29A), A/79/6 (Sect. 29B), A/79/6 (Sect. 29C), A/79/6 (Sect. 29D), A/79/6 (Sect. 29E), A/79/6 (Sect. 29F), A/79/6 (Sect. 30), A/79/6 (Sect. 31), and A/79/6 (Sect. 34).

³¹ A/C.5/79/12.

³² A/C.5/79/14.

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Cultural Committee (Third Committee) dated 21 October 2024³³ and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) dated 23 October 2024³⁴ addressed to the Chair of the Fifth Committee,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Committee for Programme and Coordination as the main subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for planning, programming and coordination;
2. *Also reaffirms* the role of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in verifying that the programmes of activities of the Organization are implemented in line with the legislative mandates and that the full implementation of regulations and rules is ensured;
3. *Re-emphasizes* the role of the plenary and the Main Committees of the General Assembly in reviewing and taking action on the appropriate recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination relevant to their work, in accordance with regulation 4.10 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;
4. *Stresses* that setting the priorities of the United Nations is the prerogative of the Member States, as reflected in legislative mandates;
5. *Reiterates* the need for Member States to participate fully in the budget preparation process, from its early stages and throughout the process;
6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, and welcomes its report;
7. *Reiterates* that whenever the Committee for Programme and Coordination cannot provide conclusions and recommendations on a given subprogramme or programme of the proposed programme budget, the plenary or the relevant Main Committee or Main Committees of the General Assembly responsible for those mandates will consider the said subprogramme or programme at the very start of its session in order to provide any conclusions and recommendations to the Fifth Committee, at the earliest opportunity, and no later than four weeks after the start of the session, for timely consideration by the Fifth Committee;
8. *Recognizes* the efforts of the President of the General Assembly and the Chair of the Fifth Committee in following up with the Chairs of the relevant Main Committees on the consideration of the programmes without recommendations from the Committee for Programme and Coordination, in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 78/244, and reiterates that incoming Presidents of the General Assembly and Chairs of the Fifth Committee shall reach out to and support the Chairs of the Main Committees to ensure that conclusions and recommendations are issued on time;
9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the proposed programme plan for 2025 and programme performance for 2023³⁵ and on evaluation,³⁶ contained in its report on the work of its sixty-fourth session, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the timely implementation of the recommendations;
10. *Approves*, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent, for programmes 3 and 20 of the proposed programme budget for 2025, a programme narrative that is composed solely of the list of mandates at the programme level and the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/6 and the deliverables for 2025 at the subprogramme level;
11. *Also approves*, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent, for programmes 13 and 21 of the proposed programme budget for 2025, a programme narrative that is composed solely of the list of mandates at the programme level and the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/236 and the deliverables for 2025 at the subprogramme level;
12. *Further approves*, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent, for programmes 2, 10, 17, 25 and 26 of the proposed programme budget for 2025, a programme narrative that is composed solely of the list of

³³ A/C.5/79/11.

³⁴ A/C.5/79/13.

³⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/79/16)*, chap. II, sect. A.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. B.

mandates at the programme level and the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/254](#) and the deliverables for 2025 at the subprogramme level;

13. *Approves*, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent, for programmes 4, 11, 14, 23, 24 and 28 of the proposed programme budget for 2025, a programme narrative that is composed solely of the list of mandates at the programme level and the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [78/244](#) and the deliverables for 2025 at the subprogramme level;

14. *Also approves* the programme plan for programme 6, Legal affairs, of the proposed programme budget for 2025 as contained in the report of the Secretary-General;³⁷

15. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on United Nations system support for Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.³⁸

RESOLUTION 79/248

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/643](#), para. 6)

79/248. Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the pattern of conferences, including resolution [78/245](#) of 22 December 2023,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on multilingualism, in particular resolution [76/268](#) of 10 June 2022, reaffirming the provisions relating to conference services, and recognizing that multilingualism, as a core and fundamental value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolution [42/207](#) C of 11 December 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to ensure the equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences for 2024³⁹ and the relevant report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁰

Having also considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴¹

Reaffirming the role of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly in administrative and budgetary matters,

Recalling its resolution [14 \(I\)](#) of 13 February 1946 and the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee on Conferences for 2024;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the annual report of the Committee on Conferences for information purposes only to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

³⁷ [A/79/6](#) (Sect. 8).

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/79/16)*, chap. II, sect. B.

³⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/79/32)*.

⁴⁰ [A/79/87](#).

⁴¹ [A/79/546](#).

I

Calendar of conferences and meetings

3. *Approves* the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2025, as submitted by the Committee on Conferences,⁴² taking into account the observations of the Committee and subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments to the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2025 that may become necessary as a result of actions and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session;

5. *Recalls* paragraph 40 of its resolution [71/323](#) of 8 September 2017, paragraph 40 of its resolution [72/313](#) of 17 September 2018, paragraph 15 of its resolution [73/341](#) of 12 September 2019, paragraph 19 of its resolution [75/325](#) of 10 September 2021 and paragraph 17 of its resolution [77/335](#) of 1 September 2023 on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Secretariat has taken into account the arrangements referred to in General Assembly resolutions on the pattern of conferences, including resolutions [53/208](#) A of 18 December 1998, [54/248](#) of 23 December 1999, [55/222](#) of 23 December 2000, [56/242](#) of 24 December 2001, [57/283](#) B of 15 April 2003, [58/250](#) of 23 December 2003, [59/265](#) of 23 December 2004, [60/236](#) A of 23 December 2005, [61/236](#) of 22 December 2006, [62/225](#) of 22 December 2007, [63/248](#) of 24 December 2008, [64/230](#) of 22 December 2009, [65/245](#) of 24 December 2010, [66/233](#) of 24 December 2011, [67/237](#) of 24 December 2012, [68/251](#) of 27 December 2013, [72/19](#) of 1 December 2017, [73/270](#) of 22 December 2018, [74/252](#) of 27 December 2019, [75/244](#) of 31 December 2020, [76/237](#) of 24 December 2021, [77/255](#) of 30 December 2022 and [78/245](#), concerning Orthodox Good Friday and the official holidays of Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, and requests all intergovernmental bodies to observe those decisions when planning their meetings;

7. *Also notes with satisfaction* that the Secretariat has taken into account the arrangements referred to in relevant resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the pattern of conferences, including resolution [69/250](#) of 29 December 2014 and resolution [78/245](#), concerning Yom Kippur, the Day of Vesak, Diwali, Gurpurab, Orthodox Christmas, Nowruz and Lunar New Year, and requests all relevant intergovernmental bodies to continue to observe the applicable decisions when planning their meetings;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the intergovernmental bodies recommendations on the dates when the bodies are requested to avoid holding meetings, in written form, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that any modification to the calendar of conferences and meetings is implemented strictly in accordance with the mandate of the Committee on Conferences and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

10. *Invites* Member States to include in new legislative mandates adequate information on the modalities for the organization of conferences or meetings;

11. *Recalls* rule 153 of its rules of procedure, and, for resolutions involving expenditure, requests the Secretary-General to include the modalities of conferences, taking into account the trends of similar meetings, with a view to mobilizing conference and documentation services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible;

12. *Expresses concern* regarding the recurring extension of the work of the Fifth Committee during the second part of the resumed session of the General Assembly and the impact of such an extension on the services provided by the Secretariat, including the availability of conference rooms and language services;

II

Utilization of conference-servicing resources

13. *Reaffirms* the practice that, in the use of conference rooms, priority must be given to meetings of Member States;

⁴² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/79/32)*, annex II.

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

14. *Recognizes* the efforts of the United Nations to use non-official languages in addition to the six official languages, where appropriate, reaffirms that any representative may make a speech in a language other than the languages of the General Assembly in accordance with rule 53 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, and encourages the further implementation of rule 53;

15. *Recalls* paragraph 17 of its resolution [77/335](#), and calls upon the Secretary-General and Member States to consider refraining from holding side events in parallel to or on the margins of the general debate, as well as other high-level sessions, to enable the meaningful participation of all countries in the general debate;

16. *Notes with concern* the impact of the measures taken by the Secretary-General in response to the current liquidity situation and the residual impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the provision of multilingual conference services and the management of meetings, including the recruitment of new staff to fill vacant posts in the six official language services, requests the Secretary-General to continue to make efforts to ensure that multilingualism, as a core and fundamental value of the Organization, is not undermined, and urges all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations on time, in full and without conditions;

17. *Acknowledges* that strict observance of working hours and meeting times is important for the health and well-being of all delegations, particularly for smaller missions;

18. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and Member States to adhere to the guidelines and procedures contained in the administrative instruction for the authorization of the use of United Nations premises for meetings, conferences, special events and exhibits;⁴³

19. *Emphasizes* that such meetings, conferences, special events and exhibits must be consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

20. *Notes* that the overall interpretation utilization factor for all calendar bodies at the four main duty stations has met the established benchmark of 80 per cent since 2014 and was 81 per cent in 2023;

21. *Urges* those intergovernmental bodies whose average interpretation utilization factor has for the past six years been below the benchmark of 80 per cent to take that factor into account when planning their future sessions in order to achieve that benchmark;

22. *Reiterates its request* to intergovernmental bodies to review their meeting entitlements and to plan and adjust their programmes of work on the basis of their actual utilization of conference-servicing resources in order to improve their efficient use and to achieve optimum utilization of conference services;

23. *Urges* the secretariats and bureaux of bodies that underutilize their conference-servicing resources to work more closely with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management and to consider changes to their programmes of work, as appropriate, including adjustments based on previous patterns of recurring agenda items, with a view to making improvements in their interpretation utilization factors;

24. *Notes with concern* that the Fifth Committee has one of the highest percentages of cancelled meetings among bodies that utilize conference-servicing resources and facilities;

25. *Recognizes* that late starts and unplanned early endings seriously affect the interpretation utilization factor of those bodies, invites the secretariats and bureaux of the bodies to pay adequate attention in this regard, and welcomes their efforts to inform the Secretariat in a timely manner of any such changes in order to allow conference services to be smoothly redeployed to other meetings;

26. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to consult those bodies that have consistently utilized less than the applicable benchmark of their allocated resources for the past six years, with a view to making appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources;

27. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to increase the utilization of conference-servicing resources, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to enhance the efficiency of conference servicing and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

⁴³ [ST/AI/2019/4](#).

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult Member States on initiatives that affect the utilization of conference services and conference facilities;

29. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to impress upon bodies entitled to meet “as required” the need to further improve the utilization of conference services, and further requests the Secretary-General to report on the provision of such services to those bodies to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

30. *Recognizes* the importance of meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States for the smooth functioning of the sessions of intergovernmental bodies, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, as far as possible, all requests for conference services for the meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States are met, and requests the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to inform the requesters as early as possible about the availability of conference services, including interpretation, as well as about any changes that might occur before the holding of meetings;

31. *Notes* the overall decrease in the percentage of meetings held by regional and other major groupings of Member States that were provided with interpretation services at the four main duty stations in 2023, and requests the Secretary-General to further employ innovative means to address the difficulties arising from the lack of interpretation services for such meetings and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

32. *Once again urges* intergovernmental bodies at the planning stage to take into account the meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States, to make provision for such meetings in their programmes of work and to notify the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, well in advance, of any cancellations so that unutilized conference-servicing resources may, to the extent possible, be reassigned to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States;

33. *Recognizes* the proactive efforts of the Secretary-General to identify ways to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in conference services, commends the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management for its innovative approaches in providing technical secretariat support and in managing meetings and documents, and encourages the Department to continue its efforts to preserve the high quality of its services while achieving efficiencies;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at improving conference servicing at the four main duty stations, including by addressing or eliminating possible duplication, overlap and redundancy, and identifying innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-saving measures, without compromising quality or affecting the provision of services, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

35. *Reiterates* the need to continue to improve all conference facilities, including the videoconferencing infrastructure, at all four main duty stations, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to report thereon no later than at the eightieth session of the General Assembly;

36. *Recalls* its resolution [77/263](#) A of 30 December 2022, and welcomes the comprehensive proposal aimed at addressing the deteriorating conditions and the limited capacity of the conference services facility at the United Nations Office at Nairobi;

37. *Welcomes* the measures taken to ensure access to and use of conference services and conference facilities for persons with disabilities, including the continued assistance of the Accessibility Centre and the use of sign language services, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to address issues related to the accessibility of conference facilities in all four main conference-servicing duty stations as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

38. *Commends* the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management and the President of the General Assembly for organizing a training session on accessibility and sensitivity awareness for Secretariat staff and delegates of Member States and observers, and invites the Secretary-General to continue such efforts in future, within existing resources;

39. *Welcomes* the integrated global management rule as an efficient approach, where feasible, to servicing meetings away from duty stations, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to realize further efficiencies by rigorously applying the integrated global management rule to applicable meetings, without jeopardizing the quality of services, and to continue to report thereon to the Committee on Conferences;

III

Enhancing integrated global management, leveraging technology and measuring the quality of conference services

40. *Recalls* paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences,⁴⁴ also recalls that, in paragraph 81 of its resolution [56/253](#) of 24 December 2001, it requested the Secretary-General to ensure that conference services were managed in an integrated manner throughout all duty stations in the Organization, and stresses again that the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management is responsible for the implementation of policy, the formulation of standards and guidelines, overseeing and coordinating United Nations conference services and the overall management of resources under the relevant budget section, while the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi remain responsible and accountable for day-to-day operational activities, as indicated in section II.B, paragraph 7, of its resolution [57/283](#) B;

41. *Welcomes* the innovative efforts of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to improve conference services with a view to facilitating the decision-making process by intergovernmental bodies, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to explore technological and other innovations that advance effectiveness and efficiency in this regard and to report on these efforts during the eightieth session;

42. *Notes* the initiatives undertaken in the context of the integrated global management concept aimed at streamlining procedures, achieving economies of scale and improving the quality of conference services, and in this regard stresses the importance of ensuring the equal treatment of conference-servicing staff, as well as the principle of equal grade for equal work at the four main duty stations;

43. *Acknowledges* that the concept of integrated global management has been fully mainstreamed into all areas of conference services across the four main conference-servicing duty stations, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly and the Committee on Conferences apprised of progress made in ensuring integrated global management and to provide accurate and up-to-date information on new initiatives falling under the purview of the Committee;

44. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made in the development and implementation of new modules of the e-deleGATE portal, the iGov portal and conference management software such as gData, gDoc, gMeets and gText, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that they are implemented as enterprise systems in the context of the Secretariat-wide information and communications technology strategy, as welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution [69/262](#) of 29 December 2014, and to report on progress made regarding operations, maintenance and harmonization with existing systems, as appropriate;

45. *Encourages* the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management's continued efforts to leverage new technologies and internal working methods, including exploration of the use of artificial intelligence under adequate human oversight and with appropriate quality control, notes the risks and benefits inherent to the use of artificial intelligence in the provision of conference services, and emphasizes the irreplaceable role of the United Nations language services;

46. *Underlines* that all the initiatives on leveraging technology, including those introduced on a trial basis, shall comply with the principle of parity among the official languages of the Organization, with a view to preserving and enhancing the quality and scope of the services provided by the Secretariat;

47. *Reiterates* that the satisfaction of Member States is a key performance indicator in conference management and conference services;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that measures taken by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to seek the evaluation by Member States of the quality of the conference services provided to them, as a key performance indicator of the Department, provide equal opportunities to Member States to present their evaluations in the six official languages of the United Nations and are in full compliance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, through the Committee on Conferences, on progress made in this regard;

⁴⁴ [A/70/122](#).

49. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore best practices and techniques in client satisfaction evaluations, to seek a larger rate of response to surveys on quality and to report regularly to the General Assembly on the results achieved;

50. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to seek the evaluation by Member States of the quality of the conference services provided to them, taking into consideration comments and complaints raised by Member States either in writing or during meetings, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his exploration of innovative ways to systematically capture and analyse feedback from Member States and Chairs and Secretaries of committees on the quality of conference services and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek evaluation of the quality of the conference services provided by the Secretariat through meetings held at least once a year, but not exceeding twice a year, guaranteeing that Member States are able to present their evaluations and seek information equally in any of the six official languages of the United Nations on any conference-related or language-specific matter;

IV

Matters related to documentation and publications

52. *Emphasizes* the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations;

53. *Underlines* that all the initiatives on the evolution of working methods, including those introduced on a trial basis, shall comply with the principle of parity among the official languages of the Organization, with a view to preserving or enhancing the quality and scope of the services provided by the Secretariat;

54. *Emphasizes* the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure full parity among the six official languages in accordance with General Assembly resolution [76/268](#) and to report thereon to the Assembly at its eightieth session;

55. *Also emphasizes* the importance of making use of all the official languages of the United Nations, ensuring their full and equitable treatment in all the activities of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat, with the aim of eliminating the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages, and in this regard reaffirms its request that the Secretary-General ensure the archiving of official meetings webcasts in all six official languages on the United Nations website;

56. *Notes* that the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages in the archiving of official meetings webcasts remains, and requests the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to ensure the equal treatment of the official languages in this regard;

57. *Recalls with appreciation* the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Coordinator for Multilingualism, who is responsible for the overall coordination of multilingualism Secretariat-wide and facilitates the implementation thereof, and calls upon all departments and offices within the Secretariat to fully support the work of the Coordinator in the implementation of the relevant mandates on multilingualism;

58. *Emphasizes* that multilingualism, as a core and fundamental value of the Organization, entails the active involvement and commitment of all stakeholders, including all United Nations duty stations and offices away from Headquarters;

59. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the consistent and effective implementation of the terms of reference for the Coordinator for Multilingualism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

60. *Emphasizes* the role of Member States and their intergovernmental bodies in determining the policies on conference management;

61. *Stresses* that proposals to change such policies are to be approved by Member States in their relevant intergovernmental bodies;

62. *Also stresses* that matters related to conference management, including documentation, fall within the purview of the Fifth Committee;

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

63. *Reiterates* the importance of the timely submission and issuance of documents for all intergovernmental bodies, including the Fifth Committee;

64. *Notes with concern* the recurring late issuance of documents for the Fifth Committee, recalls paragraph 29 of its resolution [70/247](#) of 23 December 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to take actions for its effective implementation, taking into account the responsibilities of all stakeholders involved, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on the pattern of conferences;

65. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Secretariat, in particular the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, regarding the timely issuance of pre-session documentation for the Fifth Committee in the six official languages of the United Nations, and encourages continued efforts by all stakeholders in this regard;

66. *Encourages* the Chairs of the Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to promote cooperation between the two bodies in the sphere of documentation;

67. *Notes* that accurate, timely and consistent information provided by the Secretariat to the Fifth Committee during its informal consultations facilitates the decision-making process in the Committee;

68. *Invites* the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly to ensure that the reports of the Secretary-General are formally introduced for the consideration of Member States only if they are available in all six official languages, and requests the Chairs of the Main Committees to fully respect multilingualism;

69. *Reaffirms* its decision, in section IV of its resolution [64/230](#), that all reports adopted by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council shall be issued as documents in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely manner before their consideration by the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [36/117](#) A of 10 December 1981, [51/211](#) A to E of 18 December 1996, [52/214](#) of 22 December 1997, [53/208](#) A to E of 18 December 1998 and [59/265](#), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the support necessary to that effect and to report thereon to the Assembly at its eightieth session;

70. *Reiterates* paragraph 8 of the annex to its resolution [2 \(I\)](#) of 1 February 1946 on the rules of procedure concerning languages, whereby all resolutions and other important documents shall be made available in all six official languages and, upon the request of any representative, any other document shall be made available in any or all of the official languages;

71. *Also reiterates* the importance of the simultaneous issuance of documents in all official languages and welcomes the 100 per cent compliance in 2023 with the issuance of documents by all duty stations, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General ensure strict respect for the rules concerning the simultaneous issuance of documents in all six official languages as regards both the distribution of printed copies and the posting of parliamentary documentation on the Official Document System and the United Nations website;

72. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action on providing the timely and simultaneous issuance of documents in all six official languages;

73. *Notes* that workload-sharing has expanded to include proofreading, translation, editing, text-processing and précis-writing, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek ways to promote workload-sharing among the four main duty stations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

74. *Emphasizes* that the major goals of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management are to provide high-quality documents in a timely manner in all official languages, in accordance with established regulations, as well as high-quality conference services to Member States at all headquarters duty stations, and to achieve those aims as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

75. *Also emphasizes* the importance of enhancing accountability within the Secretariat for the timely submission and issuance of documents;

76. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in the senior managers' compacts the standard managerial indicator related to the timely submission of official documentation for intergovernmental and expert bodies and to report thereon in future progress reports on accountability;

77. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include, in future budget proposals, information related to the timely submission of documentation needed for meetings of relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies;

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78. *Reaffirms* its decision in section III, paragraph 9, of its resolution [59/265](#) that the issuance of documents in all six official languages on planning, budgetary and administrative matters requiring urgent consideration by the General Assembly shall be accorded priority;

79. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General direct all departments of the Secretariat to include the following elements in their reports:

- (a) A summary of the report;
- (b) Consolidated conclusions, recommendations and other proposed actions;
- (c) Relevant background information;

and its request that all documents submitted to legislative organs, including the Committee on Conferences, by the Secretariat and intergovernmental and expert bodies for consideration and action have conclusions and recommendations in bold print;

80. *Notes with concern* that only 63 per cent of the author departments reached the compliance rate of 90 per cent in the timely submission of their reports to the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to enforce the slotting system more rigorously through a dedicated focus, such as the interdepartmental task force on documentation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, urges author departments to fully adhere to deadlines for document submission, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report on concrete measures taken;

81. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the interdepartmental task force on documentation, chaired by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, to facilitate the submission of documents by author departments of the Secretariat;

82. *Reiterates its request* in paragraph 78 of its resolution [78/245](#) that the Secretary-General provide information on the waiver process for documents that are submitted over the word limit;

83. *Notes* that the Official Document System is the official digital repository of the United Nations, welcomes its modernization and its accessibility in all six official languages of the United Nations, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;

84. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to upload all important older United Nations documents on to the United Nations website in all six official languages on a priority basis so that those archives will also be available to Member States and the general public;

85. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary to ensure that the digitization of key documents in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and in the main duty stations is completed in a timely manner, as appropriate;

86. *Expresses concern* that the anticipated lengthy digitization project may jeopardize the retention of historical knowledge and information in view of the delicate state and risk of breakage of many of the related documents;

87. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek additional voluntary contributions for the digitization of important older United Nations documents, including by broadening the donor base, and to report thereon;

88. *Welcomes with appreciation* the additional contribution from the Government of Qatar to support the digitization project;

89. *Recalls* paragraph 85 of its resolution [78/245](#), notes the increased use of digital recordings by other intergovernmental bodies, including the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly in this regard;

90. *Stresses* that verbatim and summary records remain the only official records of the meetings of United Nations bodies and that the timely issuance of verbatim records constitutes an important part of the services provided to Member States;

91. *Reiterates* paragraph 87 of its resolution [78/245](#) related to the transition to digital recordings of meetings in the six official languages of the Organization as a cost-saving measure;

V

Matters related to language services

92. *Reiterates* that language posts are not subject to the system of desirable ranges;

93. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure the highest quality of interpretation and translation services in all six official languages;

94. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to continue to improve the quality of the simultaneous interpretation and translation services provided, and requests the Secretary-General to take action in this regard;

95. *Recalls* paragraph 58 of its resolution [74/262](#) of 27 December 2019, on allocating a maximum of four official working languages for the work of the human rights treaty bodies, with the inclusion, on an exceptional basis, of a fifth official language, when necessary to facilitate communication among the members, as determined by the committee concerned, taking into account that these measures will not constitute a precedent, given the special nature of the treaty bodies, and without prejudice to the right of each State party to interact with the treaty bodies in any of the six official languages of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

96. *Underlines* that the translation of official documents of the Organization must be provided in all required languages and in due time, in full compliance with the rules of procedure of the respective legislative bodies;

97. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the quality of translation of documents into the six official languages, giving particular significance to the accuracy of translation;

98. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the terminology used in the translation and interpretation services reflects the latest linguistic norms and terminology of the official languages in order to ensure the highest quality;

99. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to maintain and update the global terminology portal in order to ensure its availability to United Nations staff, Member States and the general public, with a view to achieving harmonization of the terminology used at all United Nations duty stations;

100. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as the Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to continue to invite the heads of participating funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to consider using official United Nations terminology and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

101. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to develop recruitment, subcontracting and outreach policies in relation to the pool of language professionals and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

102. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all language services are given equal treatment and are provided with equally favourable working conditions and resources, with a view to achieving the maximum quality of services, with full respect for the specificities of the six official languages and taking into account their respective workloads;

103. *Notes* the current difficulties in finding suitable candidates with the required language skills in the local market to fill vacant posts in the Content Services Unit of the Meetings and Publishing Division and the text-processing units of the translation services in the Documentation Division, and directs that staff rule 4.4 be temporarily waived in relation to these posts, unless decided otherwise by the General Assembly;

104. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure equal treatment of all six official languages and equal quality of service for Member States, while fully respecting the specificities of each official language and different levels of benefit from information technology advances for different languages, including by addressing workload inequities arising from staffing structures and specificities of language, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

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105. *Reiterates* the need for the Secretary-General to ensure the compatibility of technologies used in all duty stations and to ensure that they are user-friendly in all official languages;

106. *Welcomes* the development of the computer-assisted translation and machine translation system (eLUNa), and requests the Secretary-General to report on updates, including cost-benefit analysis and quality preservation and control, to this system to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

107. *Recalls* section VII of its resolution 69/274 A of 2 April 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the implementation of flexible workplace strategies and other potential changes in logistical arrangements take into account the needs of language staff in order to continue to ensure that the services provided to Member States meet the highest standard of quality;

108. *Reaffirms* paragraph 103 of its resolution 78/245, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General, when recruiting temporary assistance in the language services, including through the use of international or local contracts, as appropriate, ensure that all language services are given equal treatment and are provided with equally favourable working conditions and resources, with a view to achieving maximum quality of their services, with full respect for the specificities of each of the six official languages and taking into account their respective workloads;

109. *Recalls* section IV of its resolution 69/274 A, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the working conditions of interpreters under review;

110. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts aimed at filling vacancies in the language services, in particular in the translation services and interpretation services, in a timely manner and in full compliance with relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions governing recruitment for language staff, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its eightieth session;

111. *Emphasizes* that recruiting language professionals with the necessary skills required to produce the Organization's parliamentary documentation and provide interpretation and other conference services is crucial for the sustainability of the language services, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make efforts to address the issue of the recruitment and retention of staff in language services and intensify efforts aimed at filling vacancies and to ensure strategic workforce planning;

112. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to hold competitive examinations for the recruitment of language staff sufficiently in advance in order to fill current and future vacancies in the language services in a timely manner and to inform the General Assembly at its future sessions of efforts in this regard;

113. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make every effort to enhance access to competitive examinations for applicants in all regions, including by organizing remote examinations and by bringing, to the extent possible, examination sites closer to their locations in order to allow the greatest number of potentially qualified candidates to participate in them, and to report to the General Assembly at its future sessions on progress made in this regard;

114. *Stresses* the need to fully ensure the highest possible quality of contractual and in-house translation, and freelance and in-house interpretation, and requests the Secretary-General to report on measures taken in this regard;

115. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General provide, at all duty stations, adequate staff at the appropriate level, with a view to ensuring appropriate quality control for external translation and freelance interpretation;

116. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apply common standards for the quality control of documents processed by external translators in all four duty stations in order to ensure high-quality translations in the six official languages of the United Nations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its future sessions;

117. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the experience, lessons learned and best practices of the main duty stations in performing quality control of contractual and in-house translations, including on requirements relating to the number and appropriate level of staff needed to carry out this function, are shared among duty stations and regional commissions, as appropriate;

118. *Notes* that the Secretary-General has established globally standardized performance indicators and costing models aimed at a more cost-effective strategy for the in-house processing of documents, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their effective application at the four main duty stations;

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119. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to apply similar quality-control measures for interpretation services, in particular services provided by freelance interpreters;

120. *Notes with appreciation* the measures taken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolutions, to address the issue of the replacement of retiring staff in the language services, and requests the Secretary-General to maintain and intensify those efforts, including the strengthening of cooperation with institutions that train language specialists, in order to meet the needs in the six official languages of the United Nations;

121. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the internship programme, including through partnerships with organizations that promote the official languages of the United Nations;

122. *Welcomes* the existing memorandums of understanding between the Organization and 22 universities as a way to strengthen the training of language professionals in order to improve the recruitment of qualified language staff, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to assess the appropriate number of memorandums of understanding in order to fulfil the needs of the Organization;

123. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make further concerted efforts to promote outreach programmes, such as traineeships and internships, and to introduce innovative methods to increase awareness of the programmes, including through partnerships with Member States, relevant international organizations and language institutions in all regions, in particular to close the wide gap of qualified candidates from Africa and from the Latin American and Caribbean region, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

124. *Notes with appreciation* the positive experience with language traineeships in training young professionals and in attracting them to the United Nations, while enhancing the pool of qualified language professionals in language combinations that are critical for succession-planning purposes, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;

125. *Notes* that the “African project” has the aim of establishing postgraduate university programmes in translation, conference interpreting and public service interpreting through centres of excellence on the African continent, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report on the achievements of this project;

126. *Also notes* the difficulties encountered in identifying and retaining qualified language professionals and the need to replenish the pool of language experts at the main duty stations, particularly New York and Nairobi, in order to prevent further negative impact on the capacity of the Secretariat to provide services in the six official languages of the United Nations;

127. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Secretary-General to raise awareness among all Member States and the general public of career opportunities in conference services, including through the increased use of social media;

128. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve and strengthen his initiatives related to training and replenishing the language capacity of the Organization, including through the outreach programmes, in order to ensure sufficient capacity to address the interpretation and translation requirements of the Organization;

129. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to liaise with permanent missions to identify outreach opportunities with universities, educational institutions and language learning centres located worldwide in order to ensure the continued availability of high-quality professional language services in the six official languages of the United Nations;

130. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve and expand the list of universities having memorandums of understanding and other collaborative arrangements with the United Nations, ensuring the inclusion of universities, educational institutions and language learning centres located in all geographical regions, whenever possible.

RESOLUTION 79/249

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 157 to 5, with 2 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/390/Add.1, para. 13)

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica,

Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen

Against: Belarus, Comoros, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Sudan

Abstaining: Cameroon, Guinea

79/249. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions and decisions on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations, including its resolutions 55/5 B and C of 23 December 2000, 57/4 B of 20 December 2002, 58/1 B of 23 December 2003, 61/237 of 22 December 2006, 64/248 of 24 December 2009, 67/238 of 24 December 2012, 70/245 of 23 December 2015, 73/271 of 22 December 2018 and 76/238 of 24 December 2021 and its decision 68/548 of 27 December 2013,

Reaffirming Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 160 of its rules of procedure,

Recalling paragraphs 5 and 6 of its resolution 58/1 B,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions on its eighty-fourth session⁴⁵ and the report of the Secretary-General on multi-year payment plans,⁴⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on Contributions on its eighty-fourth session;
2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on multi-year payment plans;
3. *Reaffirms* that the determination of the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations shall remain the prerogative of the General Assembly;
4. *Also reaffirms* the fundamental principle that the expenses of the Organization shall be apportioned broadly according to capacity to pay;
5. *Further reaffirms* the obligation of all Member States to bear the expenses of the United Nations, as apportioned by the General Assembly, in conformity with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;
6. *Reaffirms* that the Committee on Contributions as a technical body is required to prepare the scale of assessments strictly on the basis of reliable, verifiable and comparable data;
7. *Decides* that the scale of assessments for the period from 2025 to 2027 shall be based on the following elements and criteria:
 - (a) Estimates of gross national income;
 - (b) Average statistical base periods of three and six years;
 - (c) Conversion rates based on market exchange rates, except where that would cause excessive fluctuations and distortions in the income of some Member States, when price-adjusted rates of exchange or other appropriate conversion rates should be employed, taking due account of its resolution 46/221 B of 20 December 1991;

⁴⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11 and addendum (A/79/11 and A/79/11/Add.1).*

⁴⁶ A/79/69.

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- (d) The debt-burden approach employed in the scale of assessments for the period from 2022 to 2024;
 - (e) A low per capita income adjustment of 80 per cent, with a threshold per capita income limit of the average per capita gross national income of all Member States for the statistical base periods;
 - (f) A minimum assessment rate of 0.001 per cent;
 - (g) A maximum assessment rate for the least developed countries of 0.01 per cent;
 - (h) A maximum assessment rate of 22 per cent;
8. *Recognizes* that the current methodology can be enhanced, bearing in mind the principle of capacity to pay;
9. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions, in accordance with its mandate and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to review and make recommendations on the elements of the methodology of the scale of assessments in order to reflect the capacity of Member States to pay, and to report thereon to the Assembly by the main part of its eighty-second session;
10. *Encourages* Member States to submit national accounts data under the 2008 System of National Accounts on a timely basis;
11. *Supports* the efforts of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in supporting statistics at the national level and in providing support to countries and regional organizations to enhance coordination, advocacy and resources for the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts;
12. *Resolves* that the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for 2025, 2026 and 2027 shall be as follows:

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Afghanistan	0.005
Albania	0.010
Algeria	0.087
Andorra	0.004
Angola	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002
Argentina	0.490
Armenia	0.007
Australia	2.040
Austria	0.626
Azerbaijan	0.034
Bahamas	0.015
Bahrain	0.050
Bangladesh	0.010
Barbados	0.007
Belarus	0.043
Belgium	0.773
Belize	0.001
Benin	0.005
Bhutan	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.018
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.014
Botswana	0.013
Brazil	1.411

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<i>Member State</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Brunei Darussalam	0.019
Bulgaria	0.071
Burkina Faso	0.005
Burundi	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001
Cambodia	0.008
Cameroon	0.014
Canada	2.543
Central African Republic	0.001
Chad	0.005
Chile	0.374
China	20.004
Colombia	0.197
Comoros	0.001
Congo	0.005
Costa Rica	0.063
Côte d'Ivoire	0.024
Croatia	0.088
Cuba	0.122
Cyprus	0.035
Czechia	0.344
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010
Denmark	0.531
Djibouti	0.002
Dominica	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.069
Ecuador	0.065
Egypt	0.182
El Salvador	0.013
Equatorial Guinea	0.008
Eritrea	0.001
Estonia	0.045
Eswatini	0.002
Ethiopia	0.010
Fiji	0.003
Finland	0.386
France	3.858
Gabon	0.011
Gambia	0.001
Georgia	0.009
Germany	5.692
Ghana	0.025
Greece	0.280

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<i>Member State</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Grenada	0.001
Guatemala	0.046
Guinea	0.004
Guinea-Bissau	0.001
Guyana	0.011
Haiti	0.006
Honduras	0.010
Hungary	0.223
Iceland	0.035
India	1.106
Indonesia	0.579
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.386
Iraq	0.131
Ireland	0.472
Israel	0.609
Italy	2.813
Jamaica	0.007
Japan	6.930
Jordan	0.021
Kazakhstan	0.131
Kenya	0.037
Kiribati	0.001
Kuwait	0.222
Kyrgyzstan	0.003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.006
Latvia	0.050
Lebanon	0.022
Lesotho	0.001
Liberia	0.001
Libya	0.040
Liechtenstein	0.009
Lithuania	0.081
Luxembourg	0.073
Madagascar	0.004
Malawi	0.003
Malaysia	0.326
Maldives	0.004
Mali	0.005
Malta	0.020
Marshall Islands	0.001
Mauritania	0.003
Mauritius	0.010
Mexico	1.137
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001

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<i>Member State</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Monaco	0.011
Mongolia	0.004
Montenegro	0.004
Morocco	0.059
Mozambique	0.002
Myanmar	0.010
Namibia	0.007
Nauru	0.001
Nepal	0.010
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.298
New Zealand	0.302
Nicaragua	0.004
Niger	0.004
Nigeria	0.150
North Macedonia	0.008
Norway	0.653
Oman	0.115
Pakistan	0.123
Palau	0.001
Panama	0.086
Papua New Guinea	0.009
Paraguay	0.023
Peru	0.145
Philippines	0.198
Poland	0.831
Portugal	0.328
Qatar	0.245
Republic of Korea	2.349
Republic of Moldova	0.006
Romania	0.358
Russian Federation	2.094
Rwanda	0.003
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.002
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001
Samoa	0.001
San Marino	0.002
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.217
Senegal	0.007
Serbia	0.040
Seychelles	0.002
Sierra Leone	0.001
Singapore	0.479

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<i>Member State</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Slovakia	0.149
Slovenia	0.077
Solomon Islands	0.001
Somalia	0.002
South Africa	0.251
South Sudan	0.005
Spain	1.895
Sri Lanka	0.038
Sudan	0.008
Suriname	0.002
Sweden	0.822
Switzerland	1.029
Syrian Arab Republic	0.006
Tajikistan	0.003
Thailand	0.341
Timor-Leste	0.001
Togo	0.002
Tonga	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.033
Tunisia	0.018
Türkiye	0.685
Turkmenistan	0.036
Tuvalu	0.001
Uganda	0.010
Ukraine	0.074
United Arab Emirates	0.574
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3.991
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010
United States of America	22.000
Uruguay	0.079
Uzbekistan	0.024
Vanuatu	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.069
Viet Nam	0.159
Yemen	0.003
Zambia	0.006
Zimbabwe	0.007

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on multi-year payment plans and the related conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Contributions;

14. *Reaffirms* paragraph 1 of its resolution [57/4 B](#);

15. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without imposing conditions;

16. *Urges* all Member States currently in arrears to settle those arrears promptly and in full;

17. *Encourages* Member States in arrears with their assessed contributions to the United Nations to consider submitting multi-year payment plans;

18. *Resolves* that:

(a) Notwithstanding the terms of financial regulation 3.10 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,⁴⁷ the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chair of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the calendar years 2025, 2026 and 2027 in currencies other than the United States dollar;

(b) In accordance with financial regulation 3.9, the Holy See, which is not a member of the United Nations but which participates in certain of its activities, shall be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the Organization for 2025, 2026 and 2027 on the basis of a notional assessment rate of 0.001 per cent, which represents the basis for the calculation of the flat annual fees to be charged to the Holy See in accordance with General Assembly resolution [44/197 B](#) of 21 December 1989;

(c) In accordance with financial regulation 3.9, the State of Palestine, which is not a member of the United Nations but which participates in certain of its activities, shall be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the Organization for 2025, 2026 and 2027 on the basis of a notional assessment rate of 0.011 per cent, which represents the basis for the calculation of the flat annual fees to be charged to the State of Palestine in accordance with its resolution [44/197 B](#).

RESOLUTION 79/250

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/669](#), para. 8)

79/250. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [55/235](#) and [55/236](#) of 23 December 2000, [58/256](#) of 23 December 2003, [61/243](#) of 22 December 2006, [64/249](#) of 24 December 2009, [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018 and [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021,

Reaffirming the principles set out in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#),

Recalling its request to the Secretary-General, in paragraph 15 of its resolution [55/235](#), to update the composition of the levels of contribution of Member States for peacekeeping operations described in the resolution on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the criteria established in the resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions [55/235](#) and [55/236](#),⁴⁸

1. *Reaffirms* that the determination of the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations shall remain the prerogative of the General Assembly;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and of the updated composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period from 2025 to 2027 contained therein,⁴⁹

⁴⁷ [ST/SGB/2013/4](#) and [ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1](#).

⁴⁸ [A/79/318](#).

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

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3. *Reaffirms* the following general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations:

(a) The financing of such operations is the collective responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations and, accordingly, the costs of peacekeeping operations are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) In order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures under the regular budget of the United Nations;

(c) Whereas the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions to peacekeeping operations, the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures;

(d) The special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security should be borne in mind in connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations;

(e) Where circumstances warrant, the General Assembly should give special consideration to the situation of any Member States which are victims of, and those which are otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peacekeeping operation;

4. *Also reaffirms* that assessment rates for the financing of peacekeeping operations should be based on the scale of assessments for the regular budget of the United Nations, with an appropriate and transparent system of adjustments based on the levels of Member States, consistent with the principles outlined above;

5. *Recognizes* the need to reform the current methodology for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations, and desires to address the issue in an effective and expeditious manner;

6. *Reaffirms* that the permanent members of the Security Council should form a separate level and that, consistent with their special responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security, they should be assessed at a higher rate than for the regular budget;

7. *Also reaffirms* that all discounts resulting from adjustments to the regular budget assessment rates of Member States in levels C to J shall be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council;

8. *Further reaffirms* that the statistical data used for setting the rates of assessment for peacekeeping should be the same as the data used in preparing the regular budget scale of assessments, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

9. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries should be placed in a separate level and receive the highest rate of discount available under the scale;

10. *Also reaffirms* the decision to create levels of discount to facilitate automatic, predictable movement between categories on the basis of the per capita gross national income of Member States;

11. *Decides* that, as from 1 January 2025, the rates of assessment for peacekeeping should be based on the 10 levels of contribution and parameters set forth in the table below:

Level	Criterion	Threshold in United States dollars (2025–2027)	Discount (percentage)
A	Permanent members of the Security Council	Not applicable	Premium
B	All Member States, except those covered below and level A	Not applicable	0
C	As listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution 55/235	Not applicable	7.5
D	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 2 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 22,946	20
E	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 1.8 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 20,651	40

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Level	Criterion	Threshold in United States dollars (2025–2027)	Discount (percentage)
F	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 1.6 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 18,357	60
G	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 1.4 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 16,062	70
H	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 1.2 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 13,768	80 (or 70 on a voluntary basis) ^a
I	Member States with per capita gross national income less than the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 11,473	80
J	Least developed countries (except level A and C contributors)	Not applicable	90

^a Member States in level H* have a discount of 70 per cent.

12. *Encourages* States Members of the United Nations at all levels to move up voluntarily in their level of contribution;

13. *Welcomes with appreciation* the commitment of certain Member States to undertake voluntarily to contribute to peacekeeping operations at a rate higher than required by their per capita income;

14. *Recalls* its decision that, at any time during the scale period, a Member State may make a voluntary commitment to contribute at a rate higher than its current rate by informing the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, and that the Assembly may take note of that decision;

15. *Reaffirms* that Member States will be assigned to the lowest level of contribution with the highest discount for which they are eligible, unless they indicate a decision to move to a higher level;

16. *Also reaffirms* that, for purposes of determining the eligibility of Member States for contribution in particular levels during the 2025–2027 scale period, the average per capita gross national income of all Member States will be 11,473 United States dollars and the per capita gross national income of Member States will be the average of 2017 to 2022 figures;

17. *Further reaffirms* that transition periods of two years will apply to countries moving up by two levels, and that transition periods of three years will apply to countries moving up by three or more levels without prejudice to paragraph 15 above;

18. *Reaffirms* that transitions as specified above will occur in equal increments over the transition period as designated above;

19. *Endorses* the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations for the period from 2025 to 2027;⁵⁰

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to update the composition of the levels described above on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the criteria established above, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

21. *Decides* to review the structure of the levels of the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations during its eighty-second session.

RESOLUTION 79/251

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/644, para. 6)

⁵⁰ A/79/318/Add.1, annex.

79/251. Report on the activities of the Ethics Office

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [60/254](#) of 8 May 2006, [62/247](#) of 3 April 2008, [63/250](#) of 24 December 2008, [66/234](#) of 24 December 2011, [67/255](#) of 12 April 2013, [68/252](#) of 27 December 2013, [71/263](#) of 23 December 2016, [77/278](#) of 18 April 2023 and [78/246](#) of 22 December 2023,

Having considered the report on the activities of the Ethics Office,⁵¹

1. *Takes note* of the report on the activities of the Ethics Office;
2. *Stresses* that early detection and timely management of potential conflicts of interest, with the necessary internal accountability framework in place, are important to keep all staff members independent and impartial as international civil servants and to ensure that international civil servants' personal interests or positions do not interfere with the performance of their duties, and requests the Ethics Office to continue to address identified conflict-of-interest risks by issuing conflict mitigation recommendations;
3. *Requests* the Ethics Office, in the context of its next report, to provide further information on its activities related to procurement;
4. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the Ethics Office to implement multilingualism;
5. *Also welcomes* the activities of the Ethics Office to increase awareness of ethics-related issues for all staff, and requests the Office to include further information on the measures proposed to enhance its work in this field in the context of its next report;
6. *Notes* the increase in participation in the voluntary financial disclosure programme, requests the Secretary-General to further encourage senior officials to make public, on a voluntary basis, a summary of their confidential financial disclosures, and requests the Ethics Office to comment, in the context of its next report, on the feasibility of extending the programme on a mandatory basis.

RESOLUTIONS 79/252 A and B

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/645](#), para. 6)

79/252. United Nations common system

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [44/198](#) of 21 December 1989, [51/216](#) of 18 December 1996, [52/216](#) of 22 December 1997, [53/209](#) of 18 December 1998, [54/238](#) of 23 December 1999, [55/223](#) of 23 December 2000, [56/244](#) of 24 December 2001, [57/285](#) of 20 December 2002, [58/251](#) of 23 December 2003, [59/268](#) of 23 December 2004, [60/248](#) of 23 December 2005, [61/239](#) of 22 December 2006, [62/227](#) of 22 December 2007, [63/251](#) of 24 December 2008, [64/231](#) of 22 December 2009, [65/248](#) of 24 December 2010, [66/235 A](#) of 24 December 2011, [66/235 B](#) of 21 June 2012, [67/257](#) of 12 April 2013, [68/253](#) of 27 December 2013, [69/251](#) of 29 December 2014, [70/244](#) of 23 December 2015, [71/264](#) of 23 December 2016, [72/255](#) of 24 December 2017, [73/273](#) of 22 December 2018, [74/255 A and B](#) of 27 December 2019, [75/245 A](#) of 31 December 2020 and [75/245 B](#) of 16 April 2021, [76/240](#) of 24 December 2021, [77/256 A and B](#) and [77/257](#) of 30 December 2022 and its decision 67/551 of 24 December 2012,

Having considered the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 2024,⁵²

⁵¹ [A/79/76](#).

⁵² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/79/30).*

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Reaffirming its commitment to a single, unified United Nations common system as the cornerstone for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system,

Emphasizing the importance of, and benefits derived from, maintaining a coherent and unified United Nations common system,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the International Civil Service Commission;
2. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission for 2024;
3. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly in approving conditions of service and entitlements for all staff serving in the organizations of the United Nations common system, bearing in mind articles 10 and 11 of the statute of the Commission;⁵³
4. *Recalls* articles 10 and 11 of the statute of the Commission, reaffirms the central role of the Commission in regulating and coordinating conditions of service and entitlements for all staff serving in the organizations of the United Nations common system, and also recalls that members of the Commission shall perform their functions in full independence and with impartiality;
5. *Reaffirms* the authority and competence of the International Civil Service Commission to establish post adjustment multipliers for duty stations in the United Nations common system, under article 11 (c) of the statute of the Commission;
6. *Notes with concern* that some organizations have not yet accepted and implemented the amendments to the statute of the Commission as decided by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/256 A](#), and requests the Commission to recommend appropriate measures to deal with those organizations which do not cooperate fully with the Commission;
7. *Reminds* executive heads and governing bodies of the United Nations common system that failure to fully respect the decisions taken by the General Assembly on the Commission's recommendations could prejudice claims to enjoy the benefits of participation in the common system, including organizations' participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as stated in article 3 (b) of the Fund's regulations;
8. *Welcomes* the Commission's decisions contained in paragraphs 167 of its report;
9. *Recalls* its resolution [73/273](#), recognizes that multilingualism strengthens workforce diversity, welcomes the inclusion of multilingualism of the workforce in the programme of work of the Commission, and notes that the language incentive will be considered within the next comprehensive review as a measure to promote multilingualism in the common system;
10. *Underlines* the importance of broad participation in the global survey of all categories of staff in all locations, and encourages the Commission to facilitate access to the survey for all staff members to achieve a higher response rate and increase representativeness of the staff responses;
11. *Requests* the Commission to provide information on the policies of the common system organizations on flexible working arrangements in the context of its next report;
12. *Welcomes* the efforts taken by the Commission to conduct the comprehensive review of the compensation package, namely the development of its outline, scope, structure, parameters and timeline and establishment of working groups to facilitate the process, and looks forward to the timely completion and publication of the review for consideration of the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;
13. *Underlines* the importance for the General Assembly to maintain comprehensive oversight of the common system compensation package and consider its components in a holistic manner;
14. *Recalls* its resolution [70/244](#), and notes the importance of the premise of overall cost containment and sustainability, as well as the agreed criteria of competitiveness and flexibility of the compensation package, in the comprehensive review;

⁵³ Resolution [3357 \(XXIX\)](#), annex, as amended in resolution [77/256 A](#).

15. *Also recalls* its resolution [70/244](#), and notes the importance of the broad objectives of effective mandate delivery, flexibility, attractiveness, coherence, transparency, cost-effectiveness, stability and predictability in the comprehensive review;

16. *Requests* the Commission, with regard to the comprehensive review, to consider the totality of the benefits package and present proposals to the General Assembly that encompass all the agreed-upon parameters, objectives, criteria and overall premises as agreed by the Assembly for the review;

17. *Also requests* the Commission to explore options for non-financial incentives, in its next report;

18. *Invites* the Commission to continue monitoring trends in the organizations regarding the age distribution of the workforce, and encourages the common system organizations to foster and support rejuvenation of the workforce;

I

Conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories

A. Base/floor salary scale

Recalling its resolution [44/198](#), by which it established a floor net salary level for staff in the Professional and higher categories by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service (the United States federal civil service),

Approves, with effect from 1 January 2025, as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 203 of its report, the revised unified base/floor scale and updated pay protection points for staff in the Professional and higher categories, as contained in annex XXVII to the report;

B. Evolution of the United Nations/United States net remuneration margin

Recalling section I.B of its resolution [51/216](#) and the standing mandate from the General Assembly, in which the Commission is requested to continue its review of the relationship between the net remuneration of the United Nations staff in the Professional and higher categories in New York and that of the comparator civil service (the United States federal civil service) employees in comparable positions in Washington, D.C. (referred to as “the margin”),

1. *Reaffirms* that the range of 110 to 120 for the margin between the net remuneration of officials in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations in New York and officials in comparable positions in the comparator civil service should continue to apply, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable midpoint of 115 over a period of time;

2. *Notes* that the margin between net remuneration of the United Nations staff in grades P-1 to D-2 in New York and that of officials in comparable positions in the United States federal civil service in Washington, D.C., for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024 is 116.9;

3. *Recalls* its decision contained in resolution [70/244](#) that, if the margin trigger levels of 113 or 117 are breached, the Commission should take appropriate action through the operation of the post adjustment system;

4. *Notes* the Commission’s decision to continue monitoring the level of the margin and to take the necessary corrective action under the operation of the post adjustment system should the trigger levels of 113 or 117 be breached;

C. Children’s and secondary dependants’ allowances

Decides to maintain the children’s and secondary dependants’ allowances at their current level;

D. Education grant

Decides to maintain the education grant at its current level;

E. Payment of amount in lieu of settling-in grant at category D and E duty stations that are not designated as non-family

Approves the continuation of the pilot programme for the payment of an amount in lieu of a settling-in grant at category D and E duty stations that are not designated as non-family until the conclusion of the comprehensive review

of the compensation package as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 344 (a) of its report, and requests that any recommendation thereon in the context of the review be substantiated by cost data.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on data on system-wide compensation costs⁵⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

RESOLUTION 79/253

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/646](#), para. 6)

79/253. United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [77/258](#) of 30 December 2022 and section VII of its resolution [78/253](#) of 22 December 2023,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 2024,⁵⁶ the reports of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and measures undertaken to increase the diversification of the Fund⁵⁷ and on the administrative and financial implications arising from the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,⁵⁸ the financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and the report of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund⁵⁹ and the recommendations contained therein, the reports of the Chief Executive of Pension Administration and the Representative of the Secretary-General for the investment of the assets of the Fund on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report for the year ended 31 December 2023 on the Fund⁶⁰ and on the revised estimates for the Fund arising from the effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation⁶¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;
2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and measures undertaken to increase the diversification of the Fund and on the administrative and financial implications arising from the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;
3. *Further takes note* of the reports of the Chief Executive of Pension Administration and the Representative of the Secretary-General for the investment of the assets of the Fund on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report for the year ended 31 December 2023 on the Fund and on the revised estimates for the Fund arising from the effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation;

⁵⁴ [A/79/497](#).

⁵⁵ [A/79/607](#).

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/79/9)*.

⁵⁷ [A/C.5/79/3](#).

⁵⁸ [A/C.5/79/4](#).

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5P (A/79/5/Add.16)*.

⁶⁰ [A/79/311](#).

⁶¹ [A/79/234](#).

⁶² [A/79/7/Add.16](#).

4. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
5. *Emphasizes* the existing prerogative of the General Assembly on matters pertaining to the Fund;
6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, and welcomes the decisions and recommendations contained in its report;

Financial statements of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and report of the Board of Auditors

7. *Acknowledges* the commitment of the Pension Fund to manage long-standing recommendations of the Board of Auditors, and reiterates the importance of the secretariat of the Fund, the Pension Board and the Representative of the Secretary-General addressing all the accepted recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in full and in a timely manner, and of reporting thereon in the next report to the General Assembly;

Actuarial matters

8. *Stresses* the importance of continuing to achieve the necessary 3.5 per cent annual real rate of return on a long-term basis for the future solvency of the Fund;

Pension Administration

9. *Welcomes* the progress made on the adoption of the digital certificate of entitlement and invites the Fund to identify ways to continue to improve the user-friendliness of the digital certificate of entitlement and to increase its rate of utilization, and requests the Pension Administration to provide an update on this, on progress on the reduction of risks and fraud and overpayment, and on measures to ensure its cost-effective implementation, in the context of its next report;
10. *Notes* that small pensions have not been adjusted since 2016 and before that 1995, and decides to approve the amendments aimed at simplifying and clarifying the Regulations and Pension Adjustment System of the Fund and updating the special adjustment for small pensions, as set out in annexes IV and V to the report of the Pension Board, and welcomes further information on the future methodology, to be presented in the context of the next report;

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

11. *Reaffirms* that the Secretary-General serves as fiduciary for the investment of the assets of the Fund, and also reaffirms that the investment of the assets of the Fund shall be decided upon by the Secretary-General after consultation with an Investments Committee, which plays an important role, and in the light of observations and suggestions made from time to time by the Pension Board on the investments policy;
12. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of section XIII of its resolution [76/246 A](#) of 24 December 2021, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to diversify investment of the assets of the Fund among developed, developing and emerging markets, wherever this serves the interests of the participants and the beneficiaries of the Fund, and ensure that decisions in any market are implemented prudently, taking fully into account the four investment criteria, namely, safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, and to provide an update to the General Assembly on efforts being made to this end, including information on investments by country and geographical region and by currencies and assets, in the context of his next report;
13. *Notes* that the annual real rate of return of the Fund for the 15-year period remained markedly above the long-term objective of 3.5 per cent, and encourages the Fund to continue its efforts to improve the performance of its investments and identify suitable comparators with peers from various countries and provide a comparison thereof in the context of its next report;
14. *Recalls* paragraph 21 of section XIII of its resolution [76/246 A](#) as well as paragraph 18 of its resolution [77/258](#), and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to implement the Fund's strategy on impact investing for part of the portfolio, including in developing and emerging markets, such as Africa and Asia and other regions, with a view to generating positive social and environmental impact alongside the financial returns, and to update the General Assembly in his next report;

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Budget estimates for 2025

15. *Recalls* paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Fund to undertake an evaluation of the staffing requirements, including new posts, and to incorporate into the next budget proposals an analysis of the vacant posts, according to category, grade, year of approval and time since vacancy, among other factors;

16. *Recalls* paragraphs 39, 40 and 50 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to approve the establishment of one Senior Information System Officer (P-5) post, one Senior Finance and Budget Assistant (General Service (Principal level)) post, one Programme Management Officer (P-4) post, one Risk Officer (P-3) post and one Programme Management Officer (P-3) post;

17. *Takes note* of paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

18. *Recalls* paragraph 55 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to further reduce the proposed increases under contractual services and consultants by 5 per cent;

19. *Approves* the changes to the staffing table as set out in the table below:

A. Secretariat of the Pension Board

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title of post</i>	<i>Category/level</i>	<i>Number</i>
Establishment	Programme Management Officer	P-4	1
Total net change			1

B. Pension Administration

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title of post</i>	<i>Category/level</i>	<i>Number</i>
Establishment	Acquisition Planning Officer	P-4	1
Establishment	Accounting Assistant	GS (OL)	1
Establishment	Administrative Assistant	GS (OL)	1
Total new posts			3
Conversion	Information Systems Officer	P-3	1
Conversion	Accounting Assistant	GS (OL)	2
Conversion	Benefits Assistant	GS (OL)	1
Conversion	Training Officer	P-3	1
Total conversions			5
Total net change			8
Redeployment from the Client Services Service to the Office of the Chief Executive	Communications Officer	P-3	1
Redeployment from the Client Services Service to the Office of the Chief Executive	Team Assistant	GS (OL)	1
Reassignment from Team Assistant to Communications Assistant	Communications Assistant	GS (OL)	1

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

C. Office of Investment Management

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title of post</i>	<i>Category/level</i>	<i>Number</i>
Establishment	Deputy Chief Investment Officer	D-1	1
Establishment	Senior Investment Officer	P-5	1
Establishment	Senior Investment Officer	P-5	1
Establishment	Senior Investment Officer	P-5	1
Establishment	Senior Risk Officer	P-5	1
Establishment	Senior Risk Officer	P-5	1
Establishment	Chief of Section, Investment Accounting	P-5	1
Establishment	Investment Officer	P-4	1
Establishment	Investment Officer	P-4	1
Establishment	Legal Officer	P-4	1
Establishment	Data Scientist	P-4	1
Establishment	Risk Officer (Performance)	P-3	1
Establishment	Risk Officer (Total Portfolio)	P-3	1
Establishment	Programme Management Officer (Change Management)	P-3	1
Establishment	Coordinator, Programme Management	P-3	1
Establishment	Information Systems Officer	P-3	1
Establishment	Associate Investment Officer	P-2/1	1
Establishment	Associate Information Systems Officer	P-2/1	1
Total new posts			18
Conversion	Risk Officer	P-4	1
Conversion	Accountant	P-3	3
Conversion	Associate Accountant	P-2/1	2
Conversion	Senior Accounting Assistant	GS (PL)	1
Total conversions			7
Total net change			25
Reclassification	Investment Officer	P-4	1
Reclassification	Investment Officer	P-4	1

D. Audit

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title of post</i>	<i>Category/level</i>	<i>Number</i>
Conversion	Senior Auditor	P-5	1
Total net change			1

Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level).

20. *Also approves* the estimates of 156,944,800 United States dollars for the administration of the Fund for 2025;

21. *Further approves* expenses, chargeable directly to the Fund, totalling 151,456,000 dollars net for 2025;

22. *Approves* the amount of 5,488,800 dollars as the cost of the services provided by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to the secretariat of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for 2025, of which 3,342,700 dollars would represent the share of the regular budget and the balance of 2,146,100 dollars would represent the share of the funds and programmes;

23. *Also approves* the decrease of 1,845,900 dollars in the United Nations share of the cost of the administrative expenses of the central secretariat of the Fund under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

24. *Authorizes* the Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund for 2025 by an amount not to exceed 112,500 dollars.

RESOLUTION 79/254

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/650](#), para. 6)

79/254. Administration of justice at the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling section XI of its resolution [55/258](#) of 14 June 2001 and its resolutions [57/307](#) of 15 April 2003, [59/266](#) of 23 December 2004, [59/283](#) of 13 April 2005, [61/261](#) of 4 April 2007, [62/228](#) of 22 December 2007, [63/253](#) of 24 December 2008, [64/233](#) of 22 December 2009, [65/251](#) of 24 December 2010, [66/237](#) of 24 December 2011, [67/241](#) of 24 December 2012, [68/254](#) of 27 December 2013, [69/203](#) of 18 December 2014, [70/112](#) of 14 December 2015, [71/266](#) of 23 December 2016, [72/256](#) of 24 December 2017, [73/276](#) of 22 December 2018, [74/258](#) of 27 December 2019, [75/248](#) of 31 December 2020, [76/242](#) of 24 December 2021, [77/260](#) of 30 December 2022 and [78/248](#) of 22 December 2023,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on administration of justice at the United Nations⁶³ and on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services,⁶⁴ the report of the Internal Justice Council on administration of justice at the United Nations⁶⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁶ as well as the letter dated 22 November 2024 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Chair of the Fifth Committee,⁶⁷

Having also considered the note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the internal pre-tribunal-stage appeal mechanisms available to staff of the United Nations system organizations,⁶⁸ as well as the comments of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon,⁶⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on administration of justice at the United Nations and on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, the report of the Internal Justice Council on administration of justice at the United Nations and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the internal pre-tribunal-stage appeal mechanisms available to staff of the United Nations system organizations, and stresses that its findings

⁶³ [A/79/127](#).

⁶⁴ [A/79/156](#).

⁶⁵ [A/79/121](#).

⁶⁶ [A/79/539](#).

⁶⁷ [A/C.5/79/21](#).

⁶⁸ [A/79/301](#).

⁶⁹ [A/79/301/Add.1](#).

shall not result in changes to the system of administration of justice, established by the General Assembly in resolutions 61/261, 62/228 and 63/253;

I

System of administration of justice

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the principle of judicial independence in the system of administration of justice;

5. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring access for all staff members to the system of administration of justice, regardless of their duty station;

6. *Acknowledges* the evolving nature of the system of administration of justice and the need to carefully monitor its implementation to ensure that it remains within the parameters set out by the General Assembly;

7. *Reaffirms* its decision, contained in paragraph 4 of its resolution 61/261, to establish a new, independent, transparent, professionalized, adequately resourced and decentralized system of administration of justice consistent with the relevant rules of international law and the principles of the rule of law and due process to ensure respect for the rights and obligations of staff members and the accountability of managers and staff members alike;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure a strong culture of accountability throughout the Secretariat, in particular with proactive and transparent application of the United Nations three-pillared approach to the management of misconduct, namely, prevention, enforcement and remedial action, and to ensure access to effective remedies for all categories of personnel;

9. *Stresses* that the system of administration of justice must work in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the legal and regulatory framework approved by the General Assembly, and reaffirms that the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal shall exercise their powers according to their respective statutes;

10. *Welcomes* the comprehensive assessment of the functioning of the system of administration of justice, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake comprehensive assessments and reviews of the system of administration of justice on a five-year cycle and to submit cost-efficient proposals on establishing a single database for collecting and analysing data from various justice system mechanisms, entities, funds and programmes in the context of the next report;

11. *Notes* that the majority of staff grievances are addressed at early stages by the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, the Office of Staff Legal Assistance and the management evaluation function and that the data fluctuate from year to year and over time, with some periods showing more stability, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure continuous identification of additional relevant trends in the context of more systemic collection of data from all entities and various actors of the system;

12. *Notes with appreciation* that the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, the Management Advice and Evaluation Section and the Office of Staff Legal Assistance have contributed significantly by enabling the resolution of work-related disputes and by serving as filtering mechanisms to reduce litigation before the Tribunals;

13. *Recalls* paragraph 8 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to implement multilingualism within the system of administration of justice, and also requests the Secretary-General to report on his efforts to continue to promote multilingualism in the system of administration of justice in the context of his future reports;

14. *Also recalls* paragraph 36 of its resolution 75/248, and reaffirms the requirement for the Internal Justice Council to provide a detailed programme of work for each calendar year as part of its annual report, for approval by the General Assembly;

15. *Further recalls* paragraph 38 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages the entities of the system of administration of justice to enhance consultation and communication across the system, aimed at fostering a comprehensive understanding, and improving overall operational efficiency;

16. *Welcomes* the continued and increased efforts related to outreach activities reported by the different parts of the system of administration of justice, and urges the Secretary-General to provide information on the role and functioning of the various parts of the system of administration of justice, and the possibilities it offered to address work-related complaints;

17. *Reiterates its requests* to the Secretary-General to refine the strategic action plan for addressing racism and promoting dignity for all in the United Nations Secretariat and stresses that continuous learning and dialogue on racism is essential to embed an anti-racist awareness culture in the Organization and transform organizational culture, encourages the Secretary-General to continue working closely with the Anti-Racism Office, and requests the Secretary-General to continue providing observations and data on the trends and patterns of racism and racial discrimination and remedial actions taken within the Organization;

18. *Reiterates* that retaliation against complainants or staff appearing as witnesses constitutes misconduct, notes with appreciation the policy on protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorized audits or investigations,⁷⁰ as well as the efforts to continuously improve the framework for protection from retaliation, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide information on the implementation of the policy for all categories of personnel covered in his next report;

II

Informal system

19. *Recognizes* that the informal system of administration of justice is an efficient and effective option both for staff who seek redress of grievances and for the participation of managers;

20. *Reaffirms* that the informal resolution of conflict is a crucial element of the system of administration of justice, emphasizes that all possible use should be made of the informal system in order to avoid unnecessary litigation, without prejudice to the basic right of staff members to access the formal system, and encourages recourse to the informal resolution of disputes;

21. *Recognizes* mediation as a core part of the work of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services and as a cost-effective method of informal conflict resolution, underlines the importance of increasing the use of mediation services, and encourages improved communication between all parts of the system of administration of justice;

22. *Notes* the informal first approach within the system of administration of justice;

III

Formal system

23. *Recognizes* the ongoing positive contribution of the Office of Staff Legal Assistance to the system of administration of justice;

24. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations Dispute Tribunal to reduce the number of pending and ageing cases, stresses the importance of continued implementation of all measures to avoid backlog of cases, with priority for cases which are pending for over 400 days, and requests the Secretary-General to continuously monitor cases via the case disposal plan and real-time case-tracking dashboard;

25. *Recalls* paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee, decides to extend the voluntary funding mechanism for 10 years, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a detailed overview every 5 years of the functioning of the mechanism, including opt-out rates, total contributions received from staff, services provided and satisfaction thereof, without prejudice to the current reporting arrangements, to ensure its continued efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability;

26. *Notes* the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council to initiate an 18-month pilot programme on judicial mediation, and requests the Secretary-General to evaluate possible cost-efficient procedural optimization mechanisms, in a manner consistent with article 19 (1) of the rules of procedure of the Dispute Tribunal, such as

⁷⁰ [ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1](#).

conciliatory hearings conditional on the agreement of both parties to a complaint, within existing resources, while integrating the views of all relevant stakeholders, including the Dispute Tribunal and the Appeals Tribunal;

IV

Other issues

27. *Invites* the Sixth Committee to consider the legal aspects of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the role of the Fifth Committee as the Main Committee entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters;

28. *Notes* the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council on the issuance of reinstatement, and requests the Secretary-General to include, in the context of his next report, information on the current use of reinstatement and compensation where the contested administrative decision concerns appointment, promotion or termination;

29. *Recalls* that the respective views of the Appeals Tribunal and the Dispute Tribunal had previously been included as annexes to the report of the Internal Justice Council, notes the usefulness of such information and stresses that the Council can help to ensure independence, professionalism and accountability in the system of administrative of justice, and requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Council with including the views of both the Dispute Tribunal and the Appeals Tribunal in its report at the future sessions of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 79/255

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/651](#), para. 6)

79/255. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the budget performance for 2023 and the proposed budget for 2025,⁷¹ the financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and the report of the Board of Auditors on the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals⁷² and the recommendations contained therein, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷³

Recalling its resolution [66/240](#) A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [78/249](#) of 22 December 2023,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
3. *Reaffirms* the high priority accorded to the work of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals;
4. *Emphasizes* the importance of clear and realistic projections of completion timelines for all the Mechanism's activities;
5. *Recalls* paragraphs 10 and 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, notes the efforts of the Mechanism to gradually downsize its operations in the light of its reduced functions, and requests Secretary-General to propose, in his next report, appropriate and justified post and non-post resources and to ensure the prompt and efficient completion of the remaining work of the Mechanism;

⁷¹ [A/79/373](#) and [A/79/555](#).

⁷² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 50 (A/79/5/Add.15).*

⁷³ [A/79/619](#).

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

6. *Also recalls* paragraph 9 of its resolution [75/249](#) of 31 December 2020, and re-emphasizes the importance of the Mechanism's strictly abiding by its statute and applicable established administrative procedures, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations⁷⁴ and the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, including provisional Staff Rules, of the United Nations;⁷⁵

7. *Further recalls* paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee, requests the Secretary-General to provide a detailed update on the recommendations of the Board of Auditors that have not been implemented, in the context of his next report, and encourages the Mechanism to implement the outstanding recommendations;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Mechanism to reduce its costs and enhance its efficiency, as well as the timeliness of its activities, to make greater use of the lessons learned and to adopt appropriate measures for achieving further operational savings and efficiencies, in order to ensure the expeditious completion of its work in a transparent, accountable and cost-effective manner;

9. *Recalls* paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages the Mechanism to complete the digitization of its archives, including through the use of voluntary contributions, and to continue to undertake fundraising efforts in this regard;

10. *Also recalls* paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to expedite the efforts to address promptly the backlog of judgments that remain to be translated, in particular at the Arusha branch, within existing resources;

11. *Notes* the importance of ensuring continued public consciousness of the events leading to the establishment of the Mechanism, and requests the Mechanism to continue the provision of library services to the public within existing resources;

12. *Requests* the Mechanism to intensify its efforts to eliminate the duplication of functions, which should result in budgetary reductions, and to report on the results achieved in the next report;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report in his next budget proposal on the efforts made so far during the ongoing downsizing exercise to assist staff in identifying opportunities for future employment in accordance with the relevant staff regulations and rules of the United Nations;

14. *Requests* the Mechanism to hold managers accountable for the judicious use of travel resources, in particular by increasingly encouraging the use of alternative methods of communication and representation and by giving primary consideration to authorizing official travel only where direct face-to-face contact is necessary for mandate implementation;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to review all vacant positions, in the context of his next report, with a view to abolishing those vacant for more than 12 months;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the nationalization of positions, as appropriate, and to report thereon in the context of his next budget proposal;

17. *Recalls* that the Mechanism is of small, temporary and efficient nature, whose functions and size will diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions;

18. *Also recalls* paragraph 7 of its resolution [74/272](#) of 13 April 2020, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to settle all outstanding claims without delay and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide additional and detailed information on the final expenditure and unencumbered balance, as well as its return to Member States, in the context of his next report;

20. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the Mechanism a total amount of 60,963,800 United States dollars gross (56,127,700 dollars net) for the Mechanism for 2025, as detailed in the annex to the present resolution;

⁷⁴ [ST/SGB/2013/4](#) and [ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1](#).

⁷⁵ [ST/SGB/2023/1/Rev.1](#).

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21. *Also decides* that the total assessment for 2025 under the special account, amounting to 47,998,700 dollars, shall consist of:

- (a) 60,963,800 dollars, being the estimated appropriation approved for the period;
- (b) Less 8,898,000 dollars, being the credit of the cancellation of prior-period obligations and commitments corresponding to the year 2022, and other revenue;
- (c) Less 4,067,100 dollars, being the surplus resulting from the final expenditure for the budget for the year 2023;

22. *Further decides* to apportion the amount of 23,999,350 dollars gross (21,578,050 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to the regular budget of the United Nations for 2025;

23. *Decides* to apportion the amount of 23,999,350 dollars gross (21,578,050 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping operations of the United Nations for 2025;

24. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraphs 22 and 23 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income in the amount of 4,842,600 dollars approved for the Mechanism for 2025.

Annex

Financing for 2025 of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net of staff assessment</i>
	<i>(United States dollars)</i>	
Estimated appropriation for 2025 ^a	62 287 400	57 451 300
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ^b	(1 323 600)	(1 323 600)
Recommendations of the Fifth Committee	—	—
Estimated initial appropriation for 2025	60 963 800	56 127 700
Total assessment for 2025		
Requirements for 2025	60 963 800	56 127 700
Cancellation of commitments for the year 2022, and other revenue	(8 898 000)	(8 898 000)
Surplus resulting from the final expenditure for the budget for the year 2023	(4 067 100)	(4 073 600)
Net contributions assessed on Member States for 2025	47 998 700	43 156 100
<i>Of which:</i>		
Contributions assessed on Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to the regular budget of the United Nations for 2025	23 999 350	21 578 050
Contributions assessed on Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping operations of the United Nations for 2025	23 999 350	21 578 050

^a See [A/79/555](#).

^b Reflects amounts after recosting.

RESOLUTION 79/256

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, by a recorded vote of 125 to 8, with 32 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/652, para. 58)

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Comoros, Israel, Malta, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Tonga

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Kiribati, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Palau, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

79/256. Proposed programme budget for 2025: section 26, Palestine refugees

The General Assembly

1. *Recalls* its resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, by which it established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East with a mandate to provide humanitarian assistance, protection and essential services to Palestine refugees, highlighting the vital role that the Agency plays in providing education, healthcare, relief and social services and emergency assistance to Palestine refugees in all five fields of operation, including in particular in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and affirms that no organization can replace or substitute the Agency's capacity and mandate to serve Palestine refugees and civilians in urgent need of life-saving humanitarian assistance;

2. *Reaffirms* the essential mandate of the Agency, as set forth in resolution 302 (IV), and underscores the responsibility of the international community to support the Agency in enabling the continuity of its indispensable operations in all five fields of operation, recognizing that any interruption or suspension of its work would have severe humanitarian consequences for millions of Palestine refugees who depend on the Agency's services, with further implications for the region;

3. *Expresses deep concern* over recent legislative actions that aim to obstruct the Agency's operations, which significantly hinder the Agency's ability to fulfil its mandate, and recalls in this regard General Assembly resolution ES-10/25 of 11 December 2024;

4. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the killing of Agency staff and all acts of violence against civilians, including all acts of terror and indiscriminate attacks, as well as all acts of provocation, incitement and destruction, and appreciates the work of the Agency's staff, including in dire circumstances, in fulfilment of the Agency's mandate;

5. *Extends condolences* to the Agency for the loss of its staff members, which stands at 254 as of 8 December 2024, highlighting the continuous disregard and endangerment of the lives of United Nations staff in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the destruction of installations, facilities and vehicles under the United Nations flag and bearing the United Nations emblem, including Agency schools sheltering displaced civilians;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore all possible measures to enhance and strengthen the Agency's operational security, especially in conflict zones, and to ensure sufficient, predictable and sustained funding to the Agency, and to report on progress to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

8. *Recalls* paragraph VI.103 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁶ expresses concern at the continuous reduction of voluntary contributions and emphasizes the importance of responsible and committed voluntary contributions to the Agency, and calls upon Member States and other donors to increase their voluntary contributions to the Agency to ensure its ability to fulfil its mandate effectively and achieve sustainable and consistent levels of voluntary funding.

RESOLUTION 79/257

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/652](#), para. 58)

79/257. Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for 2025

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions [41/213](#) of 19 December 1986, [42/211](#) of 21 December 1987, [45/248](#) B, section VI, of 21 December 1990, [55/231](#) of 23 December 2000, [56/253](#) of 24 December 2001, [58/269](#) and [58/270](#) of 23 December 2003, [59/276](#), section XI, of 23 December 2004, [60/283](#) of 7 July 2006, [61/263](#) of 4 April 2007, [62/236](#) of 22 December 2007, [63/262](#) of 24 December 2008, [64/243](#) of 24 December 2009, [65/259](#) of 24 December 2010, [66/246](#) of 24 December 2011, [68/246](#) of 27 December 2013, [70/247](#) of 23 December 2015, [72/261](#) and [72/266](#) A of 24 December 2017, [72/266](#) B of 5 July 2018, [73/281](#) of 22 December 2018, [74/262](#) of 27 December 2019, [75/252](#) of 31 December 2020, [76/245](#) of 24 December 2021, [76/271](#) of 29 June 2022, [77/262](#) and [77/267](#) of 30 December 2022, [77/253](#) B of 30 June 2023 and [78/242](#) A, [78/252](#), [78/253](#) and [78/257](#) of 22 December 2023,

Reaffirming also the respective mandates of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the consideration of the proposed programme budget,

Reaffirming further the role of the General Assembly, through the Fifth Committee, in carrying out a thorough analysis and approval of posts and financial resources, as well as of human resources policies,

Having considered the proposed programme budget for 2025,⁷⁷ the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on internal oversight: proposed programme budget for 2025⁷⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁹

Recognizing that multilingualism, as a core and fundamental value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* rule 153 of its rules of procedure;
2. *Also reaffirms* the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;⁸⁰
3. *Further reaffirms* the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;⁸¹
4. *Reaffirms* its resolution [79/247](#) of 24 December 2024;
5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee of Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
6. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and reaffirms the role of the Fifth Committee in carrying out a thorough analysis and approving human and financial resources and policies, with a view to ensuring

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/79/7).*

⁷⁷ [A/79/6 \(Introduction\)](#), sects. 1–36 and income sects. 1–3 and corrigenda.

⁷⁸ [A/79/89](#).

⁷⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/79/7).*

⁸⁰ [ST/SGB/2018/3](#).

⁸¹ [ST/SGB/2013/4](#) and [ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1](#).

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

7. *Also reaffirms* the established budgetary procedures and methodologies, based on its resolutions [41/213](#) and [42/211](#), and reaffirms that no changes to the budget methodology, established budgetary procedures and practices or the financial regulations may be implemented without prior review and approval by the General Assembly in accordance with established budgetary procedures;

8. *Notes* the Secretary-General's initiative to present a report on improving the financial situation of the Organization at the first part of the resumed seventy-ninth session;

9. *Recognizes* that patterns of underexpenditure across various budget lines under the ongoing liquidity challenges of the Organization can be linked to limited released allotments, and stresses that this specific type of underexpenditure should not be used to achieve budgetary savings;

10. *Reiterates* the need for Member States to participate fully in the budget preparation process, from its early stages and throughout the process;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve transparency and improve the accuracy, comprehensiveness and analysability of the budgetary data, refine the presentation of the proposed programme budget, and to provide complete, clear, comparable and transparent financial data to the General Assembly, including both gross and net requirements, and preliminary cost estimates that are available for the respective year at the time of publication of the proposed programme budget, such as, inter alia, total construction and total recosting estimates, so as to give clarity on the real growth of the budget request to enable Member States to make well-informed decisions;

12. *Stresses* that results-based budgeting and results-based management are mutually supportive management tools and that improved implementation of results-based budgeting shall enhance both management and accountability in the Secretariat, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to improve the presentation of the proposed programme budget and ensure that resources are clearly linked to a results-based budgeting framework and reflect existing mandates and the measures to achieve them;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take measures in the programme budget to promote a culture of effectiveness and cost-efficiency across the Secretariat, similar to the approach taken under special political missions, being cognizant of the importance of optimizing the use of Member State resources;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all activities promote cost-efficiency and transparency, are implemented in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, including the Financial Regulations and Rules, while maintaining full accountability to the General Assembly, and that whenever new proposals lead to requests for additional resources, sufficient efforts are first made to meet the new requirements using existing resources;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective and efficient utilization of available resources and programme delivery by senior managers and programme managers, including through clearly defined results-based performance indicators and benchmarks that provide feedback to senior managers and programme managers and drive improvements on the delivery of mandates;

16. *Urges* all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations on time, in full and without conditions;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to facilitate Member States' payments of their contributions, including in cases when there are circumstances beyond their control in making payments;

18. *Stresses* that full, effective and efficient mandate delivery is the overriding factor in determining the Secretariat's resource requirements and its overall staffing structure, with due regard to identifying efficiencies and avoiding duplication of efforts, including through improved coordination and cooperation among departments and entities;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen internal controls in programme planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting;

20. *Regrets* that despite its previous observations, general temporary assistance continues to be used for purposes other than those for which it is intended, stresses that general temporary assistance positions, not temporary

posts, are the proper arrangement for additional support during periods of exceptional and/or peak workload and the replacement of staff on parental leave or extended sick leave and should be kept to an absolute minimum to meet short-term requirements, and requests the Secretary-General to provide justifications in the next budget proposals for the continuation of any general temporary assistance positions exceeding 729 days since initial appointment;

21. *Reiterates* its concern about the high number of vacancies, and requests the Secretary-General to fill vacant positions expeditiously, and to conduct a review on how to effectively utilize existing posts, including those that have been vacant for 24 months or longer, and to report the results of the review by proposing either their retention, with clear justification of need, changing of post or proposing their abolishment, as appropriate, in his future reports;

22. *Stresses* the importance of using realistic and consistent vacancy rate assumptions when formulating post resources budget requests;

23. *Notes* the provision of additional information to Member States through the Umoja portal, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to provide accurate and precise information in this regard and further enhance this information where possible;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include data on cancelled prior-period obligations in the programme budget and the Umoja portal;

25. *Stresses* that finance serves as a foundation of and an important element underpinning United Nations governance;

26. *Also stresses* the importance of early and meaningful engagement with Member States to outline the implementation of the recent General Assembly resolutions on budgetary matters and their impact on the presentation format of the proposed programme budget;

27. *Recalls* financial regulation 2.10 and rule 153 of the rules of procedure, and reiterates that no resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General;

28. *Also recalls* its resolutions [77/262](#) and [78/252](#), notes that zero-based budgeting should be applied to end the automaticity in resource proposals, further notes that spending reviews should be based on uniform guidance to carry out this exercise, in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to create a common framework for spending reviews by all entities and improve the coherence of the exercise, which includes:

- (a) Reorganization of existing resources based on zero-based budgeting;
- (b) Improved workforce planning, with repurposed existing and vacant posts and general temporary assistance positions, as well as abolishment, where necessary;
- (c) An evaluation of new ways to optimize resource allocation to enable more efficient mandate delivery and the generation of meaningful efficiencies;
- (d) Conduct of the review in conjunction with a review of the programmatic aspects of the entity, in adherence with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;
- (e) Presentation of the clear plan, time frame and results in a more comprehensive and consolidated manner, detailing the efficiency gains and the operational improvements, in the proposed programme budget;

29. *Decides* to recost only the post resources of the proposed programme budget as from 2026, pending the comprehensive review of the annual programme budget cycle at the eighty-third session;

30. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to undertake pre-posting of job openings irrespective of the liquidity situation of the Organization and to proactively approach pre-posting of vacancies in order to be in a position to expeditiously proceed to the appointment of the selected candidates and complete onboarding actions;

31. *Decides* to reduce the recosting of non-post resources by 5,500,000 United States dollars;

32. *Also decides* that the staffing table for 2025 shall be as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

33. *Further decides* that a vacancy rate of 11.1 per cent for Professional staff and 9.1 per cent for General Service staff shall be used as a basis for the calculation of the budget for 2025;

Part I

Overall policymaking, direction and coordination

Section 1

Overall policymaking, direction and coordination

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore synergies among entities under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, to enhance efficiencies in the effective implementation of their specific mandates, and provide an update in the next proposed programme budget;

35. *Reaffirms* that the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict should be provided with the necessary resources to effectively implement the mandate, including to ensure that the monitoring and reporting mechanism collects and communicates accurate, objective, reliable and verifiable information;

Section 2

General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management

36. *Recognizes* the budgetary and operational factors influencing the provision of the interpretation and translation services provided by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, and encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen efforts to address these challenges, and engage with Member States and receive feedback on opportunities to enhance the quality and effectiveness of these services, for presentation to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

Part II

Political affairs

Section 3

Political affairs

37. *Recalls* paragraph 17 of its resolution [78/257](#), reiterates its request that the Secretary-General report to the General Assembly, on an annual basis, on the proposed programme budget for the Peacebuilding Account, in a format similar to the budget presentation under section 35, Development Account, of the proposed programme budget, with an annex listing the proposed projects, beneficiary countries, budget per country, and objectives, and also requests the Secretary-General to provide additional supplementary information, such as a summary of available budgetary information, as appropriate, in the course of the sessions of the Fifth Committee;

38. *Also recalls* paragraph 18 of its resolution [78/257](#), and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General report annually on the implementation, performance, progress and expenditure of projects funded by assessed contributions, and on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

39. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to consider how to strengthen the coordination role of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process;

40. *Decides* to designate the current Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Southern African Development Community Liaison Team for Southern Africa as a Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Southern African Development Community Office for Southern Africa, without setting a precedent, and emphasizes the existing framework with regard to the role of the Fifth Committee in approving the budget of the Organization;

41. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to consider, within existing resources, how to strengthen the core capacity of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, to strengthen coordination across the United Nations system in fulfilling counter-terrorism mandates entrusted by the General Assembly under the leadership role of the Office, with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping with other entities, optimizing the use of resources and delivering coherent and expert capacity-building activities in cooperation with Member States, and to report on issues identified and progress made in addressing them, in the next programme budget submission;

42. *Decides* to increase resources for the United Nations Office to the African Union by 250,000 dollars for the lease of two vehicles for 60 months;

43. *Also decides* to convert the following extrabudgetary positions to regular budget posts within the Countering Terrorism Section to support the Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Use of Weapons:

- (a) Programme Management Officer (P-3) in Madrid, established in 2013;
- (b) Programme Management Officer and Head of Unit (P-4) in Madrid, established in 2019;

44. *Further decides* to convert one P-4 post in the Office of the Director of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre from extrabudgetary to regular budget;

Section 4 Disarmament

45. *Emphasizes* that the subvention from the regular budget to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research is a bridging financing mechanism to supplement insufficient voluntary contributions, and therefore encourages the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to seek voluntary contributions for the Institute, including through broadening the donor base and holding regular consultations with the key stakeholders, as well as to implement innovative fundraising approaches;

46. *Recalls* paragraph II.75 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish two posts of National Professional Officers, with one each in Lima and Kathmandu, under subprogramme 5, Regional disarmament;

Section 5 Peacekeeping operations

47. *Takes note* of paragraph II.114 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

Section 6 Peaceful uses of outer space

48. *Takes note* of paragraph II.150 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

Part III International justice and law

Section 7 International Court of Justice

49. *Takes note* of paragraphs III.7, III.9, III.11, III.14 and III.16 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

Section 8 Legal Affairs

50. *Takes note* of paragraphs III.76, III.77, III.78, III.79 and III.81 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

51. *Decides* that regular budget resources for the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 under section 8, Legal affairs, for 2025 amount to 19,343,800 dollars before recosting;

Part IV International cooperation for development

Section 11 United Nations system support for the African Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want

52. *Recalls* that the development of Africa is an established priority of the United Nations, and reaffirms its commitment to addressing the unique needs of Africa;

53. *Takes note* of paragraph IV.58 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

54. *Recalls* paragraph IV.70 of the report of the Advisory Committee, welcomes the launch of the fellowship programme, and requests the Secretary-General to remain proactive in seeking voluntary contributions from Member States, in full compliance with all relevant rules and regulations of the Organization, and to provide detailed information on the matter in the context of his next progress report;

55. *Notes* the widening scope of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union and the increased responsibilities of the United Nations in supporting Agenda 2063, and requests the Secretary-General to present initiatives, in the context of programme 9, United Nations system support for the African Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want – strategic partnership for progress towards implementation, to further support the implementation of Agenda 2063;

Section 16

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

56. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to consider, within existing resources, how to strengthen the core capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to avoid duplication and overlap with other entities, including the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and to reallocate requirements accordingly, and report thereon in the next programme budget submission;

Part V

Regional cooperation for development

Section 18

Economic and social development in Africa

57. *Recalls* paragraph V.29 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to explore the related options and present a business case for establishing a harmonized fellowship programme, in line with existing regulations, rules and practices, as appropriate, across all the regional commissions as part of the proposed programme budget for 2026;

Section 23

Regular programme of technical cooperation

58. *Recalls* paragraphs V.117, V.122 and V.123 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests that the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the effectiveness of the regular programme of technical cooperation, to be presented at its eightieth session, reflect the following elements:

(a) Options for models to enhance the coordination of the programme, including a uniform tracking system to monitor requests for assistance from Member States, so as to ensure that the most appropriate entity in the Secretariat can respond while maintaining the programme's overall agility;

(b) The principles and underlying criteria to be used for selecting requests for assistance, taking into account balance among the beneficiaries of the interventions funded under the programme;

(c) A common evaluation framework, including meaningful, measurable and quantifiable indicators of achievement across all implementing entities, to ensure full transparency regarding the interventions and results provided by the programme;

(d) An outreach plan, within existing resources, developed by the Secretary-General, to raise awareness of the existence of the programme among Member States and in programme countries, including in the context of the Economic and Social Council and the Main Committees of the General Assembly and through the regional commissions and their subregional offices;

Part VI

Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Section 24

Human rights

59. *Recalls* paragraph VI.29 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to redeploy one post of Chief of Service, Human Rights (D-1), to Panama City;

Section 27

Humanitarian assistance

60. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to engage the Southern African Development Community and explore options for further strengthening cooperation with the secretariat of the Southern African Development Community in order to support collective efforts in tackling the recurring humanitarian challenges, including back-to-back cyclones, floods and droughts, as well as development challenges such as the destruction of crops and infrastructure faced by the region and its 16 member countries on an annual basis;

Part VII

Global communications

Section 28

Global communications

61. *Recalls* its resolution [78/252](#), and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to explore a model for meetings coverage and press releases that is based on translation from a single language and to submit the results of this study in the next programme budget submission;

62. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the independent and impartial review of the Department of Global Communications by the end of 2025, considering its strategic vision, mandates, workforce and operating models, with the aim of modernizing the Department and ensuring that it can communicate United Nations activities and messages globally, efficiently and effectively, with due regard to its role in multilingualism, reiterates that the review itself should be within existing resources and be aimed at achieving greater efficiency gains, and also requests the Secretary-General to provide the outcome of the review for the consideration of the General Assembly at the main part of its eightieth session in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2026;

Part VIII

Common support services

Section 29A

Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

63. *Recalls* paragraph VIII.21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to transfer the improved service delivery team to the Department of Operational Support;

64. *Also recalls* paragraph VIII.19 of the report of the Advisory Committee, stresses that the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Department of Operational Support, as the second line of defence in human resources and asset management, are accountable for decisions by the first line of defence under the delegation of authority, and requests the Secretary-General to review the accountability of the first and second lines of defence so as to improve the culture of effective management and accountability;

65. *Further recalls* paragraph 64 of its resolution [78/252](#), and requests the Secretary-General to merge data contained in the list of staff into the staff analysis dashboard in a digital and interactive format on the online Secretariat workforce portal, while ensuring that the quality and quantity of information available on the portal are not less than what used to be available on the HR Insight online reporting tool;

66. *Recalls* paragraph 5 of its resolution [78/275](#) of 24 April 2024, stresses that one additional step in grade shall be granted for each additional year of work experience beyond the minimum required for appointment at step one of the relevant grade, and requests the Secretary-General to revisit his guidelines for determination of step upon promotion, recruitment or movement to a different category accordingly, effective from the adoption date of resolution [78/275](#);

Part X

Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses

Section 31

Jointly financed administrative activities

67. *Recalls* paragraph X.7 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and stresses the importance of an objective consideration of the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit budget proposals aimed at ensuring that their operational and financial requirements are met and that their status as independent subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and other organizations is preserved;

68. *Also recalls* that the budgetary procedures outlined in the statutes of the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit are binding on all participating organizations, and welcomes the recognition by organizations participating in the cost-sharing formulas for the entities under section 31, Jointly financed administrative activities, of the General Assembly decisions on the total budget for each entity so financed;

69. *Further recalls* paragraph X.39 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to explore options to improve the effectiveness of reporting and analysis with a view to enhancing the content of the report on the budgetary and financial situation of the organizations of the United Nations system, with a focus on its analytical component;

Part XI

Capital expenditures

Section 33

Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance

70. *Decides* to further reduce the resources under section 33, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance, by 8,872,500 dollars for the projects at Headquarters in New York;

71. *Takes note* of paragraph XI.27 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to reduce the resources for the Department of Safety and Security for 2025;

Part XII

Safety and security

Section 34

Safety and security

72. *Takes note* of paragraphs XII.14, XII.15, XII.16 and XII.17 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and approves the proposal of the Secretary-General for non-post resources;

73. *Also takes note* of paragraphs XII.20 and XII.23 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and approves the Secretariat's share of jointly financed activities of the United Nations security management system as proposed by the Secretary-General;

Part XIII

Development Account

Section 35

Development Account

74. *Recalls* paragraph XIII.8 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests that the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the effectiveness and impact of the Development Account, to be presented at its eightieth session, reflect the following elements:

(a) Transparent selection criteria for Development Account projects that are based on the needs of recipient countries;

(b) Options for strengthening the complementarity and interlinkage between the regular programme of technical cooperation and the Development Account, including such that Member States can build upon short-term

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advisory services in the regular programme of technical cooperation and continue similar work through longer-term projects funded by the Development Account;

(c) A common evaluation framework to be used for all projects, including meaningful, measurable and quantifiable indicators of achievement across all implementing entities, to ensure full transparency regarding the interventions provided by the Development Account;

(d) An outreach plan, within existing resources, developed by the Secretary-General, to raise awareness of the existence of the Development Account and the guidelines to apply for its different tranches among Member States and in programme countries, including in the context of the Economic and Social Council and the Main Committees of the General Assembly and through the regional commissions and their subregional offices;

(e) Options to increase the number of sources of funding for the Development Account beyond the regular budget, including through fundraising activities to raise extrabudgetary resources and the possibility of establishing partnerships with relevant external stakeholders;

Income section 2

General income

75. *Recalls* paragraph IS2.4 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages efforts by the Secretary-General to present updated information on the working group on global rental practices and its work;

Income section 3

Services to the public

76. *Recalls* paragraphs IS3.3 and IS3.4 of the report of the Advisory Committee, emphasizes that services to the public should be financially self-supporting, and urges the Secretary-General to develop innovative options, while maintaining garage rates at their current level and not introducing any changes in the garage operations policies, to increase income, avoid deficit and optimize resources, and to report on the measures taken and results achieved in the next programme budget submission;

77. *Requests* the Secretary-General to regularly seek feedback from delegations and staff on the quality of catering services provided at United Nations Headquarters, including through online surveys, and regularly follow-up on the feedback received;

78. *Decides* to increase the income under income section 3, Services to the public, by 2,723,700 dollars, while maintaining garage rates at their current level and not introducing any changes in the garage operations policies.

Annex

Staffing table for 2025

Category	Number of posts (excluding special political missions)	Number of posts (special political missions)	Total
<i>Expenditure sections</i>			
Professional and higher			
Deputy Secretary-General	1	—	1
Under-Secretary-General	38	18	56
Assistant Secretary-General	36	18	54
D-2	118	8	126
D-1	316	51	367
P-5	954	186	1 140
P-4	1 702	385	2 087
P-3	1 635	358	1 993
P-2/1	593	24	617
Subtotal	5 393	1 048	6 441

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<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of posts (excluding special political missions)</i>	<i>Number of posts (special political missions)</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Service			
Principal level	278	2	280
Other level	2 311	44	2 355
Subtotal	2 589	46	2 635
Other			
Security Service	306	—	306
Local level	1 923	1 572	3 495
Field Service	108	672	780
National Professional Officer	118	544	662
Trades and Crafts	93	—	93
Subtotal	2 548	2 788	5 336
Expenditure sections total	10 530	3 882	14 412
<i>Income section 3</i>			
Professional and higher			
P-5	2	—	2
P-4	4	—	4
P-3	4	—	4
P-2/1	3	—	3
Subtotal	13	—	13
General Service			
Principal level	7	—	7
Other level	42	—	42
Subtotal	49	—	49
Other			
Security Service	2	—	2
Subtotal	2	—	2
Income section 3 total	64	—	64
Total	10 594	3 882	14 476

RESOLUTION 79/258

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/652](#), para. 58)

79/258. Special subjects relating to the proposed programme budget for 2025

The General Assembly,

I

Enterprise resource planning project, Umoja

Recalling section II of its resolution [60/283](#) of 7 July 2006, section II of its resolution [63/262](#) of 24 December 2008, its resolution [64/243](#) of 24 December 2009, section II.A of its resolution [65/259](#) of 24 December 2010, its

resolution [66/246](#) of 24 December 2011, section III of its resolution [66/263](#) of 21 June 2012, section III of its resolution [67/246](#) of 24 December 2012, its resolution [68/246](#) of 27 December 2013, sections IV and VI of its resolution [69/274](#) A of 2 April 2015, section XVII of its resolution [70/248](#) A of 23 December 2015, section XIV of its resolution [71/272](#) A of 23 December 2016, section XXI of its resolution [72/262](#) A of 24 December 2017, section XVII of its resolution [73/279](#) A of 22 December 2018, section XVII of its resolution [74/263](#) of 27 December 2019, section V of its resolution [75/253](#) A of 31 December 2020, section VI of its resolution [76/246](#) A of 24 December 2021, section II of its resolution [77/263](#) B of 18 April 2023 and section I of its resolution [78/253](#) of 22 December 2023,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the progress on the functioning and development of the Umoja system⁸² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

II

Request for a subvention to the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

Recalling its resolution [58/284](#) of 8 April 2004, section VII of its resolution [59/276](#) of 23 December 2004, section II of its resolution [59/294](#) of 22 June 2005, section XII of its resolution [65/259](#), section IX of its resolution [66/247](#) of 24 December 2011, section I of its resolution [67/246](#), section VII of its resolution [70/248](#) A, section III of its resolution [71/272](#) A, section VIII of its resolution [72/262](#) A, section III of its resolution [73/279](#) A, section VI of its resolution [74/263](#), section XVI of its resolution [75/253](#) A, section XI of its resolution [76/246](#) A, section III of its resolution [77/263](#) A of 30 December 2022 and section III of its resolution [78/253](#),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the use of the commitment authority and request for a subvention to the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone⁸⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁸⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Reaffirms* the high priority accorded to the work of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone;
4. *Emphasizes* that the subvention from the regular budget is a bridging financing mechanism to supplement insufficient voluntary contributions, and encourages all Member States to provide voluntary support for the Residual Special Court;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to seek voluntary contributions, including through broadening the donor base and holding regular consultations with the key stakeholders, as well as to implement innovative fundraising approaches, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the main part of its eightieth session;
6. *Welcomes* the support provided by several countries, including voluntary contributions, pro bono annual audit of the Residual Special Court and in-kind support in enforcing sentences, relocating witnesses, housing the archives of the Residual Special Court as well as prisoners of the Court, and hosting fundraising activities;
7. *Also welcomes* the continued in-kind multiform support provided by the Government of Sierra Leone to the Residual Special Court, including the provision of rent-free office space and other services at no cost;
8. *Further welcomes* the efforts to date of the Residual Special Court to digitize judicial records, notes that full digitization of all records remains incomplete, and encourages the Court to continue to work towards the completion of the full digitization of archives within the existing resources;

⁸² [A/79/391](#).

⁸³ [A/79/7/Add.24](#).

⁸⁴ [A/79/386](#).

⁸⁵ [A/79/7/Add.18](#).

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

10. *Appreciates* the efforts made by the Residual Special Court on cost-efficiency measures, encourages the Court to continue its efforts aimed at identifying additional cost-efficiency and the relevant cost-savings measures to be applied in view of the persistent funding challenges, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at the main part of its eightieth session;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 31 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to seek alternative and sustainable financing arrangements for the Residual Special Court and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the main part of its eightieth session;

12. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed 2,916,200 United States dollars to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the Residual Special Court for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the use of the commitment authority in the context of his next report;

III

Request for a subvention to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Recalling section I of its resolution 68/247 B of 9 April 2014, section I of its resolution 69/274 A, section IV of its resolution 70/248 A, section II of its resolution 71/272 A, section IX of its resolution 72/262 A, section IV of its resolution 73/279 A, section V of its resolution 74/263, section XX of its resolution 75/253 A, section XII of its resolution 76/246 A, section IV of its resolution 77/263 A and section IV of its resolution 78/253,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the use of the commitment authority and request for a subvention to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia⁸⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁸⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Reaffirms* the high priority accorded to the work of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the sustained contributions of the Government of Cambodia, as the host country, for the Extraordinary Chambers;

5. *Notes* the progress of the residual functions of the Extraordinary Chambers, and expresses appreciation for the sustained level of national commitment and responsibility of the Government of Cambodia;

6. *Encourages* the Extraordinary Chambers to continue to adopt appropriate measures for achieving operational savings and efficiencies while properly carrying out the residual functions in a transparent, accountable, cost-effective and expeditious manner, with a view to a timely completion of the residual phase;

7. *Recalls* paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and stresses the importance of maintaining and preserving the records of the Extraordinary Chambers in the three official languages of the Chambers and making those documents easily accessible for the general public;

8. *Welcomes* all financial and in-kind contributions to support the work of the Extraordinary Chambers;

9. *Encourages* all Member States to provide continuing and additional voluntary support for both the international and national components of the Extraordinary Chambers in support of the expeditious completion of the mandate of the Chambers;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and reaffirms that expenses of the international component of the Extraordinary Chambers should be borne by voluntary contributions, further

⁸⁶ A/79/519 and A/79/519/Corr.1.

⁸⁷ A/79/7/Add.23.

encourages all Member States to provide continuing and additional voluntary support for the Extraordinary Chambers, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his intensive efforts to obtain additional voluntary contributions, including by broadening the donor base;

11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding 1,856,700 dollars to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the international component of the Extraordinary Chambers for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 as a bridging mechanism;

IV

Revised estimates relating to the proposed programme budget for 2025 under section 26, Palestine refugees

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁸⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁸⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Takes note* of paragraphs 6 and 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee;
4. *Approves* the proposal of the Secretary-General for post and non-post resources;

V

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 2024 session

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁹⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁹¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Approves* the establishment of three posts: one Economic Affairs Officer (P-3), one Programme Management Officer (P-3) and one Research Assistant (General Service (Other level)) under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;
4. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 439,900 dollars under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund;
5. *Also appropriates* an amount of 33,300 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

VI

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁹² and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁹³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

⁸⁸ [A/79/515](#).

⁸⁹ [A/79/7/Add.25](#).

⁹⁰ [A/79/380](#).

⁹¹ [A/79/7/Add.21](#).

⁹² [A/79/554](#).

⁹³ [A/79/7/Add.27](#).

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3. *Approves* the establishment, effective 1 January 2025, of one new temporary post at the P-3 level under section 3, Political affairs, special political missions, thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, to support the activities mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution [78/282](#) of 23 May 2024; and one new temporary post at the P-3 level under section 8, Legal affairs, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, to support the activities mandated by the Assembly in its decision 78/560 of 13 August 2024;

4. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 3,832,900 dollars under the proposed programme budget for 2025, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund, comprising:

(a) 1,649,200 dollars under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management;

(b) 131,800 dollars under section 3, Political affairs, special political missions, thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General;

(c) 152,600 dollars under section 8, Legal affairs;

(d) 1,082,700 dollars under section 9, Economic and social affairs;

(e) 242,200 dollars under section 10, Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

(f) 235,100 dollars under section 28, Global communications;

(g) 81,400 dollars under section 29B, Department of Operational Support;

(h) 196,300 dollars under section 29C, Office of Information and Communications Technology;

(i) 61,600 dollars under section 34, Safety and security;

5. *Also appropriates* an amount of 282,500 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

VII

Capital investment planning

Recalling its resolutions [76/245](#) of 24 December 2021 and [78/253](#),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁹⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁹⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

VIII

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General⁹⁶ and the related reports of the Advisory Committee,⁹⁷

Expressing deep concern about the detrimental effect of the withholding of assessed contributions on the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and its ability to implement mandates and programmes,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

⁹⁴ [A/79/510](#).

⁹⁵ [A/79/7/Add.15](#).

⁹⁶ [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.1](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.2](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.3](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.4](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.5](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.6](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.7](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.8](#) and [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.9](#).

⁹⁷ [A/79/7/Add.1](#), [A/79/7/Add.2](#), [A/79/7/Add.3](#), [A/79/7/Add.4](#), [A/79/7/Add.5](#), [A/79/7/Add.6](#), [A/79/7/Add.19](#), [A/79/7/Add.20](#) and [A/79/7/Add.26](#).

3. *Recalls* paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁹⁸ and requests the Secretary-General to improve the overall presentation of the financial performance of the special political missions;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the initiative to build a culture of efficiency in special political missions which generates accountability, saving and cost avoidance, and reiterates that Member State resources should be managed with utmost efficiency, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve the culture of efficiency in both headquarters and field missions, and use a data-driven approach in formulating budgetary requirements, based on mandated activities, and continue to report thereon in future budget submissions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the use of financial resources and to avoid unnecessary rushing expenditure of surplus funds before the end of the fiscal year, while acknowledging that spending progress could be impacted by liquidity management measures;

6. *Recognizes* that patterns of underexpenditure across various budget lines under the ongoing liquidity challenges of the Organization can be linked to limited released allotments, and stresses that this specific type of underexpenditure should not be used to achieve budgetary savings;

7. *Recalls* paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁹⁹ and requests the Secretary-General to provide information on liquidation within existing reports in a separate section, as appropriate;

8. *Also recalls* paragraph 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰⁰ notes the progress in the nationalization of international positions in special political missions, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the nationalization of positions, whenever appropriate, as well as to build local capacity within the special political missions and to report thereon in the context of future budget submissions;

9. *Notes* the role of in-person engagement for the implementation of the mandates of special political missions, and requests the Secretary-General to make judicious use of resources for official travel;

10. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies, and requests the Secretary-General to fill vacant positions expeditiously, and to conduct a review on how to effectively utilize existing posts, including those that have been vacant for 24 months or longer, and to report the results of the review by proposing either their retention, with clear justification of need, changing of post or proposing their abolishment, as appropriate, in his future reports;

11. *Recalls* its stipulation that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

12. *Also recalls* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in establishing and building confidence in missions, also recognizes the importance of conducting assessments of the quick-impact projects regularly, on their needs and impact as required in resolution [61/276](#), requests the Secretary-General to include the conducted assessments in his next reports, and also requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact;

13. *Further recalls* paragraph 56 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰¹ and requests the Secretary-General to review the services provided to the existing clients of the Kuwait Joint Support Office and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

14. *Reaffirms its commitment* to considering the review of the arrangements on the funding and backstopping of the special political missions and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and expresses its commitment to considering this matter, with a view to making a decision, without prejudging the outcome, at the main part of its eightieth session;

15. *Welcomes and notes with appreciation* the contributions made by host countries to the work of special political missions;

⁹⁸ [A/79/7/Add.1](#).

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

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16. *Reaffirms* the principles of impartiality, consent of the parties, national ownership and national responsibility, and stresses the significance of the views of and dialogue with countries hosting special political missions;

17. *Expresses concern* about the significant variance between the actual vehicle and computing device holdings and standard allocations in special political missions, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to update the vehicle holding ratio and related guidance, as well as the computing device allocation ratio, to enable the missions to improve the transparency and accuracy of the relevant budgets;

18. *Welcomes* the early issuance of reports, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to present future budget proposals for special political missions, including revised estimates when applicable, at the beginning of the Fifth Committee session in order to allow sufficient time for consideration by the General Assembly;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to also include in the Umoja budget portal budget data for special political missions in line with how information is presented in Umoja for peacekeeping operations, and also requests the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to provide accurate and precise information in Umoja;

20. *Emphasizes* the importance of adequate energy and waste management in order to minimize risk to people, societies and ecosystems, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify the efforts aimed at reducing the overall environmental footprint of missions, including through the implementation of environmentally responsible waste management and power generation systems, also working towards a potential positive legacy for host communities, in full compliance with the relevant regulations and rules;

21. *Stresses* that special political missions and other United Nations entities should identify areas of complementarity and avoid duplication of resources, while carrying out their distinct mandates, including in cooperation with host countries, and encourages the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly on the efficiencies achieved as a result of this coordination in the context of his next report;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a review on flexible working arrangements in special political missions and report thereon to the General Assembly in the context of his next budget submission;

23. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to advance the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes, peacekeeping missions and non-United Nations forces authorized by the Security Council;

24. *Stresses and re-emphasizes* that best value for money; fairness, integrity and transparency; effective international competition; and the interest of the United Nations remain the four general principles of United Nations procurement, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that those principles are adhered to in all United Nations procurement activities;

25. *Reiterates* the importance of thorough, responsive and advance planning for any mission transition process based on operational drawdown and transition plans that draw on lessons learned and take account of specific circumstances;

26. *Notes* the large number of long-vacant posts (over 36 months) in 2025, requests the Secretary-General to find efficiencies in the course of the budget year, and decides to further reduce resources by 3 million dollars;

27. *Takes note* of paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰² and decides to establish one post of Research Assistant (General Service (Other level)) in the Office of the Focal Point for Delisting;

28. *Decides* to abolish the following long-vacant posts in the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria:

- (a) One post of Chief Security Officer (P-4);
- (b) One post of Political Affairs Officer (P-3);
- (c) One post of Administrative Assistant (General Service (Other level));
- (d) One post of Field Security Assistant (Local level);

¹⁰² [A/79/7/Add.20](#).

(e) One post of Military Adviser (P-4);

29. *Recalls* paragraph 10 (e) of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰³ and decides to abolish one post of Associate Human Resources Officer (National Professional Officer) in Sana'a and in conjunction to establish one post of Associate Human Resources Officer (National Professional Officer) in Aden in the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen;

30. *Takes note* of paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰⁴ and decides to establish one post of Finance and Budget Officer at the P-4 level in the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan;

31. *Also takes note* of paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰⁵ and decides to approve the establishment of one position of Legal Officer (P-3) in the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

32. *Further takes note* of paragraph 19 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰⁶ and decides to establish seven general temporary positions (3 P-4, 1 P-3 and 3 National Professional Officer) for the mine action programme in the United Nations Support Mission in Libya;

33. *Decides* to abolish one long-vacant post of Political Affairs Officer (P-3) in the United Nations Support Mission in Libya;

34. *Takes note* of paragraph 29 (b) of the report of the Advisory Committee;¹⁰⁷

35. *Also takes note* of paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰⁸ and welcomes efforts to effectively utilize existing posts to fulfil the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan;

36. *Decides* to abolish three long-vacant posts of Claims Assistant (Local level), Finance Assistant (Local level) and Assistant Human Resources Officer (National Professional Officer) in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan;

37. *Approves* the budgets in the amount of 595,211,500 dollars for the 37 continuing special political missions authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, and an amount of 2,298,800 dollars for the share of special political missions in the budget of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, for 2025, under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

38. *Takes note* of paragraphs 19, 23 and 37 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰⁹ and authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments with assessment in an amount not to exceed 86,500,000 dollars for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and requests the Secretary-General to present a revised budget at the first part of the resumed seventy-ninth session, taking into account the transition and liquidation plan, and notes Security Council resolution 2732 (2024) of 31 May 2024, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq for a final 19-month period, until 31 December 2025;

IX

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh regular sessions

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹¹¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

¹⁰³ A/79/7/Add.2.

¹⁰⁴ A/79/7/Add.19.

¹⁰⁵ A/79/7/Add.3.

¹⁰⁶ A/79/7/Add.4.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ A/79/7/Add.5.

¹⁰⁹ A/79/7/Add.6.

¹¹⁰ A/79/575.

¹¹¹ A/79/7/Add.42.

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Approves* additional appropriations in the amount of 15,341,900 dollars for the proposed programme budget for 2025, comprising:
 - (a) 941,200 dollars under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management;
 - (b) 13,919,500 dollars under section 24, Human rights;
 - (c) 481,200 dollars under section 28, Global communications;
4. *Also approves* the establishment, effective 1 January 2025, of 16 posts, including 12 posts under section 24, Human rights, and 4 posts under section 28, Global communications, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, to support the activities mandated by the Human Rights Council in its resolutions [55/28](#)¹¹² and [55/29](#) of 5 April 2024,¹¹³ [56/13](#) of 11 July 2024,¹¹⁴ [57/19](#) of 10 October 2024¹¹⁵ and [57/28](#) of 11 October 2024¹¹⁶ and its decision 56/115 of 10 July 2024;¹¹⁷
5. *Further approves* an additional appropriation in the amount of 1,430,400 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, to be offset by an equivalent increase of 1,430,400 dollars under income section 1, Income from staff assessment;

X

Revised estimates resulting from General Assembly resolution 79/1, entitled “The Pact for the Future”

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹¹⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Approves* an additional appropriation relating to the Pact for the Future, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund for 2025, in the amount of 2,920,500 dollars, comprising 94,600 dollars under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, 1,696,600 dollars under section 3, Political affairs, 90,000 dollars under section 4, Disarmament, 677,100 dollars under section 9, Economic and social affairs, 262,800 dollars under section 12, Trade and development, and 99,400 dollars under section 29B, Department of Operational Support, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;
4. *Also approves* the establishment, effective 1 January 2025, of seven new posts (2 P-5, 3 P-4 and 2 P-3) under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, to support the activities mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution [79/1](#) of 22 September 2024;
5. *Further approves* the establishment of the Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;
6. *Approves* an additional appropriation relating to the Global Digital Compact, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund for 2025, in the amount of 1,719,900 dollars, comprising 1,543,000 dollars under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, and 176,900 dollars under section 12, Trade and development, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

¹¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. V, sect. A.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid. Supplement No. 53A (A/79/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. V, sect. B.

¹¹⁸ [A/79/583](#).

¹¹⁹ [A/79/7/Add.43](#).

7. *Also approves*, effective 1 January 2025, the conversion of six posts (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-2, 1 P-1 and 1 General Service (Other level)) from the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology that are funded from extrabudgetary resources to regular budget funding under the new Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

8. *Further approves* an additional appropriation in the amount of 372,100 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment;

XI

Programme budget implications arising from recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2024

Having considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly¹²⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹²¹

1. *Recalls* its resolution [79/252 A](#) of 24 December 2024;
2. *Takes note* of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General;
3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

XII

Addressing the deteriorating conditions and limited capacity of the conference services facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

Having considered the third annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the Gigiri master plan addressing the deteriorating conditions and limited capacity of the conference services facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi¹²² and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹²³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Kenya for its continued support for the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and trusts that the Secretary-General will continue to engage with the host country to ensure the success of the project;
4. *Acknowledges* the need to address the deteriorating conditions and limited capacity of the conference services facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the urgent need to implement the project in a timely manner to address the situation, increase its utilization and to bring the Office to a standard consistent with other United Nations headquarters;
5. *Stresses* that the construction project is entitled “Addressing the deteriorating conditions and limited capacity of the conference services facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi”, and requests the Secretary-General to submit options for a possible project name in the context of the next annual progress report for consideration by the General Assembly;
6. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to remain proactive in seeking both voluntary and in-kind contributions from Member States, in full compliance with all relevant rules and regulations of the Organization, and to provide detailed information on the matter in the context of his next progress report;

¹²⁰ [A/C.5/79/5](#).

¹²¹ [A/79/7/Add.14](#).

¹²² [A/79/345](#).

¹²³ [A/79/7/Add.13](#).

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7. *Reaffirms* that the proposed dedicated project management team for the United Nations Office at Nairobi conference services facilities will be a time-limited and mission-specific endeavour and that the team should therefore not be a permanent addition to the existing organisational structure;
8. *Recalls* paragraph 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and further encourages the Secretary-General to continue to incorporate local knowledge, technology, capacity and the use of locally sourced and manufactured materials, as well as local labour and expertise, throughout the implementation of the project, as appropriate, and to provide updates on efficiency gains thereon in future progress reports;
9. *Also recalls* paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and further encourages the Secretary-General to continue to identify potential linkages and synergies between this project and the project for the replacement of office blocks A to J;
10. *Further recalls* section VII of its resolution [66/247](#), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of this project and the finalization of other ongoing major capital projects in a timely manner;
11. *Stresses* that any increase to the maximum overall budget must be approved by the General Assembly before entering into corresponding financial commitments;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all activities promote cost-efficiency and transparency, are implemented within existing resources and in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, including the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,¹²⁴ while maintaining full accountability to the General Assembly;
13. *Stresses* the importance of governance, effective oversight, transparency and accountability in the management of the project to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved within the approved budget and time schedule;
14. *Emphasizes* that the Global Asset Management Policy Service should continue to be actively involved in overseeing the project to ensure the central supervision of capital projects, including risk management and alignment with lessons learned;
15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to proactively monitor and mitigate all project risks, to take all measures necessary to ensure the delivery of the project within the scope, budget and timeline approved by the General Assembly and to include in his next progress report an update on risk management and related mitigation measures;
16. *Recalls* paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure oversight, transparency and strict adherence to the relevant legislative framework in the procurement of goods and services for the project, and to provide more detailed information in the context of future progress reports;
17. *Also recalls* its resolution [78/253](#), reiterates the important role of the United Nations Office at Nairobi as a duty station of the United Nations, requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure compliance with the general principle established in the headquarters rule, encourages the Secretary-General to continue the efforts being made by the United Nations Office at Nairobi to attract more United Nations intergovernmental meetings to its facilities, as appropriate, and emphasizes that the intergovernmental meetings shall be given priority in using the facilities to further increase the utilization of the conference facilities;
18. *Emphasizes* that the utilization and management of the conference facilities of the United Nations Office at Nairobi should be in line with the applicable criteria for the use of United Nations premises, and encourages the use of best practices and lessons learned from other United Nations conference facilities;
19. *Recalls* paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information, along with projected utilization rates for future meetings, in the next progress reports;
20. *Also recalls* its resolution [78/253](#), and requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure conformity with relevant building codes and standards, technology and workplace safety, as well as best practices for persons with disabilities, in the design, construction and renovation of the United Nations Office at Nairobi facilities;

¹²⁴ [ST/SGB/2013/4](#) and [ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1](#).

21. *Further recalls* paragraph 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee, considers that the use of the contingency provision should be tightly monitored and limited to the absolute minimum, particularly during the early stages of a project, and requests the Secretary-General to provide in all future progress reports detailed information on the approved, utilized and remaining balances of the contingency provision, as part of the overall project budget, at each stage of the project, as well as any available indication of projected use of contingency amounts in the following year;

22. *Notes* that changes in escalation rates constitute direct changes in the overall project resource requirements, and stresses that such changes should be accurately reflected in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

23. *Approves* the establishment of three additional temporary positions for project management under section 29D, Administration, Nairobi, and three additional temporary positions under section 34, Safety and security, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

24. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 23,132,000 dollars for the project in 2025, comprising 19,459,200 dollars under section 33, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance; 3,610,100 dollars under section 29D, Administration, Nairobi; and 62,700 dollars under section 34, Safety and security, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

XIII

Progress on the replacement of office blocks A to J at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

Recalling section XIV of its resolution [72/262 A](#), section IX of its resolution [73/279 A](#), section XIII of its resolution [74/263](#), section XIV of its resolution [75/253 A](#), section XV of its resolution [76/246 A](#), section XII of its resolution [77/263 A](#) and section XVI of its resolution [78/253](#),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹²⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹²⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Kenya for its continued support for the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and trusts that the Secretary-General will continue to engage with the host country to ensure the success of the project;
4. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to remain proactive in seeking both voluntary and in-kind contributions from Member States, in full compliance with all relevant rules and regulations of the Organization, and to provide an update in the context of his next progress report;
5. *Recalls* paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and notes the impact of the increased demand for accommodation of staff members of entities located in Nairobi, which was not foreseen in the original space requirements for the project;
6. *Also recalls* paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to incorporate local knowledge, technology, capacity and the use of locally sourced and manufactured materials, as well as local labour and expertise, especially throughout the implementation of the construction project, and looks forward to updates thereon in future progress reports;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to identify any potential linkages and synergies between this project and the United Nations Office at Nairobi conference facilities project, and to provide further information in the context of his next report;
8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all activities promote cost-efficiency and transparency, are implemented within existing resources and in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, including the Financial Regulations and Rules, while maintaining full accountability to the General Assembly;

¹²⁵ [A/79/267](#).

¹²⁶ [A/79/7/Add.11](#).

9. *Stresses* the importance of governance, effective oversight, transparency and accountability in the management of the project to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved within the approved budget and time schedule;

10. *Emphasizes* that the Global Asset Management Policy Service should continue to be actively involved in overseeing the project to ensure the central supervision of capital projects, including risk management and alignment with lessons learned;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 19 of the Advisory Committee, and commends the office blocks A to J project for currently being on time and within budget, and requests that the Secretary-General continue to closely monitor and mitigate project risks, ensuring the delivery of the project within the scope, budget and timeline approved by the General Assembly;

12. *Appropriates* an additional net amount of 906,100 dollars for project activities in 2025 under section 29D, Administration, Nairobi, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund;

XIV

Seismic mitigation retrofit and life-cycle replacements project at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific premises in Bangkok

Recalling section XII of its resolution [70/248 A](#), section IV of its resolution [71/272 A](#), section XIII of its resolution [72/262 A](#), section VII of its resolution [73/279 A](#), section XII of its resolution [74/263](#), section XII of its resolution [75/253 A](#), section VII of its resolution [76/246 A](#), section XI of its resolution [77/263 A](#) and section XIII of its resolution [78/253](#),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹²⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹²⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Thailand, as the host country, for its continued efforts in supporting and facilitating the work of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific through voluntary contributions and transfer of local knowledge and expertise towards the execution of the project;
4. *Recalls* paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee, appreciates the contribution by Member States, especially the Governments of the People's Republic of China and Kazakhstan and other Member States that contributed and made pledges to the project, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to remain active in seeking both voluntary and in-kind contributions from Member States, in full compliance with all relevant regulations and rules of the Organization, and to provide detailed information on the matter in the context of his next progress report;
5. *Welcomes* the positive steps taken towards engaging with the host country, and encourages the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to continue to engage with the host country in this regard;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all activities promote cost-efficiency and transparency, are implemented within existing resources and in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, including the Financial Regulations and Rules, while maintaining full accountability to the General Assembly;
7. *Stresses* the importance of governance, effective oversight, transparency and accountability in the management of the project to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved within the approved budget and time schedule;
8. *Emphasizes* that the Global Asset Management Policy Service should continue to be actively involved in overseeing the project to ensure the central supervision of capital projects, including risk management and alignment with lessons learned;

¹²⁷ [A/79/221](#).

¹²⁸ [A/79/7/Add.10](#).

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9. *Recognizes* the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for its continued efforts to mitigate the risk of delays in the project, control construction costs, enhance efficiencies and mitigate the impact of unforeseen circumstances on the project budget approved by the General Assembly;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to proactively monitor and mitigate all project risks, to take all measures necessary to ensure the delivery of the project within the scope, budget and timeline approved by the General Assembly and to include in his next progress report an update on risk management and related mitigation measures;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to actively manage the owner-directed changes, and reiterates that any additional project costs resulting from late-stage changes initiated by tenants, which may result in potential claims, should be borne by the respective tenant, not by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take into account lessons learned and best practices from past construction and renovation projects and, in particular, to draw from experience and knowledge acquired from other capital projects, to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved within budget and in a timely manner, and also requests the Secretary-General to provide an update on measures considered and applied in this regard in his next progress report;

13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to intensify his efforts to include local knowledge, technology, capacity and the use of locally sourced and manufactured materials, as well as local labour and expertise, throughout the implementation of the construction project;

14. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to ensure that the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific building is compliant with relevant building standards and best practices for persons with disabilities, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an update on relevant progress made in his next report;

15. *Commends* the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for its initiative in establishing a transition strategy to minimize project cost increases and facilitate the transfer of knowledge and responsibilities from the project team to operational staff within the Division of Administration of the Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to document and share best practices and lessons learned from the transition strategy with a view to applying it in future construction projects of the United Nations;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue documenting best practices and lessons learned from other relevant areas of the project, including, inter alia, cost savings through increasing energy and space utilization efficiency, value engineering and the use of local materials and knowledge;

XV

Progress in the renovation of Africa Hall at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa

Recalling section III of its resolution [65/259](#), section VII of its resolution [66/247](#), section III of its resolution [68/247](#) A of 27 December 2013, section V of its resolution [69/262](#) of 29 December 2014, section IX of its resolution [70/248](#) A, section V of its resolution [71/272](#) A, section XII of its resolution [72/262](#) A, section VIII of its resolution [73/279](#) A, section X of its resolution [74/263](#), section X of its resolution [75/253](#) A, section VIII of its resolution [76/246](#) A, section IX of its resolution [77/263](#) A and section XIV of its resolution [78/253](#),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹²⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹³⁰

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

3. *Welcomes* the inauguration of the renovated Africa Hall, which took place on 21 October 2024, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Ethiopia, as the host country, for its continued support for the project, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to engage with the host country on all matters related to the project and its sustained use;

¹²⁹ [A/79/222](#).

¹³⁰ [A/79/7/Add.8](#).

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4. *Recalls* paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee, appreciates the contributions and pledges made by Member States to the project, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to continue to seek both voluntary and in-kind contributions from Member States, in full compliance with all relevant regulations and rules of the Organization, and to provide detailed information on the matter in the context of his next progress report;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue engaging with Member States as well as the African Union Commission to mobilize voluntary contributions to support the project and the visitors' centre, taking into consideration that Africa Hall is the historical birthplace of the Organization of African Unity and the African heritage it represents;

6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the continued commitment of the Secretary-General to ensuring the preservation of the historical and architectural integrity of Africa Hall, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General enhance efforts to engage key stakeholders in implementing the heritage conservation objective, to raise global awareness of the historic Africa Hall and the African heritage that it represents, and to cultivate partnerships with regional and international academic and research institutions, including universities and museums, specializing in African history and culture;

7. *Recalls* paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to make concerted efforts to ensure the utilization of local knowledge, materials, technology and capacity, including for the various artwork restoration services;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all activities promote cost-efficiency and transparency, are implemented within existing resources and in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, including the Financial Regulations and Rules, while maintaining full accountability to the General Assembly;

9. *Stresses* the importance of governance, effective oversight, transparency and accountability in the management of the project to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved within the approved budget and time schedule;

10. *Emphasizes* that the Global Asset Management Policy Service should continue to be actively involved in overseeing the project to ensure the central supervision of capital projects, including risk management and alignment with lessons learned, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to engage with the Stakeholders Committee, the Advisory Board and the host country to improve coordination efforts in the implementation of the project;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 12 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to include an update on the management of the main risks and the related mitigation measures, with a view to keeping the approved time frame of the project, to avoiding cost overruns and to ensuring the delivery of the project within the scope, budget and timeline, as approved by the General Assembly, and requests an update in the context of his next progress report;

12. *Also recalls* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to continue documenting best practices and lessons learned from capital construction projects, including value engineering, multistage request for proposals and the use of local materials and knowledge, and to consider their application, as appropriate, to ensure that the objectives of this project are achieved within the approved budget and timeline;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a budget proposal for the visitors' centre in line with corresponding staffing structures at other United Nations headquarters and offices away from Headquarters, in the context of his budget submission for 2026 under section 18, Economic and social development in Africa, as well as income section 3, Services to the public, as appropriate;

14. *Recalls* paragraph 32 of the report of the Advisory Committee, regrets the loss of 3.69 million dollars due to the bankruptcy of a contractor that was granted a special approval, stresses the importance of applying protective measures, as appropriate, in securing the interests of the United Nations in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, and requests the Secretary-General to provide additional information in his next progress report on lessons learned and future steps to avoid similar cases, and to share such lessons with other construction projects;

15. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 311,600 dollars under section 18, Economic and social development in Africa, of the proposed programme budget for 2025, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund;

XVI

Progress on the renovation of the North Building at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago

Recalling section VII of its resolution 69/274 A, section VI of its resolution 70/248 B of 1 April 2016, section V of its resolution 72/262 A, section X of its resolution 73/279 A, section XI of its resolution 74/263, section XI of its resolution 75/253 A, section XVI of its resolution 76/246 A, section X of its resolution 77/263 A and section XVIII of its resolution 78/253,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General¹³¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹³²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Chile, as the host country, for its continued efforts in supporting and facilitating the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
4. *Acknowledges* the important role played by the host countries in facilitating the maintenance and construction of United Nations facilities, and stresses the value of continued collaboration with host countries in this regard;
5. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to remain proactive in seeking both voluntary and in-kind contributions from Member States, in full compliance with all relevant rules and regulations of the Organization, and to provide detailed information on the matter in the context of his next progress report;
6. *Notes* the change in strategy for the closeout period, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to closely monitor the closeout strategy of the project;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all activities promote cost-efficiency and transparency, are implemented within existing resources and in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, including the Financial Regulations and Rules, while maintaining full accountability to the General Assembly;
8. *Stresses* the importance of governance, effective oversight, transparency and accountability in the management of the project to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved within the approved budget and time schedule;
9. *Emphasizes* that the Global Asset Management Policy Service should continue to be actively involved in overseeing the project to ensure the central supervision of capital projects, including risk management and alignment with lessons learned;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to closely monitor and mitigate all project risks and take all measures necessary to ensure the delivery of the project within the scope, revised budget and timeline, as approved by the General Assembly, and also requests the Secretary-General to include information on risk management and mitigation measures taken in his next progress report;
11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take into account lessons learned and best practices from past construction and renovation projects and, in particular, to draw from experience and knowledge acquired from other capital projects, to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved within budget and in a timely manner, and further requests the Secretary-General to provide an update on measures considered and applied in this regard in his next progress report;
12. *Recalls* paragraph 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee, underscores the importance of protective measures in securing the interest of the United Nations, and trusts that the Secretary-General will keep their effectiveness under review;

¹³¹ A/79/220.

¹³² A/79/7/Add.9.

13. *Welcomes* the renovation of the North Building at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as a sustainable and energy-efficient building where the total amount of energy used by the building on an annual basis is equal to or less than the amount of renewable energy generated on site;

XVII

Strategic heritage plan of the United Nations Office at Geneva

Recalling part XI of its resolution [64/243](#), section VII of its resolution [66/247](#), section V of its resolution [68/247](#) A, sections III and VII of its resolution [69/262](#), section X of its resolution [70/248](#) A, section XVIII of its resolution [71/272](#) A, section XVI of its resolution [72/262](#) A, section XIII of its resolution [73/279](#) A, section VII of its resolution [74/263](#), section IX of its resolution [75/253](#) A, section XVIII of its resolution [76/246](#) A, section VI of its resolution [77/263](#) A and section XIX of its resolution [78/253](#),

Having considered the eleventh annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the strategic heritage plan of the United Nations Office at Geneva,¹³³ the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifth report of the Board of Auditors on the strategic heritage plan of the United Nations Office at Geneva¹³⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹³⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Takes note* of the findings of the report of the Board of Auditors, and endorses the recommendations contained therein;
4. *Welcomes* the continued support of the Government of Switzerland for the construction project in Geneva;
5. *Stresses* the importance of close coordination between the strategic heritage plan project team and the Secretariat in New York, in particular the Global Asset Management Policy Service, to ensure success in all aspects of the project;
6. *Also stresses* the importance of effective governance, oversight, transparency and accountability in the management of the project to ensure that the project objectives are achieved on time and within budget;
7. *Reiterates its request* to preserve the historical heritage of the Palais des Nations;
8. *Acknowledges* the substantial completion of section S1 in 2024;
9. *Regrets* further delays incurred in the project, and requests the Secretary-General to present a revised overall construction schedule in his next progress report;
10. *Notes* the continued high risk of key staff departing before the end of the project, and requests the Secretary-General to report on efforts to mitigate the impact of staff turnover and departure on project implementation;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the procurement of goods and services for the construction project is carried out in strict compliance with the existing regulations, rules and relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions governing procurement in the United Nations;
12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the project team takes vendors, notably from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, fully into account and to report on the specific steps taken and progress achieved in the context of increasing procurement opportunities for vendors from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the strategic heritage plan;
13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all activities promote cost-efficiency and transparency, are implemented within existing resources and in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, including the Financial Regulations and Rules, while maintaining full accountability to the General Assembly;

¹³³ [A/79/352](#).

¹³⁴ [A/79/166](#).

¹³⁵ [A/79/7/Add.12](#).

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14. *Reiterates* the project's objective to lower the energy consumption of the Palais des Nations by at least 25 per cent compared with the 2010 baseline;
15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure maximum utilization of building H;
16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue documenting best practices and lessons learned from capital construction projects, including value engineering, multistage request for proposals and the use of local materials and knowledge, and to consider their application, as appropriate, to ensure that the objectives of the projects are achieved within the approved budget and timeline;
17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to avoid budget increases or schedule overruns, including tight cost control, regular and proactive review of risks, value engineering and cost-saving measures, in order to ensure that the cost of the project will not exceed the approved budget level, notes such measures undertaken to date, and looks forward to receiving further information in his next progress report;
18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any change that affects the scope of the strategic heritage plan project is presented for the consideration and decision of the General Assembly;
19. *Reaffirms* the proposed project scope, schedule and estimated cost of the strategic heritage plan in the maximum amount of 836,500,000 Swiss francs;
20. *Emphasizes* that the Monte Carlo model, while useful as a risk management tool, should not form the basis for determining budgetary requirements of the strategic heritage plan project and other construction projects of the Organization;
21. *Recalls* paragraph 60 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to present for the consideration of the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed seventy-ninth session an updated report containing the most cost-effective guaranteed maximum price agreement for building E renovations, together with options that aim to avoid cost overruns and escalations, as well as limit consequences of delays in the overall project, including a clear and detailed cost-benefit analysis for each option;
22. *Decides* to continue to use the multi-year construction-in-progress account established within the regular budget for expenditures related to the strategic heritage plan in 2025;
23. *Also decides* to revert to the establishment of an assessment scheme and currency of appropriation and assessment for the strategic heritage plan at the main part of its eightieth session, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated detailed information on these issues;
24. *Further decides* to revert to the establishment of the multi-year special account for the strategic heritage plan at the main part of its eightieth session;
25. *Decides* that the annual repayments of the loans to the host country will be funded under the regular budget until decided otherwise by the General Assembly;
26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in attracting voluntary and in-kind contributions from Member States, to give priority to those activities within the scope of the project;
27. *Appreciates* the existing voluntary contributions received from Member States to finance the strategic heritage plan, and requests the Secretary-General to remain proactive in seeking both voluntary and in-kind contributions from Member States, as well as donations by private entities, in full compliance with all relevant rules and regulations of the Organization and agreements related to donations for the strategic heritage plan, and to provide detailed information on this matter in the context of his next progress report;
28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that remaining recommendations of the Board of Auditors are implemented fully and expeditiously;
29. *Approves* the continuation of the position of Architect (P-4) until the end of 2025;
30. *Also approves* the change in function of the operational expert (P-3) from Architect to Engineer;
31. *Appropriates* the amount of 32,183,700 dollars (equivalent to 26,455,000 Swiss francs) for 2025, under section 33, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

XVIII

Revised estimates relating to the programme budget for 2024 under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, and section 29B, Department of Operational Support

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹³⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹³⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Decides* to provide sufficient funding for the resident coordinator system, pending the submission of a refined comprehensive report at the eighty-first session, as follows:

(a) By maintaining the current cost-sharing contribution by entities of the United Nations development system, including the Secretariat's share of the cost-sharing arrangement from the regular budget, and adjusted for annual inflation, starting from 1 January 2025, pending an agreement on the funding arrangement;

(b) By maintaining the coordination levy on tightly earmarked third-party non-core contributions to United Nations development-related activities, excluding local government cost-sharing and cooperation among programme countries, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018;

(c) By requesting the Secretary-General to explore, with a commitment to increasing, revenue generated by the levy through predictable measures applied equally to donors, such as broadening the base, reducing exceptions and other alternative means that will be reviewed by the General Assembly together with the comprehensive review;

(d) Through voluntary, predictable, multi-year contribution to a dedicated trust fund;

(e) Notes that the current funding model is expected to result in 215 million dollars from the levy, cost-sharing and the projected voluntary contribution in 2025, decides to authorize the Secretary-General, exceptionally and without creating a precedent, to enter into commitments with assessment not exceeding 53 million dollars for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, in accordance with United Nations financial regulations and rules, to support the funding of the resident coordinator system, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the use of the commitment authority and its continuation in the context of his performance and budget reports;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a refined comprehensive and detailed report on the financing of and governance over the resident coordinator system to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session, including the following elements:

(a) The presentation of the proposed structure and resource requirements for the resident coordinator system, in terms of both post and non-post costs, taking into account, inter alia, patterns of expenditure, the workload needs of each office in the field and at Headquarters, based on an office-by-office review of the "one-size-fits-all" approach to the structure of resident coordinator offices and resource requirements for the system that are tailored to the context and needs of the host country, in the context of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and the respective size of United Nations country teams, and the sharing of staff and resources with relevant United Nations entities;

(b) A comprehensive review of all possible funding models and funding streams, including a review of the adjustment of the coordination levy and cost-sharing arrangements, that takes into account past inflation over the years and reflects the diverse roles, capacities and mandates of entities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, voluntary contributions, assessed contributions, income generated by interest rates in different United Nations accounts with options to mitigate any potential negative impacts on programme countries, and redeployment of efficiency gains, and bearing in mind the need for a durable and sustainable financing solution, and that the sources of funding for future potential requests for changes in resource requirements of the resident coordinator system will not be strictly limited to any one funding stream of the hybrid funding model, which includes the partial redeployment of efficiency gains through cost-sharing;

¹³⁶ [A/78/753](#).

¹³⁷ [A/78/7/Add.46](#).

(c) A detailed results-based accountability model and performance framework strengthening the role of oversight and accountability mechanisms of resident coordinator offices and the overall resident coordinator system at the national, regional and global levels;

(d) The implementation of efficiencies, particularly common back offices, including descriptions of how, and where, savings are achieved and duplications and overlaps are avoided;

(e) Options of potential modalities on how the possible budgetary mechanisms, including a grant, a new budget section and any other alternative mechanism, would be considered by the Fifth Committee and other appropriate relevant committees, such as the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(f) Actions taken and progress on the implementation of the requests contained in the present resolution;

XIX

International Trade Centre

Approves resources in the amount of 23,376,800 dollars (the United Nations share equivalent to 50 per cent of 38,431,300 Swiss francs at the exchange rate of 0.8220 Swiss francs to 1 dollar) proposed for 2025 under section 13, International Trade Centre, of the proposed programme budget for 2025;

XX

Gross jointly financed budget of the Joint Inspection Unit

Approves the gross budget for the Joint Inspection Unit for 2025 in the amount of 9,836,600 dollars;

XXI

Gross jointly financed budget of the International Civil Service Commission

Approves the gross budget for the International Civil Service Commission for 2025 in the amount of 13,393,100 dollars;

XXII

Gross jointly financed budget of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination

Notes the gross budget for the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2025 in the amount of 4,702,100 dollars;

XXIII

Gross jointly financed budget of the Department of Safety and Security

Approves the gross jointly financed budget of the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat for 2025 in the amount of 173,236,400 dollars, broken down as follows:

(a) Field Security Operations: 154,637,700 dollars;

(b) Security and Safety Services at the United Nations Office at Vienna: 18,598,700 dollars;

XXIV

Effects of changes in rates of exchange and inflation

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from changes in rates of exchange and inflation¹³⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹³⁹

Takes note of the revised estimates arising from recosting owing to changes in the rates of exchange and inflation;

¹³⁸ A/79/375.

¹³⁹ A/79/7/Add.22.

XXV

Contingency fund

Recalls its resolution [78/253](#), in which the level of the contingency fund for the year 2025 was set at 0.75 per cent of the approved programme budget for 2024, or 26,913,200 dollars,

1. *Notes* that, after a charge of 26,298,800 dollars, a balance of 614,400 dollars remains in the contingency fund for 2025;

2. *Decides* that the contingency fund for the year 2026 shall be set at the level of 0.75 per cent of the approved programme budget for 2025.

RESOLUTIONS 79/259 A – C

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/652](#), para. 58)

79/259. Programme budget for 2025

A

Budget appropriations for 2025

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for 2025:

1. Appropriations totalling 3,717,379,600 United States dollars are hereby approved for the following purposes:

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>
<i>Part I. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination</i>	
1 Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	98 203 000
2 General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	400 800 700
Subtotal, part I	499 003 700
<i>Part II. Political affairs</i>	
3 Political affairs	733 971 900
4 Disarmament	19 127 700
5 Peacekeeping operations	61 027 000
6 Peaceful uses of outer space	5 543 000
Subtotal, part II	819 669 600
<i>Part III. International justice and law</i>	
7 International Court of Justice	34 661 600
8 Legal affairs	70 082 500
Subtotal, part III	104 744 100
<i>Part IV. International cooperation for development</i>	
9 Economic and social affairs	106 596 500
10 Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	11 184 800
11 United Nations system support for the African Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want	10 735 800
12 Trade and development	89 995 000
13 International Trade Centre	23 376 800

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Section	<i>Amount</i> <i>(United States dollars)</i>
14 Environment	24 501 100
15 Human settlements	15 055 000
16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	27 765 000
17 UN-Women	11 443 400
Subtotal, part IV	320 653 400
<i>Part V. Regional cooperation for development</i>	
18 Economic and social development in Africa	94 922 900
19 Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	58 498 400
20 Economic development in Europe	40 951 800
21 Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	62 821 700
22 Economic and social development in Western Asia	51 152 200
23 Regular programme of technical cooperation	49 706 000
Subtotal, part V	358 053 000
<i>Part VI. Human rights and humanitarian affairs</i>	
24 Human rights	258 004 600
25 International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	50 466 900
26 Palestine refugees	84 315 400
27 Humanitarian assistance	20 278 500
Subtotal, part VI	413 065 400
<i>Part VII. Global communications</i>	
28 Global communications	123 446 300
Subtotal, part VII	123 446 300
<i>Part VIII. Common support services</i>	
29A Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	68 358 900
29B Department of Operational Support	101 043 900
29C Office of Information and Communications Technology	55 389 600
29D Administration, Nairobi	23 512 300
29E Administration, Geneva	90 283 800
29F Administration, Vienna	22 314 600
Subtotal, part VIII	360 903 100
<i>Part IX. Internal oversight</i>	
30 Internal oversight	26 342 800
Subtotal, part IX	26 342 800
<i>Part X. Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses</i>	
31 Jointly financed administrative activities	9 137 300
32 Special expenses	97 258 700
Subtotal, part X	106 396 000

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>
Part XI. <i>Capital expenditures</i>	
33 Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	88 020 500
Subtotal, part XI	88 020 500
Part XII. <i>Safety and security</i>	
34 Safety and security	150 739 400
Subtotal, part XII	150 739 400
Part XIII. <i>Development Account</i>	
35 Development Account	19 011 900
Subtotal, part XIII	19 011 900
Part XIV. <i>Staff assessment</i>	
36 Staff assessment	327 330 400
Subtotal, part XIV	327 330 400
Total	3 717 379 600

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 above, an amount of 75,000 dollars is appropriated for 2025 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations in Geneva as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B

Income estimates for 2025

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for 2025:

1. Estimates of income totalling 364,273,100 United States dollars are approved as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>
1. Income from staff assessment	329 472 000
2. General income	34 090 300
3. Services to the public	710 800
Total	364 273 100

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, the sale of statistical products, catering operations and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications not provided for under the budget appropriations shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

C

Financing of appropriations for the year 2025

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for 2025:

1. Budget appropriations totalling 3,743,352,400 United States dollars, consisting of 3,717,379,600 dollars approved for 2025 by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of resolution A above, and 25,972,800 in additional appropriations for 2024, as approved by the Assembly in its resolutions [78/273](#) and [78/274](#) of 24 April 2024 and its decision 78/549 of 24 April 2024, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 3.1 and 3.2 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,¹⁴⁰ as follows:

(a) 34,801,100 dollars, representing the estimated income other than staff assessment income approved for 2025 under resolution B above;

(b) 88,824,100 dollars, as reflected in the financial performance report on the programme budget for 2023;¹⁴¹

(c) 5,200,000 dollars, representing the returnable income from cost recovery from the United Nations Support Mission in Libya;

(d) 3,614,527,200 dollars, representing the assessment to be apportioned among Member States, of which an amount of 3,589,527,200 dollars is to be apportioned in accordance with Assembly resolution [79/249](#) of 24 December 2024 on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations. The remaining amount of 25,000,000 dollars is to be apportioned in accordance with the scale of assessments for peacekeeping operations of the United Nations for 2025, in line with the decision of the Assembly reflected in its resolution [78/257](#) of 22 December 2023, in which it decided that the assessment rates applicable to the regular budget are applied to half of the grant to the Peacebuilding Account, while the assessment rates applicable to the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations are applied to the other half;

2. In addition, there shall be added an amount totalling 139,500,000 dollars, relating to the following:

(a) A commitment authority in the amount of 86,500,000 dollars for special political missions approved by the General Assembly in section VIII of its resolution [79/258](#) of 24 December 2024;

(b) A commitment authority in the amount of 53,000,000 dollars to provide sufficient funding for the reinvigorated resident coordinator system approved by the Assembly in section XVIII of its resolution [79/258](#);

3. As a result, the total assessment amounts to 3,754,027,200 dollars;

4. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund totalling 329,472,000 dollars relating to the appropriations for 2025 and 1,300,000 dollars relating to the additional appropriations for 2024.

RESOLUTION 79/260

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/652](#), para. 58)

79/260. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 2025

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations¹⁴² and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the year 2025 to meet unforeseen and

¹⁴⁰ [ST/SGB/2013/4](#) and [ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1](#).

¹⁴¹ [A/79/83](#).

¹⁴² [ST/SGB/2013/4](#) and [ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1](#).

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extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to the year, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments not exceeding a total of 8 million United States dollars as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 31), not exceeding a total of 100,000 dollars;

(ii) The calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50) and the appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), not exceeding a total of 25,000 dollars;

(iii) The maintenance in office for the completion of cases of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Article 13, paragraph 3), not exceeding a total of 20,000 dollars;

(iv) The payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of retiring judges and travel and removal expenses and installation grants of members of the Court (Statute, Article 32, paragraph 7), not exceeding a total of 205,000 dollars;

(v) The work of the Court or its Chambers away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of 12,500 dollars;

(c) Such commitments not exceeding a total of 500,000 dollars in the year 2025 as the Secretary-General certifies are required for security measures pursuant to section XI, paragraph 6, of General Assembly resolution [59/276](#) of 23 December 2004;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee and to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that, for the year 2025, if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security in an amount exceeding 10 million dollars in respect of the decision, that matter shall be brought to the General Assembly, or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

RESOLUTION 79/261

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/652](#), para. 58)

79/261. Working Capital Fund for 2025

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for 2025 in the amount of 250 million United States dollars;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for 2025;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from the surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of 1,025,092 dollars;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for 2024 in accordance with General Assembly resolution [78/256](#) of 22 December 2023;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for 2024 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of 2025;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for that purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments that may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 79/260 of 24 December 2024 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 2025; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as may be necessary to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities, which, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed 200,000 dollars; advances in excess of 200,000 dollars may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the year in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each year;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in 2025, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

RESOLUTION 79/262

Adopted at the 55th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 24 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/653, para. 8)

79/262. Revision of the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/257 of 22 December 2023,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revision of the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund¹⁴³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁴⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Affirms* the respective roles of the General Assembly and the Peacebuilding Commission in providing policy guidance on the use of the Peacebuilding Fund, including assessed contributions, and in providing advice and oversight of the Fund, to maximize its impact and improve its functioning.

¹⁴³ A/79/541.

¹⁴⁴ A/79/673.

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RESOLUTION 79/116

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/466, para. 10)¹

79/116. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/281 of 29 March 2005, in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations that the Secretary-General make available to the United Nations membership a comprehensive report on the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations,²

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, on 24 March 2005, transmitted to the President of the General Assembly a report of his Adviser concerning sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping personnel,³

Recalling further its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005, in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Special Committee that a group of legal experts be established to provide advice on the best way to proceed so as to ensure that the original intent of the Charter of the United Nations can be achieved, namely, that United Nations staff and experts on mission would never be effectively exempt from the consequences of criminal acts committed at their duty station, nor unjustly penalized, without due process,⁴

Underlining the importance of a zero-tolerance policy for misconduct and the commission of crimes by United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of United Nations officials and experts on mission towards the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Honouring the heroic work of tens of thousands of United Nations officials and experts on mission, underscoring that the United Nations should not let the actions of a few tarnish the achievements of the whole, and commending the Member States that have taken steps to prevent, investigate and hold accountable their personnel for criminal conduct, such as that involving sexual exploitation and abuse,

Reaffirming the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international law,

Reaffirming also that the present resolution is without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials and experts on mission and the United Nations under international law,

Reaffirming further the obligation of United Nations officials and experts on mission to respect the national laws of the host State, as well as the right of the host State to exercise, where applicable, its criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing operations of United Nations missions,

Underlining the importance of appropriate training of United Nations officials and experts on mission to prevent any criminal conduct,

Deeply concerned by reports of criminal conduct, and conscious that such conduct, if not investigated and, as appropriate, prosecuted, would create the negative impression that United Nations officials and experts on mission operate with impunity,

Reaffirming the need to ensure that all United Nations officials and experts on mission function in a manner that preserves the image, credibility, impartiality and integrity of the United Nations,

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Pakistan on behalf of the Bureau.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. III, sect. D, para. 56.

³ See A/59/710.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1)*, part two, chap. II, sect. N, para. 40 (a).

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Emphasizing that crimes committed by such persons are unacceptable and have a detrimental effect on the fulfilment of the mandate of the United Nations, in particular with respect to the relations between the United Nations and the local population in the host country,

Conscious of the critical importance of providing expeditious support and protecting the rights of victims of criminal conduct perpetrated by United Nations officials and experts on mission, in particular through voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as of ensuring adequate protection for witnesses, and recalling the adoption of its resolution [62/214](#) of 21 December 2007 on the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel, as well as of its resolution [71/297](#) of 30 June 2017 on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse,

Emphasizing that genuine accountability rests on the cooperation of the Member States,

Emphasizing also the need to enhance international cooperation to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Recalling the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations on uniting our strengths for peace: politics, partnership and people,⁵ and the subsequent report of the Secretary-General entitled “The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations”,⁶

Recalling also the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on fraud prevention, detection and response in United Nations system organizations⁷ and the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the United Nations Secretariat of September 2016,⁸ and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on his practice in disciplinary matters and cases of possible criminal behaviour from 1 January to 31 December 2022,⁹

Recalling further its resolution [61/29](#) of 4 December 2006, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Having considered at its previous sessions the report of the Group of Legal Experts established by the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution [59/300](#)¹⁰ and the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee,¹¹ as well as the note by the Secretariat¹² and the reports of the Secretary-General¹³ on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Recalling its resolutions [62/63](#) of 6 December 2007, [63/119](#) of 11 December 2008, [64/110](#) of 16 December 2009, [65/20](#) of 6 December 2010, [66/93](#) of 9 December 2011, [67/88](#) of 14 December 2012, [68/105](#) of 16 December 2013, [69/114](#) of 10 December 2014, [70/114](#) of 14 December 2015, [71/134](#) of 13 December 2016, [72/112](#) of 7 December 2017, [73/196](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/181](#) of 18 December 2019, [75/132](#) of 15 December 2020, [76/106](#) of 9 December 2021, [77/98](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/102](#) of 7 December 2023,

Noting the oral report of the Chair of the working group of the Sixth Committee,¹⁴

⁵ See [A/70/95-S/2015/446](#).

⁶ [A/70/357-S/2015/682](#).

⁷ [A/71/731](#).

⁸ [ST/IC/2016/25](#), annex.

⁹ [A/78/603](#) and [A/78/603/Corr.1](#).

¹⁰ See [A/60/980](#).

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 54 (A/62/54)*; and *ibid.*, *Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 54 (A/63/54)*.

¹² [A/62/329](#).

¹³ [A/63/260](#), [A/63/260/Add.1](#), [A/64/183](#), [A/64/183/Add.1](#), [A/65/185](#), [A/66/174](#), [A/66/174/Add.1](#), [A/67/213](#), [A/68/173](#), [A/69/210](#), [A/70/208](#), [A/72/121](#), [A/72/126](#), [A/72/205](#), [A/73/128](#), [A/73/129](#), [A/73/155](#), [A/74/142](#), [A/74/145](#), [A/75/217](#), [A/75/228](#), [A/76/205](#), [A/76/208](#), [A/77/225](#), [A/77/237](#), [A/78/248](#) and [A/78/275](#).

¹⁴ See [A/C.6/79/SR.37](#).

Convinced of the continuing need for the United Nations and its Member States to urgently take strong and effective steps to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission in the interest of justice,

Emphasizing that the development of harmonized United Nations standards of investigation of crimes allegedly committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission can be critical to strengthening the United Nations system of accountability,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁵ in particular annexes I and II to the report submitted pursuant to paragraphs 31 and 32 of its resolution 78/102,¹⁶ which provide additional information on the nature of the allegations and information received from States on all referrals since 1 July 2007 and notifications received from States with respect to investigations or prosecutions of crimes allegedly committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission since 1 July 2016;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse,¹⁷ and recalls all of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and on the United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as the findings of the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat in its evaluation report of 22 March 2021;¹⁸

3. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Secretary-General to refer credible allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse to the Member State of the United Nations officials or experts on mission for appropriate action;

4. *Also welcomes* the work of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and requests the Secretary-General to regularly update Member States on progress with respect to the implementation of the mandate of the Special Coordinator;

5. *Expresses its concern* with respect to all alleged crimes on the part of United Nations officials and experts on mission, including allegations of fraud, corruption and other financial crimes, and in that regard welcomes the reaffirmation by the Secretary-General that there will be no tolerance for any corruption at the United Nations;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that his zero-tolerance policy for criminal activities, such as sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud and corruption, is made known to all United Nations officials and experts on mission at all levels, especially those in managerial positions, and is fully implemented in a coherent and coordinated manner throughout the United Nations, including funds and programmes, and calls upon all entities in the United Nations to inform and to cooperate fully with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat in all cases involving allegations that a crime may have been committed by a United Nations official or expert on mission;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure greater quality and consistency in investigations by investigative entities of the Organization through the development of harmonized standards of investigation, including verification of allegations and information received;

8. *Expresses its concern* with respect to the low rate of response from States to referred allegations and to requests for information on their provisions addressing the establishment of jurisdiction over crimes, as urged in its resolution 78/102, and in particular expresses its deep concern with regard to the significant number of instances where States to which allegations have been referred have failed to advise the United Nations of any steps taken in response to such referrals, and also with regard to the failure to acknowledge such referrals;

9. *Strongly urges* States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that crimes by United Nations officials and experts on mission do not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice, without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of such persons and the United Nations under international law, and in accordance with international human rights standards, including due process;

¹⁵ A/79/185 and A/79/189.

¹⁶ A/79/189.

¹⁷ A/78/774.

¹⁸ A/75/820, entitled "Evaluation of the prevention, response and victim support efforts against sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations Secretariat staff and related personnel".

10. *Strongly urges* all States to consider establishing, to the extent that they have not yet done so, jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing national criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the State establishing jurisdiction also constitutes a crime under the laws of the host State, and, further, urges States and appropriate international organizations to provide technical and other appropriate assistance in developing such legal measures to States requesting such support;

11. *Encourages* all States and the United Nations to cooperate with each other in the exchange of information and in facilitating the conduct of investigations and, as appropriate, the prosecution of United Nations officials and experts on mission who are alleged to have committed crimes of a serious nature, in accordance with their national law and applicable United Nations rules and regulations, fully respecting due process rights, as well as to consider strengthening the capacities of their national authorities to investigate and prosecute such crimes;

12. *Encourages* all States:

(a) To afford each other assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings in respect of crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal, in accordance with their national law or any treaties or other arrangements on extradition and mutual legal assistance that may exist between them;

(b) In accordance with their national law, to explore ways and means of facilitating the possible use of information and material obtained from the United Nations for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated in their territory for the prosecution of crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, bearing in mind due process considerations;

(c) In accordance with their national law, to provide effective protection for victims of, witnesses to and others who provide information in relation to crimes of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission and to facilitate access of victims to victim assistance programmes, without prejudice to the rights of the alleged offender, including those relating to due process;

(d) In accordance with their national law, to explore ways and means of responding adequately to requests by host States for support and assistance in order to enhance their capacity to conduct effective investigations in respect of crimes of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

13. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to ensure that requests to Member States seeking personnel to serve as experts on mission make States aware of the expectation that persons who serve in that capacity should meet high standards in their conduct and behaviour and be aware that certain conduct may amount to a crime for which they may be held accountable, and also requests the Secretariat to take all appropriate measures to continue to ensure that all such personnel, as well as United Nations officials, are properly vetted by the States contributing personnel and by the Organization for any prior misconduct while serving with the United Nations;

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General to make Member States contributing personnel to serve as experts on mission aware of the necessity of providing appropriate conduct-related training prior to deployment, and also urges the Secretary-General to continue to take such practical measures as are within his authority to strengthen existing training on United Nations standards of conduct, including through predeployment and in-mission induction training for United Nations officials and experts on mission;

15. *Reiterates* its decision that, bearing in mind its resolutions [62/63](#) and [63/119](#), the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and also noting the inputs by the Secretariat, shall be continued during its eighty-first session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, and, for that purpose, invites further comments from Member States on that report, including on the question of future action;

16. *Takes note* of the briefings by the Secretariat during the seventieth to seventy-ninth sessions, and decides to organize another briefing at the eightieth session with a view to furthering discussion on measures that could be taken to help to ensure the accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission and prevent future crimes;

17. *Recognizes* the efforts of Member States towards devising concrete proposals to ensure the accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission, and encourages all Member States to redouble their efforts

informally during the intersessional period, with the support of the Secretariat, in particular through the organization of informal briefings;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by a United Nations official or expert on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations are made and to request from those States updates, as set out in paragraph 20 below, on the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute crimes of a serious nature, as well as the types of appropriate assistance that States may wish to receive from the Secretariat for the purposes of such investigations and prosecutions;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek, from all States that have notified the United Nations with respect to investigations or prosecutions of crimes allegedly committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission, updates on the status of their investigations or prosecutions, provided that this would not prejudice national investigations or national proceedings;

20. *Urges* the States referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above to provide to the Secretary-General periodic updates on their handling of the allegations, in order to demonstrate that Member States are taking steps to ensure accountability for crimes committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, in particular by informing the Secretary-General of whether any disciplinary or criminal proceedings have been brought and of the outcome of any such proceedings or the reasons for not initiating them, provided that this would not be contrary to national laws or prejudice national investigations or national proceedings, and requests the Secretary-General to continue and undertake the necessary follow-up with the States concerned, by all appropriate forms of communication, with a view to encouraging those States to respond;

21. *Encourages* all States to provide to the Secretary-General a point of contact in order to strengthen and enable efficient communication and cooperation between the United Nations and Member States, and requests the Secretary-General to maintain and update a list of points of contact;

22. *Requests* the United Nations, when its investigations into allegations suggest that crimes of a serious nature may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission, to consider any appropriate measures that may facilitate the possible use of information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States, bearing in mind due process considerations;

23. *Encourages* the United Nations, when allegations against United Nations officials or experts on mission are determined by a United Nations administrative investigation to be unfounded, to take appropriate measures, in the interests of the Organization, to restore the credibility and the reputation of such officials and experts on mission;

24. *Urges* the United Nations to continue to cooperate with States exercising jurisdiction in order to provide them, within the framework of the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing activities of the United Nations, with information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States;

25. *Recalls* the Secretary-General's bulletin on protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorized audits or investigations,¹⁹ underlines the importance of a culture in which individuals are encouraged and supported by the Organization to report alleged crimes, emphasizes that the United Nations, in accordance with the applicable rules of the Organization, should take no action that would retaliate against or intimidate United Nations officials and experts on mission who report allegations concerning crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, and stresses the need for appropriate safeguards against retaliation;

26. *Stresses* the critical importance of ensuring that victims of criminal conduct perpetrated by United Nations officials and experts on mission are made aware of available victim assistance and support, including from a gender perspective, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Sixth Committee on available victim assistance and support during the briefing at its eightieth session;

27. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by Governments in response to its resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110, 65/20, 66/93, 67/88, 68/105, 69/114, 70/114, 71/134, 72/112, 73/196, 74/181, 75/132, 76/106, 77/98 and 78/102, and urges Governments to continue to take the measures necessary for the implementation of those

¹⁹ ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1.

resolutions, including their provisions addressing the establishment of jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing national criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, as well as cooperation among States, and to provide specific details thereon, in particular with respect to paragraph 10 above, in the information provided to the Secretary-General;

28. *Recalls its request* in resolution 78/102 for Governments to provide specific details on the measures taken, as necessary, for the implementation of its resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110, 65/20, 66/93, 67/88, 68/105, 69/114, 70/114, 71/134, 72/112, 73/196, 74/181, 75/132, 76/106 and 77/98, and notes that, in response to those resolutions, 195 submissions and 18 questionnaire responses were received from 73 Member States between 6 December 2007 and 1 September 2024;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep up to date the online compilation of the full submissions and questionnaire responses as well as the online summary table of national provisions, based on information received from Member States since 2007, regarding the establishment of jurisdiction over their nationals whenever they serve as United Nations officials or experts on mission, in relation to crimes as known in their existing national criminal laws, particularly those of a serious nature, and also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing a general overview of national provisions, based on the information received, for the eightieth session of the General Assembly, provided that sufficient information has been received from Member States;

30. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General setting out updates to all relevant existing policies and procedures of the United Nations system regarding the allegations referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above,²⁰ and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report on any updates to those policies and procedures and to develop recommendations to help to ensure that such policies and procedures relating to the reporting, investigation, referral and follow-up of credible allegations revealing that a crime may have been committed by a United Nations official or expert on mission are coherent, systematic and coordinated throughout the United Nations system;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular with respect to paragraphs 10, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20 and 30 above, as well as any practical problems in its implementation, on the basis of information received from Governments and the Secretariat;

32. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve reporting methods and expand the scope of reporting by providing information on the allegations referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above, as well as information received pursuant to paragraph 20 since 1 July 2007, limited to the United Nations entity involved, the year of referral, the dates and methods of follow-up requests from the Secretary-General, information about the type of crime and a summary of allegations, the status of investigations, prosecutorial and disciplinary actions taken, including with respect to individuals concerned who have left the duty mission or the service of the United Nations, any requests for waivers of immunity, as applicable, and information on jurisdictional, evidentiary or other obstacles to prosecution, while protecting the privacy of the victims as well as respecting the privacy and rights of those subject to the allegations;

33. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission”.

RESOLUTION 79/117

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/467, para. 11)²¹

²⁰ A/79/185.

²¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam and Zambia.

79/117. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-seventh session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its belief that the progressive modernization and harmonization of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting developing countries, would contribute significantly to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity, common interest and respect for the rule of law, to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to peace, stability and the well-being of all peoples,

Reiterating the importance of coordinating the activities of bodies active in the field of international trade law, a core element of the mandate of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as a means of avoiding duplication of efforts and promoting efficiency, consistency and coherence in the harmonization, unification and modernization of international trade law,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field, in particular to avoid duplication of efforts, including among organizations formulating rules of international trade, and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the harmonization, unification and modernization of international trade law, and to continue, through its secretariat, to maintain close cooperation with other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law,

Having considered the report of the Commission,²²

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

I

Legislative activities

2. *Commends* the Commission for the finalization and adoption of:

- (a) In the area of access to credit, the UNCITRAL-UNIDROIT Model Law on Warehouse Receipts;²³
- (b) In the area of dispute settlement, the Model Clauses on Specialized Express Dispute Resolution;²⁴
- (c) In the area of electronic commerce, the Model Law on Automated Contracting;²⁵

3. *Also commends* the Commission for adopting in principle the statute of the Advisory Centre on International Investment Dispute Resolution²⁶ as one of the elements of investor-State dispute settlement reform, and notes that the Advisory Centre aims to provide training, support and assistance with regard to international investment dispute resolution and enhance the capacity of States and regional economic integration organizations to prevent and handle international investment disputes, in particular least developed countries and developing countries;

4. *Notes* that the establishment and operationalization of the Advisory Centre on International Investment Dispute Resolution would require further preparatory work on issues identified by the Commission,²⁷ and

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/79/17).*

²³ *Ibid.*, chap. IV, sect. D, and annex I.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. V, sect. C, and annex II.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. VII, sect. D, and annex IV.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. VI, sect. B.2, and annex III.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, sect. B.1.

recommends that Governments and regional economic integration organizations interested in the operationalization of the Advisory Centre actively take part in the process as agreed and initiated by the Commission for that purpose;²⁸

5. *Notes with interest* the progress made by the Commission in its work in the areas of investor-State dispute settlement reform, electronic commerce, insolvency law and negotiable cargo documents,²⁹ and encourages the Commission to continue to move forward efficiently to achieve tangible work outcomes in those areas;

6. *Takes note with interest* of the decision of the Commission to mandate Working Group II to work on the recognition and enforcement of electronic arbitral awards and, subsequently, on electronic notices of arbitration, on the basis of the findings of the project on the stocktaking of developments in dispute resolution in the digital economy;³⁰

7. *Welcomes* the decision by the Commission to request its secretariat:

(a) To continue with the exploratory work on the aspects of international trade law related to voluntary carbon credits by compiling comments from all States Members of the United Nations on the UNCITRAL-UNIDROIT study on the legal nature of voluntary carbon credits and to organize a colloquium with a focus on the relevance of Commission instruments to climate action;³¹

(b) To continue to implement the project on the stocktaking of developments in dispute resolution in the digital economy to further monitor and explore relevant topics such as those in relation to artificial intelligence and platform-based dispute resolution;³²

(c) To continue and finalize its work on a guidance document on legal issues relating to the use of distributed ledger systems in trade as agreed;³³

(d) To conduct a stocktaking exercise to examine all Commission texts that refer to electronic aspects, including a survey of the incorporation by States of Commission texts on electronic commerce into their domestic legislation and the inclusion of such texts in international commitments concerning paperless trade;³⁴

(e) To organize a colloquium on secured transactions using new types of assets and their treatment under the Model Law on Secured Transactions of the Commission;³⁵

(f) To hold the first part of the fifty-first session of Working Group III on 17 and 18 February 2025³⁶ and the colloquium on secured transactions mentioned in subparagraph (e) from 19 to 21 February 2025;³⁷

II

Rules of procedure and methods of work

8. *Recalls* the importance of adherence to the rules of procedure and methods of work of the Commission, including transparent and inclusive deliberations, taking into account the summary of conclusions as reproduced in annex III to the report on the work of its forty-third session,³⁸ requests the Secretariat to issue, prior to meetings of the Commission and of its working groups, a reminder of those rules of procedure and methods of work with a view to ensuring the high quality of the work of the Commission and encouraging the assessment of its instruments, recalls in this regard its previous resolutions related to this matter, and also recalls the agreement reached by the Commission

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid., chaps. VIII–XI.

³⁰ Ibid., chap. XII, sects. A and B.2.

³¹ Ibid., sect. B.1.

³² Ibid., sect. B.2.

³³ Ibid., sect. B.3.

³⁴ Ibid., sect. C.2.

³⁵ Ibid., sect. C.1.

³⁶ Ibid., chap. VI, sect. B.1.

³⁷ Ibid., chap. XII, sect. C.1.

³⁸ Ibid., *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/65/17)*.

on the conditions that should be met with regard to informal meetings of the working groups between formal sessions;³⁹

III

Rotation scheme

9. *Recalls* paragraph 48 of its resolution [66/246](#) of 24 December 2011 regarding the rotation scheme of meetings between Vienna and New York;

IV

Travel assistance

10. *Appeals* to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established to provide travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, in order to enable renewal of the provision of that assistance and to increase expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and its working groups, necessary to build local expertise and capacities in those countries to put in place a regulatory and enabling environment for business, trade and investment;

11. *Decides*, in order to ensure full participation of all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to continue, in the competent Main Committee during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly, its consideration of granting travel assistance to the least developed countries, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, and notes the contributions from France, Germany, the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to the trust fund, which would facilitate the participation of representatives of developing countries in the deliberations of Working Group III;⁴⁰

V

Transparency repository

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to operate, through the secretariat of the Commission, the repository of published information in accordance with article 8 of the Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration,⁴¹ as a continuation of the project until the end of 2027, to be funded entirely by voluntary contributions, notes with satisfaction the contributions by the European Union, Germany and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development in this regard, and also requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of developments regarding the funding and budgetary situation of the transparency repository;⁴²

VI

Coordination and cooperation

13. *Endorses* the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, aimed at increasing coordination of and cooperation on legal activities of international and regional organizations active in the field of international trade law, including on legal issues relating to the digital economy as reaffirmed by the Commission at its fifty-third session,⁴³ and at promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels in this field, and in this regard appeals to relevant international and regional organizations to coordinate their activities with those of the Commission, to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of international trade law;

³⁹ Ibid., *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/78/17)*, chap. XII, sect. C.

⁴⁰ Ibid., *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/79/17)*, chap. VIII.

⁴¹ Ibid., *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/68/17)*, annex I.

⁴² Ibid., *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/79/17)*, chap. XIV, sect. E.

⁴³ Ibid., *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/75/17)*, part two, chap. X, sect. C.4.

VII

Technical assistance and capacity-building

14. *Stresses* the importance of promoting the use of texts emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to this end urges States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to conventions, enacting model laws and encouraging the use of other relevant texts;

15. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with technical cooperation and assistance in the field of international trade law reform and development, and in this connection:

(a) Welcomes the initiatives of the Commission towards expanding, through its secretariat, its technical cooperation and assistance programme, and in that respect encourages the Secretary-General to seek partnerships with State and non-State actors to increase awareness about the work of the Commission and facilitate the effective implementation of legal standards resulting from its work, and notes with appreciation the organization by the secretariat of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Day events in partnership with Governments and regional universities in Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, aimed at promoting awareness and encouraging the study and discussion of Commission texts;⁴⁴

(b) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for carrying out technical cooperation and assistance activities and for providing assistance with legislative drafting in the field of international trade law, and draws the attention of the Secretary-General to the limited resources that are made available in this field;

(c) Expresses its appreciation to the Governments whose contributions enabled the technical cooperation and assistance activities to take place, and appeals to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law trust fund for symposiums and, where appropriate, for the financing of special projects and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in carrying out technical cooperation and assistance activities, in particular in developing countries;

(d) Reiterates its appeal to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the technical cooperation and assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate with the Commission and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission in the light of the relevance and importance of the work and programmes of the Commission for the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels and for the implementation of the international development agenda, including the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁴⁵

(e) Recalls its resolutions stressing the need to strengthen support to Member States, upon their request, in the domestic implementation of their respective international obligations through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building, and welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure greater coordination and coherence among United Nations entities and with donors and recipients;

16. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific, in the Republic of Korea, towards providing capacity-building and technical assistance services to States in the Asia-Pacific region, including to international and regional organizations, expresses its appreciation to the Republic of Korea and China, whose contributions enabled continuing operation of the Regional Centre, notes that the continuation of the regional presence relies entirely on extrabudgetary resources, including but not limited to voluntary contributions from States, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of developments regarding the establishment of regional centres, in particular their funding and budgetary situation;

⁴⁴ Ibid., *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/79/17)*, chap. XIV, sect. A.

⁴⁵ Resolution 70/1.

VIII

Uniform interpretation and application of Commission texts

17. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Secretariat on the system for the collection and dissemination of case law on Commission texts (the CLOUT system) in the six official languages of the United Nations, notes the resource-intensive nature of the system, acknowledges the need for further resources to sustain and expand it, notes with interest the progress towards a rejuvenation of the CLOUT system, and its focus on developing a more active and productive network of CLOUT system contributors and covering an expanded range of Commission texts, in this regard welcomes the renewed efforts by the Commission and its secretariat towards building partnerships with interested institutions, and appeals to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to assist the secretariat of the Commission in raising awareness as to the availability and usefulness of the CLOUT system in professional, academic and judiciary circles and in securing the funding required for the coordination and expansion of the system and the establishment, within the secretariat of the Commission, of a pillar focused on the promotion of ways and means of interpreting Commission texts in a uniform manner;

18. *Welcomes* the continuing work of the Secretariat on digests of case law related to Commission texts, including their wide dissemination, as well as the continuing increase in the number of abstracts available through the CLOUT system, in view of the role of the digests and the CLOUT system as important tools for the promotion of the uniform interpretation of international trade law, in particular by building local capacity of judges, arbitrators and other legal practitioners to interpret those standards in the light of their international character and the need to promote uniformity in their application and the observance of good faith in international trade, and notes the satisfaction of the Commission with the performance of the New York Convention website⁴⁶ and the successful coordination between that website and the CLOUT system;

IX

Documentation, publication and dissemination

19. *Recalls* that Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are both the official and the working languages of the General Assembly, including its committees and subcommittees, and also recalls paragraph 64 of its resolution 78/330 of 6 September 2024 on multilingualism as applicable also to the documentation, publications and meetings of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

20. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, in conformity with resolutions of the General Assembly on documentation-related matters,⁴⁷ which, in particular, emphasize that any invitation to limit, where appropriate, the length of documents should not adversely affect either the quality of the presentation or the substance of the documents, to bear in mind the particular characteristics of the mandate and functions of the Commission in the progressive development and codification of international trade law when implementing page limits with respect to the documentation of the Commission;⁴⁸

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the publication of Commission standards and the provision of summary records of the meetings of the Commission, including committees of the whole established by the Commission for the duration of its annual session, relating to the formulation of normative texts;

22. *Recalls* its resolutions affirming the importance of high-quality, user-friendly and cost-effective United Nations websites and the need for their multilingual development, maintenance and enrichment,⁴⁹ commends the fact that the website of the Commission has been migrated to a mobile device-friendly platform and that it continues to be published simultaneously in the six official languages of the United Nations, and welcomes the continuous efforts of the Commission to maintain and improve its website, and to enhance the visibility of its work by utilizing social media features in accordance with the applicable guidelines;⁵⁰

⁴⁶ <https://newyorkconvention1958.org/>.

⁴⁷ Resolutions 52/214, sect. B, 57/283 B, sect. III, and 58/250, sect. III.

⁴⁸ See resolutions 59/39, para. 9, and 65/21, para. 18; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/59/17)*, paras. 124–128.

⁴⁹ Resolutions 52/214, sect. C, para. 3; 55/222, sect. III, para. 12; 56/64 B, sect. X; 57/130 B, sect. X; 58/101 B, sect. V, paras. 61–76; 59/126 B, sect. V, paras. 76–95; 60/109 B, sect. IV, paras. 66–80; and 61/121 B, sect. IV, paras. 65–77.

⁵⁰ See resolution 63/120, para. 20.

X

Role of the Commission in achieving the broader agenda of the United Nations

23. *Endorses* the conviction of the Commission that the implementation and effective use of modern private law standards in international trade are essential for advancing good governance, sustained economic development and the eradication of poverty and hunger and that the promotion of the rule of law in commercial relations should be an integral part of the broader agenda of the United Nations to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, supported by the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General;

24. *Notes* the role of the Commission in promoting the rule of law, the respective discussions in the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, and the comments transmitted by the Commission, pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution [78/112](#) of 7 December 2023, highlighting the relevance of its current work to the promotion of the rule of law and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;⁵¹

25. *Recalls with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 8 of the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, adopted by consensus as resolution [67/1](#) of 24 September 2012, Member States recognized the importance of fair, stable and predictable legal frameworks for generating inclusive, sustainable and equitable development, economic growth and employment, generating investment and facilitating entrepreneurship and, in this regard, commended the work of the Commission in modernizing and harmonizing international trade law and that, in paragraph 7 of the declaration, Member States expressed their conviction that the rule of law and development were strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing;

26. *Also recalls with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 89 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, adopted by the General Assembly by consensus as resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, States endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, aimed at increasing coordination of and cooperation on legal activities of international and regional organizations active in the field of international trade law and at promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels in this field;

XI

Streamlining efforts

27. *Takes note* of the ongoing development of guiding principles on streamlining and simplifying the text of future General Assembly resolutions on the work of the Commission, some of which have been reflected in the present resolution.⁵²

RESOLUTION 79/118

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/467](#), para. 11)⁵³

79/118. Model Law on Warehouse Receipts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [2205 \(XXI\)](#) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Recalling also that the Commission decided, at its fifty-third session, in 2020, to develop a model law on the private law aspects of warehouse receipts jointly with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) and that the final text would bear the names of both organizations in recognition of their close

⁵¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/79/17)*, chap. XVII.

⁵² *Ibid.*, chap. XII, sect. D (b).

⁵³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Austria on behalf of the Bureau.

cooperation,⁵⁴ and, at its fifty-sixth session, in 2023, to refer the draft model law on warehouse receipts developed by the joint UNIDROIT-UNCITRAL Working Group to Working Group I (Warehouse Receipts),⁵⁵

Noting that Working Group I devoted two sessions, in 2023 and 2024, to the consideration of the draft model law on warehouse receipts, and that the Commission considered, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2024, the draft model law prepared by the Working Group, together with comments thereon received from Governments and international organizations invited to sessions of the Working Group,⁵⁶

Believing that the enactment of a modern warehouse receipts law supporting the issuance and transfer of electronic and paper-based receipts alike could facilitate commercial transactions that involve stored goods, including as collateral for financing, especially in the least developed and developing countries,

Considering that such a modern warehouse receipts law could also contribute to promoting short-term financing in the agricultural sector, thus facilitating access to credit and reducing the cost of financing for farmers, and attracting private sector investments to the agricultural sector,

Expecting that the harmonization of warehouse receipt laws could aid the formation of regional and international commodities markets,

Noting that the improved ability of farmers and countries to grow and store crops and other agricultural products has the potential to increase global food production and assist in overcoming the food security challenge, thus contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2, which is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for completing and adopting the UNCITRAL-UNIDROIT Model Law on Warehouse Receipts, in close cooperation with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law;⁵⁷

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish the Model Law together with a guide to the enactment thereof, including electronically, in the six official languages of the United Nations, and to disseminate it broadly to Governments and other interested bodies;

3. *Recommends* that all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when revising or adopting legislation relevant to warehouse receipts, and invites States that have used the Model Law to advise the Commission accordingly.

RESOLUTION 79/119

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/467, para. 11)⁵⁸

79/119. Model Law on Automated Contracting

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Recalling also its resolution 60/21 of 23 November 2005, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts and called upon all Governments to consider

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/75/17)*, part two, para. 61.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/78/17)*, para. 22 (b).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/79/17)*, paras. 24–76.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, annex I.

⁵⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Viet Nam on behalf of the Bureau.

becoming party to the Convention, and its resolutions [51/162](#) of 16 December 1996, [56/80](#) of 12 December 2001, [72/114](#) of 7 December 2017 and [77/101](#) of 7 December 2022, in which it recommended that all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law on Electronic Commerce, the Model Law on Electronic Signatures, the Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records and the Model Law on the Use and Cross-border Recognition of Identity Management and Trust Services of the Commission, respectively,

Mindful that the Convention, the Model Law on Electronic Commerce, the Model Law on Electronic Signatures, the Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records and the Model Law on the Use and Cross-border Recognition of Identity Management and Trust Services are of significant assistance to States in enabling and facilitating electronic commerce in international trade,

Mindful also of the importance of providing a legal foundation to promote confidence in electronic commerce, including across borders, and of the increasing relevance of automation in contracting, including through the deployment of artificial intelligence systems,

Considering that uncertainty as to the legal effect of automation in contracting can create an obstacle to harnessing the full potential of digital trade,

Convinced that legal certainty and commercial predictability in electronic commerce, including across borders, will be enhanced by the harmonization of certain rules on the use of automation in contracting on a technologically neutral basis,

Recalling that the Commission placed the topic of automated contracting on its work programme at its fifty-fourth session, in 2021,⁵⁹ and referred the topic to its Working Group IV (Electronic Commerce) at its fifty-fifth session, in 2022,⁶⁰

Noting that the Working Group devoted three sessions, in 2022 and 2023, to that work, and that the Commission considered at its fifty-seventh session, in 2024, draft provisions on automated contracting prepared at the request of the Working Group,⁶¹

Believing that a model law on automated contracting will constitute a useful addition to existing Commission texts in the area of electronic commerce by assisting States in enhancing their legislation governing the use of automation in contracting, or in formulating such legislation where none exists,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for completing and adopting the Model Law on Automated Contracting;⁶²

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish the Model Law together with a guide to the enactment thereof, including electronically, in the six official languages of the United Nations, and to disseminate it broadly to Governments and other interested bodies;

3. *Recommends* that all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when revising or adopting legislation on electronic commerce, and invites States that have used the Model Law to advise the Commission accordingly;

4. *Also recommends* that States continue to consider becoming parties to the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts⁶³ and to give favourable consideration to the Model Law on Electronic Commerce,⁶⁴ the Model Law on Electronic Signatures,⁶⁵ the Model Law on Electronic

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/76/17)*, paras. 25 (e) and 236.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/77/17)*, para. 22 (d).

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/79/17)*, chap. VII.

⁶² *Ibid.*, annex IV.

⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2898, No. 50525.

⁶⁴ Resolution [51/162](#), annex.

⁶⁵ Resolution [56/80](#), annex.

Transferable Records⁶⁶ and the Model Law on the Use and Cross-border Recognition of Identity Management and Trust Services⁶⁷ when revising or adopting legislation on electronic commerce;

5. *Appeals* to the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international and regional organizations to coordinate their legal activities in the area of electronic commerce with those of the Commission, to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of legislation on electronic commerce.

RESOLUTION 79/120

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/468, para. 7)⁶⁸

79/120. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965, in which the General Assembly established the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law to contribute towards a better knowledge of international law as a means of strengthening international peace and security and promoting friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Reaffirming that the Programme of Assistance is a core activity of the United Nations and that it has provided the foundation for the efforts of the United Nations to promote a better knowledge of international law for more than half a century,

Recognizing the major contribution of the Programme of Assistance to the teaching and dissemination of international law for the benefit of lawyers in all countries, legal systems and regions of the world for more than half a century and the importance of ensuring the successful continuation of the Programme for the benefit of present and future generations of lawyers,

Emphasizing the important contribution of the Programme of Assistance, in particular the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law and the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law, to the furtherance of United Nations rule of law programmes and activities,

Reaffirming that the increasing demand for international law training and dissemination activities creates new challenges for the Programme of Assistance,

Recognizing the importance of the Programme of Assistance effectively reaching its beneficiaries, including with regard to languages, while bearing in mind limitations on available resources,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance⁶⁹ and the views of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in the report,

Noting with satisfaction that resources have been provided under the programme budget for the organization of the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law on an annual basis and the further development of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law,

Welcoming the organization, for the sixth time in the history of the Programme of Assistance, of all three of the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law, for Africa, for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean, in the same calendar year,

⁶⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/72/17), annex I.

⁶⁷ Ibid., Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/77/17), annex II.

⁶⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Ghana on behalf of the Bureau.

⁶⁹ A/79/496.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Noting with satisfaction that the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea was awarded in 2024,

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Convinced that States, international and regional organizations, universities and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme of Assistance and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities that are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Reaffirming that in the conduct of the Programme of Assistance it would be desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international and regional organizations, universities, institutions and others,

Reaffirming also the hope that, in appointing highly qualified lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programmes in international law, account would be taken of the need to secure the representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions, and emphasizing the need to continue to diversify the pool of lecturers,

1. *Reiterates its approval* of the guidelines and recommendations contained in section III of the reports of the Secretary-General,⁷⁰ in particular those designed to strengthen and revitalize the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law in response to the increasing demand for international law training and dissemination activities;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out the activities specified in his report⁷¹ in 2025, including the following activities to be financed from provisions in the regular budget:

(a) The International Law Fellowship Programme, with a minimum of 20 fellowships;

(b) The United Nations Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean, with a minimum of 20 fellowships, preferably, and as appropriate, for a period of four weeks for each course;

(c) The continuation and further development of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law, including the availability of its Historic Archives in the official languages of the United Nations;

(d) The dissemination of legal publications and lectures of the Audiovisual Library to developing countries to the extent that there are sufficient resources;

3. *Also authorizes* the Secretary-General to further expand the activities referred to in paragraph 2 above, to be financed from voluntary contributions received pursuant to paragraphs 16, 25 and 26 below;

4. *Commends* the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat for the cost-saving measures undertaken with regard to the International Law Fellowship Programme and the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law to increase the number of fellowships for the training programmes financed from provisions in the regular budget, taking into account the number of applications for these programmes;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to award additional fellowships for the training programmes from available resources under the programme budget for the Programme of Assistance and from voluntary contributions received pursuant to paragraph 26 below;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider admitting, for participation in the training programmes, self-funded candidates present in the host country or from countries willing to bear the entire cost of their participation;

7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to award a minimum of one scholarship in 2025 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of funds from voluntary contributions;

⁷⁰ A/70/423, A/71/432, A/72/517, A/72/517/Corr.1, A/73/415, A/74/496, A/75/389, A/76/404, A/77/515, A/78/514 and A/79/496.

⁷¹ A/79/496.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include resources under the proposed programme budget for 2026 for the International Law Fellowship Programme, the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean and for the continuation and further development of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the activities conducted under the Programme of Assistance and, in particular, for the efforts to strengthen, expand and enhance the international law training and dissemination activities within the framework of the Programme in 2024;

10. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for supporting the establishment of an alumni network of participants of the training programmes organized under the Programme of Assistance;

11. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the continuation and further development of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law as a major contribution to the teaching and dissemination of international law around the world, and notes with appreciation the efforts of the Codification Division to enhance the accessibility of the Audiovisual Library by making all lectures in the Lecture Series available as podcasts;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of the United Nations legal publications prepared by the Office of Legal Affairs, and once again requests the Secretary-General to issue the publications referred to in his previous report⁷² in various formats, including hard copy publications, which are essential for developing countries;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts undertaken by the Codification Division to bring up to date the United Nations legal publications, which greatly enhanced the timely issuance thereof and made possible the preparation of legal training materials, and encourages the Division to continue to explore ways of sustaining such efforts into the next budget cycle, subject to the availability of resources;

14. *Notes with satisfaction* the issuance of publications by the Codification Division, as specified in the report of the Secretary-General;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* for the issuance of the English-language edition of the *International Law Handbook: Collection of Instruments* as a valuable resource for international law education on a broad range of core subjects of international law in its training programmes and for academic institutions in developing countries to promote international law education in those countries;

16. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the issuance of the *Recueil de droit international: Collection d'instruments*, the French language equivalent of the *International Law Handbook*, and requests Member States to provide the voluntary contributions necessary to ensure the completion of such a handbook in the other official languages of the United Nations, as well as its dissemination in developing countries;

17. *Requests* the Codification Division to continue to maintain and expand its websites listed in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General as an invaluable tool for the dissemination of international law materials, as well as for advanced legal research;

18. *Requests* that interns and research assistants be enlisted for the preparation of materials for the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law;

19. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Codification Division to revitalize and conduct the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law as an important training activity;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to Ethiopia, Chile and Thailand for hosting the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean and for Asia-Pacific in 2024;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to the African Union for the valuable contribution that it continues to make to the United Nations Regional Course in International Law for Africa;

22. *Once again encourages* the Codification Division to cooperate with the African Institute of International Law, dedicated to offering higher learning and research in international law needed for the development of Africa, in the implementation of the relevant activities under the Programme of Assistance, including the second International Law Seminar for African Universities, to be held in Ethiopia in 2025 in furtherance of paragraph 20 of its resolution

⁷² A/70/423, para. 45.

[71/139](#) of 13 December 2016, subject to any available resources, or through partnerships with United Nations entities, and encourages Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the International Law Seminar for African Universities;

23. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contribution it continues to make to the Programme of Assistance, which has enabled candidates under the International Law Fellowship Programme to attend and participate in the Fellowship Programme in conjunction with courses at the Academy;

24. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions of the Hague Academy to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of support and a possible increase in their financial contributions, to enable the Academy to carry out its activities, particularly those relating to the summer and winter courses, regional courses and programmes of the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme of Assistance and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

26. *Reiterates its request* to Member States and interested organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions for the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law and for the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law organized by the Codification Division as an important complement to the International Law Fellowship Programme;

27. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made voluntary contributions to support the Programme of Assistance;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in 2025 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the Programme in subsequent years;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law”.

RESOLUTION 79/121

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/79/469](#), para. 9)⁷³

79/121. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventy-fifth session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventy-fifth session,⁷⁴

Emphasizing the importance of furthering the progressive development and codification of international law as a means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁷⁵

Recognizing the desirability of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission for closer examination, and of enabling the Sixth

⁷³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Colombia on behalf of the Bureau.

⁷⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/79/10).*

⁷⁵ Resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#), annex.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Committee and the Commission to enhance further their contribution to the progressive development and codification of international law,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Recalling also the role of Member States in submitting proposals for new topics for the consideration of the International Law Commission, and noting in this regard the recommendation of the Commission that such proposals be accompanied by a statement of reasons,

Reaffirming the importance for the successful work of the International Law Commission of the information provided by Member States concerning their views and practice,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission,

Welcoming the holding of the International Law Seminar, and the voluntary contributions made to the United Nations trust fund for the International Law Seminar,

Acknowledging the importance of facilitating the timely publication of the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission* and of eliminating the backlog,

Recalling the establishment of a trust fund for assistance to Special Rapporteurs of the International Law Commission or Chairs of its Study Groups and matters ancillary thereto,

Stressing the usefulness of focusing and structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention to each of the main topics dealt with in the report and for discussions on specific topics,

Wishing to enhance further, in the context of the revitalization of the debate on the report of the International Law Commission, the interaction between the Sixth Committee as a body of governmental representatives and the Commission as a body of independent legal experts, with a view to improving the dialogue between the two bodies,

Welcoming initiatives to hold interactive debates, panel discussions and question time in the Sixth Committee, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004 on further measures for the revitalization of the work of the Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventy-fifth session;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at its seventy-fifth session;
3. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme of work, taking into account the comments and observations of Governments, whether submitted in writing or expressed orally in debates in the Sixth Committee;
4. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the importance for the International Law Commission of having their views on the various aspects of the topics on the agenda of the Commission, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report, including:
 - (a) Sea-level rise in relation to international law;
 - (b) Non-legally binding international agreements;⁷⁶
5. *Also draws the attention* of Governments, in particular, to the importance for the International Law Commission of having their comments and observations on the draft conclusions on general principles of law and any further comments and observations concerning draft articles 7 to 18 and the draft annex to the draft articles on immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction;⁷⁷

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/79/10)*, paras. 52–54.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 50 and 51.

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6. *Encourages* the International Law Commission to continue the examination of the topics that are in its long-term programme of work;⁷⁸
7. *Also encourages* the International Law Commission to take particular account of the capacity and views of Member States, as well as of the workload of the Commission, when including topics in its current programme of work;
8. *Takes note* of paragraphs 422 to 425 of the report of the International Law Commission, and notes, in particular, the inclusion of the topics “Compensation for the damage caused by internationally wrongful acts” and “Due diligence in international law” in the long-term programme of work of the Commission,⁷⁹ and in this regard calls upon the Commission to take into consideration the comments, concerns and observations expressed by Governments during the debate in the Sixth Committee;
9. *Also takes note* of paragraphs 443 to 445 of the report of the International Law Commission and notes the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Commission in a reduced format, and expresses its appreciation to the Member States, the academic institutions and others that have made financial contributions and contributions in kind to facilitate the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Commission;
10. *Further takes note* of paragraph 446 of the report of the International Law Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to identify concrete options for support for the work of special rapporteurs, additional to those provided under General Assembly resolution [56/272](#) of 27 March 2002;
11. *Welcomes* the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its methods of work, and encourages the Commission to continue this practice;
12. *Recalls* that the persons to be elected to the International Law Commission should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured, as well as invites Member States to bear in mind General Assembly resolution [77/335](#) of 1 September 2023, concerning working methods of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs, when nominating candidates for the Commission;
13. *Invites* the International Law Commission to continue to take measures to enhance its efficiency and productivity and to consider making proposals to Member States to that end;
14. *Recalls* the importance of an in-depth analysis of State practice and the consideration of the diversity of legal systems of Member States to the work of the International Law Commission;
15. *Takes note* of paragraph 452 of the report of the International Law Commission, recalls the paramount importance of multilingualism as set forth in General Assembly resolution [78/330](#) of 6 September 2024 on multilingualism, underlines the importance of having the documents of the Commission published in due time in the six official languages of the United Nations while ensuring their accuracy in all official languages, and to this end requests special rapporteurs to submit their reports within the time limits specified by the Secretariat, and the Secretariat to give due consideration to the quality of the translation of the documents of the Commission in the six official languages;
16. *Encourages* the International Law Commission to continue to take cost-saving measures at its future sessions, without prejudice to the efficiency and effectiveness of its work;
17. *Recalls* that the seat of the International Law Commission is at the United Nations Office at Geneva;
18. *Takes note* of paragraphs 465 and 466 of the report of the International Law Commission, decides that the next session of the Commission shall be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 14 April to 30 May 2025

⁷⁸ The following topics are currently in the long-term programme of work of the International Law Commission: “Ownership and protection of wrecks beyond the limits of national maritime jurisdiction”, “Jurisdictional immunity of international organizations”, “Protection of personal data in transborder flow of information”, “Extraterritorial jurisdiction”, “The fair and equitable treatment standard in international investment law”, “Evidence before international courts and tribunals”, “Universal criminal jurisdiction”, “Reparation to individuals for gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law”, “Compensation for the damage caused by internationally wrongful acts” and “Due diligence in international law”.

⁷⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/79/10)*, para. 423.

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and from 30 June to 31 July 2025, and stresses the importance of having a 12-week session for the seventy-sixth session of the Commission;

19. *Also takes note* of paragraph 464 of the report of the International Law Commission, and reiterates its endorsement of the request of the Commission that the Secretariat proceed with the necessary administrative and organizational arrangements to facilitate the holding of the first part of the seventy-seventh session of the Commission in New York;

20. *Stresses* the desirability of further enhancing the dialogue between the International Law Commission, in particular the special rapporteurs, and the Sixth Committee, and in this context encourages, inter alia, the continued practice of informal consultations in the form of discussions between the members of the Sixth Committee and the members of the Commission throughout the year;

21. *Encourages* delegations, during the debate on the report of the International Law Commission, to continue to adhere as far as possible to the structured work programme agreed to by the Sixth Committee and to consider presenting concise and focused statements;

22. *Encourages* Member States to consider being represented at the level of legal adviser during the first week in which the report of the International Law Commission is discussed in the Sixth Committee (International Law Week) to enable high-level discussions on issues of international law;

23. *Underlines* in this regard the necessity to allow sufficient time for the consideration of the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee;

24. *Requests* the International Law Commission to continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, any specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest in providing effective guidance for the Commission in its further work;

25. *Takes note* of paragraphs 467 to 469 of the report of the International Law Commission with regard to cooperation and interaction with other bodies, and encourages the Commission to continue the implementation of articles 16 (e), 25 and 26 of its statute in order to further strengthen cooperation between the Commission and other bodies concerned with international law, having in mind the usefulness of such cooperation;

26. *Notes* that consulting with national organizations and individual experts concerned with international law may assist Governments in considering whether to make comments and observations on drafts submitted by the International Law Commission and in formulating their comments and observations;

27. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the indispensable role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat in providing assistance to the International Law Commission, including in the preparation of memorandums and studies on topics on the agenda of the Commission;

28. *Also reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the documentation and summary records of the International Law Commission;⁸⁰

29. *Takes note* of paragraph 450 of the report of the International Law Commission, stresses the need to expedite the preparation of the summary records of the International Law Commission, welcomes the continuation of the measures taken to streamline the processing of summary records during the sixty-fifth session of the Commission,⁸¹ which have led to a more rational use of resources, and expresses its satisfaction that the summary records of the Commission, constituting *travaux préparatoires* in the progressive development and codification of international law, will not be subject to arbitrary length restrictions;

30. *Encourages* the continuation of the practice of the Secretariat to include on the website of the International Law Commission the provisional summary records in English and French relating to the work of the Commission;

⁸⁰ See resolutions 32/151, para. 10, and 37/111, para. 5, and all subsequent resolutions on the annual reports of the International Law Commission to the General Assembly; see also *Yearbook of the International Law Commission* 1982, vol. II (Part Two), paras. 267–269 and 271, as well as all subsequent annual reports of the International Law Commission.

⁸¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/68/10)*, para. 183.

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31. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretariat in seeking to ensure the timely and efficient processing of the documents of the International Law Commission and the institutionalization of the measures taken during the sixty-eighth session of the Commission to streamline the editing of those documents;

32. *Takes note* of paragraph 449 of the report of the International Law Commission, and underlines the importance of the publications of the Codification Division to the work of the Commission, welcomes in particular the issuance of the tenth edition of *The Work of the International Law Commission* in Arabic, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General continue to publish *The Work of the International Law Commission* in all six official languages at the beginning of each quinquennium, the *Reports of International Arbitral Awards* in English or French and the *Summaries of the Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice* in all six official languages every five years;

33. *Also takes note* of paragraphs 453 to 456 of the report of the International Law Commission, expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Library at Geneva for the dedicated assistance accorded to the Commission, and notes the Commission's emphasis on the need for adequate funding to ensure the continuation of the Library's ability to function as a research library to assist the Commission in the performance of its mandate in the codification and progressive development of international law, as well as its support for the ongoing development of the capacity of the United Nations Library and Archives at Geneva to act as a centre for research with a focus on international law and multilateralism;

34. *Further takes note* of paragraph 457 of the report of the International Law Commission, stresses the unique value of the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure its timely publication in all official languages;

35. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments that have made voluntary contributions to the trust fund on the backlog relating to the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*, and encourages further contributions to the trust fund;

36. *Takes note* of paragraph 458 of the report of the International Law Commission, expresses its satisfaction with the remarkable progress achieved in the past few years in reducing the backlog of the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission* in all six languages, welcomes the efforts made by the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva, especially its Editing Section, in effectively implementing relevant resolutions of the General Assembly calling for the reduction of the backlog, encourages that Division to provide continuous necessary support to the Editing Section in advancing the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*, and requests that updates on progress made in this respect be provided to the Commission on a regular basis;

37. *Welcomes* the continuous efforts of the Codification Division to maintain and improve the website relating to the work of the International Law Commission;

38. *Takes note* of paragraph 459 of the report of the International Law Commission and expresses its appreciation for contributions made to date to the trust fund to receive voluntary contributions for assistance to Special Rapporteurs of the International Law Commission or Chairs of its Study Groups and matters ancillary thereto, and invites further contributions to the trust fund, in accordance with the terms of the trust fund, including the need for the financial contributions not to be earmarked for any specific activity of the International Law Commission, its Special Rapporteurs or Chairs of its Study Groups;

39. *Expresses the hope* that the International Law Seminar will continue to be held in connection with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants representing the principal legal systems of the world and from different countries in the various regions, including in particular those from developing countries, will be given the opportunity to attend the Seminar, as well as delegates to the Sixth Committee, and appeals to States to continue to make urgently needed voluntary contributions to the United Nations trust fund for the International Law Seminar;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the International Law Seminar with adequate services, including interpretation, as required, and encourages him to continue to consider ways to improve the structure and content of the Seminar;

41. *Underlines* the importance of the records and topical summary of the debate in the Sixth Committee for the deliberations of the International Law Commission, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to forward

to the Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate, following established practice;

42. *Requests* the Secretariat to circulate to States, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the session of the International Law Commission, chapter II of its report containing a summary of the work of that session, chapter III containing the specific issues on which the views of Governments would be of particular interest to the Commission and any draft provisions adopted on either first or second reading by the Commission;

43. *Also requests* the Secretariat to make the complete report of the International Law Commission available as soon as possible after the conclusion of the session of the Commission for the consideration of Member States with due anticipation and no later than the prescribed time limit for reports in the General Assembly;

44. *Encourages* the International Law Commission to continue to consider ways in which specific issues on which the views of Governments would be of particular interest to the Commission could be framed so as to help Governments to have a better appreciation of the issues on which responses are required;

45. *Recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the eightieth session of the General Assembly commence on 27 October 2025.

RESOLUTION 79/122

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/470, para. 14)⁸²

79/122. United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Humanity

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter IV of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventy-first session,⁸³ which contains the draft articles on prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity,⁸⁴

Recalling that the Commission decided to recommend the draft articles on prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity to the General Assembly and recommended the elaboration of a convention by the Assembly or by an international conference of plenipotentiaries on the basis of the draft articles,⁸⁵

Emphasizing the continuing importance of the codification and progressive development of international law, as referred to in Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 74/187 of 18 December 2019, 75/136 of 15 December 2020, 76/114 of 9 December 2021 and 77/249 of 30 December 2022,

Recalling also the written summary of the deliberations at the first resumed session (2023) and the second resumed session (2024) of the Sixth Committee on the draft articles on prevention and punishment of crimes against

⁸² The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia and State of Palestine.

⁸³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/74/10).*

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. IV, sect. E.1.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, sect. C.

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humanity and on the recommendation of the Commission,⁸⁶ as well as the summary by the Chair of the Committee, annexed thereto,

Noting that a number of suggestions for changes to the draft articles were presented by Governments, including at the resumed sessions of the Sixth Committee held during the seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions of the General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the persistence of crimes against humanity, and recognizing the need to prevent and punish such crimes, which are among the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole,

Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility to prevent and punish crimes against humanity,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its continuing contribution to the codification and progressive development of international law;

2. *Takes note* of all the views, comments and concerns expressed in the debates of the Sixth Committee on crimes against humanity⁸⁷ including at its resumed sessions held during the seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions of the General Assembly,⁸⁸ as well as the comments and observations received from Governments on the draft articles on prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity and on any future action thereon;

3. *Also takes note* of the written summary of the deliberations during the two resumed sessions of the Sixth Committee held during the seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions of the General Assembly, as well as the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Assembly resolution 77/249 on the basis of written comments and observations submitted by Governments on the draft articles and on the recommendation of the Commission;⁸⁹

4. *Decides* to convene the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Humanity, to meet at United Nations Headquarters in New York for three consecutive weeks in early 2028, and for three consecutive weeks in 2029, unless otherwise agreed by the Preparatory Committee, to elaborate and conclude a legally binding instrument on prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity, with a possibility to hold an additional session, if necessary, bearing in mind the aim of developing an instrument enjoying the broadest possible support;

5. *Refers* to the Conference a compiled text, to serve as the basis for negotiations, consisting of both the draft articles and a compilation of proposals for amendments to the draft articles submitted by Governments, and also refers the commentaries to the draft articles,⁹⁰ the written comments and observations of Governments, the views expressed in discussions at the seventy-fourth to seventy-eighth sessions of the General Assembly, the written summary of the resumed sessions of the Sixth Committee and the recommendation of the Commission;

6. *Decides* to convene a preparatory committee for the Conference, to meet for two consecutive weeks, from 19 to 30 January 2026, and for four days, in 2027, at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

7. *Also decides* to convene a working group, which shall be governed by the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to meet for the entire first session of the Preparatory Committee to facilitate consultations on the draft articles, and to enable Governments to prepare formal proposals for amendments to the draft articles for consideration by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Humanity to be included in the compiled text, and encourages Governments to include experts in the relevant fields in their delegations to the working group;

8. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall also discuss the organization and methods of work of the Conference, including the rules of procedure, with a view to making recommendations thereon, at its second session, to the Conference, taking into account the importance of promoting consensus on the final results of the work

⁸⁶ A/C.6/78/2.

⁸⁷ See A/C.6/74/SR.23, A/C.6/74/SR.24, A/C.6/74/SR.25, A/C.6/74/SR.26, A/C.6/74/SR.27, A/C.6/74/SR.30, A/C.6/75/SR.5, A/C.6/75/SR.6, A/C.6/76/SR.8, A/C.6/76/SR.9, A/C.6/76/SR.29, A/C.6/77/SR.9, A/C.6/77/SR.10 and A/C.6/77/SR.11.

⁸⁸ See A/C.6/77/SR.37, A/C.6/77/SR.38, A/C.6/77/SR.39, A/C.6/77/SR.40, A/C.6/77/SR.41, A/C.6/77/SR.42, A/C.6/77/SR.43, A/C.6/77/SR.44, A/C.6/77/SR.45, A/C.6/78/SR.38, A/C.6/78/SR.39, A/C.6/78/SR.40, A/C.6/78/SR.41, A/C.6/78/SR.42, A/C.6/78/SR.43, A/C.6/78/SR.44, A/C.6/78/SR.45, A/C.6/78/SR.46 and A/C.6/78/SR.47.

⁸⁹ A/78/717, A/78/717/Corr.1 and A/78/717/Add.1.

⁹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/74/10), para. 45.

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of the Conference, requests the Secretary-General to prepare proposals thereon for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee, decides that the Preparatory Committee shall also prepare the compiled text for submission to the Conference, and shall also decide, at its first session, on the participation of stakeholders other than those referred to in paragraph 16, and decides that, upon completion of its mandate, the Preparatory Committee shall report directly to the Conference;

9. *Invites* Governments to submit to the Secretary-General, no later than 30 April 2026, proposals for amendments to the draft articles for inclusion in the compiled text, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a proposed compiled text to the Preparatory Committee at its second session;

10. *Decides* that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly shall apply provisionally to the procedure of the Conference until otherwise agreed by the Conference;

11. *Also decides* that the Conference shall exhaust every effort in good faith to reach agreement on substantive matters by consensus;

12. *Encourages* participants in the Conference to organize consultations on issues of substance, prior to the convening of the Conference, in order to facilitate the conclusion of its work;

13. *Decides* that the Conference will be undertaken in an open and transparent manner, with a view to promoting universal adherence, and emphasizes the need to ensure the widest possible and effective participation in the Conference;

14. *Also decides* that the Conference and the Preparatory Committee shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, and requests the Secretary-General to invite those States to participate in the Conference;

15. *Further decides* that the Conference and the Preparatory Committee shall be open to observers having received a standing invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly, on the understanding that they shall participate in the Conference in accordance with the rights and privileges conferred upon them by the Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to invite them to the Conference, and also to invite, as observers to the Conference, representatives of interested regional intergovernmental organizations and other interested international bodies;

16. *Decides* that attendance at the Conference and the Preparatory Committee as observers will also be opened to relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996;

17. *Also decides* that participation in respect of paragraphs 8 and 16 above means attending formal meetings, receiving copies of the official documents, making their materials available to delegates and addressing the meetings, through a limited number of their representatives, as appropriate;

18. *Invites* the States referred to in paragraph 14 above to include as far as possible among their representatives experts competent in the field to be considered;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the attendance at the Conference and the first session of the Preparatory Committee, as an expert, of the Special Rapporteur of the International Law Commission on crimes against humanity;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference to serve as focal point within the Secretariat for providing support to the organization of the Conference;

21. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee and the Conference with the necessary assistance for the performance of their work, including secretariat services and the provision of essential background information and relevant documents, including summary records, as appropriate, and United Nations media coverage, and to arrange for support to be provided by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "Crimes against humanity".

RESOLUTION 79/123

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/471, para. 9)⁹¹

79/123. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its biennial resolutions on the status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, including its resolution 77/107 of 7 December 2022,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁹²

Reaffirming the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for those rules in all circumstances within the scope of the relevant international instruments, pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Stressing the need to consolidate the existing body of international humanitarian law through its universal acceptance and the need for wide dissemination and full implementation of such law at the national level, and expressing concern about all violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949⁹³ and the Additional Protocols,⁹⁴

Calling upon Member States to disseminate knowledge of international humanitarian law as widely as possible, and calling upon all parties to armed conflict to apply international humanitarian law,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of national commissions and other bodies involved in advising authorities at the national level on the implementation, dissemination and development of international humanitarian law,

Noting with appreciation the meetings of representatives of those bodies organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross, together with relevant partners such as national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, to facilitate the sharing of concrete experience and the exchange of views on their roles and on the challenges that they face,

Welcoming the important role of relevant regional forums in promoting respect for international humanitarian law and disseminating knowledge of international humanitarian law in the respective regions,

Stressing the possibility of making use of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission in relation to an armed conflict, pursuant to article 90 of Protocol I⁹⁵ to the Geneva Conventions,

Stressing also the possibility for the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission to facilitate, through its good offices, the restoration of an attitude of respect for the Geneva Conventions and Protocol I,

Taking note of the fact that the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission conducted its first operational mission in 2017,

Taking note also of the fact that, in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the Security Council noted the range of existing methods used, on a case-

⁹¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia and State of Palestine.

⁹² A/79/174.

⁹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513, and vol. 2404, No. 43425.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

by-case basis, for gathering information on alleged violations of applicable international law relating to the protection of civilians, underlined the importance in that regard of receiving information that is timely, objective, accurate and reliable, and considered the possibility, to that end, of using the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission established by article 90 of Protocol I,

Noting with appreciation the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross in facilitating and offering protection to the victims of armed conflicts,

Noting with appreciation also the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote and disseminate knowledge of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols,

Noting the special responsibilities of national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, as auxiliaries to the public authorities of their respective States in the humanitarian field, to cooperate with and assist their Governments in the promotion, dissemination and implementation of international humanitarian law,

Welcoming the universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Emphasizing the fundamentally non-discriminatory character of international humanitarian law, including as reflected in the preamble to the 1977 Additional Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, which, inter alia, reaffirms that the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and of Additional Protocol I must be fully applied in all circumstances to all persons who are protected by those instruments, without any adverse distinction based on the origin of the armed conflict or on the causes espoused by or attributed to the parties to the conflict,

Taking note with appreciation of Security Council resolution [2573 \(2021\)](#) of 27 April 2021 on the protection of civilian objects in armed conflict, including objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and objects critical to the delivery of essential services to the civilian population,

Taking note with appreciation also of Security Council resolution [2601 \(2021\)](#) of 29 October 2021 on the protection of children affected by armed conflict and facilitating the continuation and protection of education in armed conflict,

Recalling the imperative need to improve compliance with international humanitarian law,

Noting the close cooperation between the International Committee of the Red Cross and States to further strengthen international humanitarian law protecting persons deprived of their liberty in relation to armed conflict,

Welcoming efforts by States to implement their obligations under international humanitarian law, as well as programmes and other measures of States and their armed forces that promote or ensure compliance with international humanitarian law,

Noting the work undertaken by States and by the International Committee of the Red Cross in relation to sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict,

Noting also the work undertaken by States, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other actors in the “Health Care in Danger” project to improve the protection of the provision of and access to healthcare,

Noting with appreciation Security Council resolution [2286 \(2016\)](#) of 3 May 2016, and in this regard calling upon all parties to armed conflict to respect and protect the wounded and sick, as well as healthcare personnel, humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties and their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, in armed conflict, in accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law,

Noting with appreciation also Security Council resolution [2222 \(2015\)](#) of 27 May 2015 on the protection of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in situations of armed conflict,

Noting the serious concern expressed by States regarding the humanitarian impact caused by cluster munitions, and noting the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions⁹⁶ on 1 August 2010,

⁹⁶ Ibid., vol. 2688, No. 47713.

Noting also the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty⁹⁷ on 24 December 2014,

Welcoming the important contribution to the protection of victims of armed conflicts made by the significant debate generated by the publication in 2005 of the study by the International Committee of the Red Cross on customary international humanitarian law, as well as other recent initiatives by the Committee, welcoming also its efforts to update regularly its customary international humanitarian law database, and looking forward to further constructive discussion on the subject,

Acknowledging the fact that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court⁹⁸ covers the most serious crimes of international concern under international humanitarian law and that the Rome Statute, while recalling that it is the duty of every State to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over those responsible for such crimes, shows the determination of the international community to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of such crimes and thus to contribute to their prevention,

Noting the amendments to article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, relating to war crimes under the Rome Statute, adopted on 10 June 2010 at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010,⁹⁹

Acknowledging the usefulness of discussing in the General Assembly the status of instruments of international humanitarian law relevant to the protection of victims of armed conflicts,

1. *Welcomes* the universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and notes the trend towards a similarly wide acceptance of the two Additional Protocols of 1977;¹⁰⁰

2. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Conventions that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Additional Protocols at the earliest possible date;

3. *Calls upon* all States that are already parties to Protocol I, or those States not parties, upon becoming parties to Protocol I, to make the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol and to consider making use, where appropriate, of the services of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission in accordance with the provisions of article 90 of Protocol I;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the two Protocols thereto¹⁰¹ and to other relevant treaties on international humanitarian law relating to the protection of victims of armed conflict;

5. *Calls upon* States to consider becoming parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;¹⁰²

6. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions to ensure their wide dissemination and full implementation;

7. *Affirms* the necessity of making the implementation of international humanitarian law more effective, and supports its further strengthening and development;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the six resolutions adopted at the thirty-fourth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 28 to 31 October 2024;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to actively participate in the thirty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, to be held in Geneva in 2028;

10. *Welcomes* the activities of the Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law of the International Committee of the Red Cross in supporting efforts made by Member States to take legislative and administrative action to implement international humanitarian law and in promoting the exchange of information on those efforts between

⁹⁷ Ibid., vol. 3013, No. 52373.

⁹⁸ Ibid., vol. 2187, No. 38544.

⁹⁹ Ibid., vol. 2868, No. 38544.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511, and vol. 2253, No. 3511.

¹⁰² Ibid., vol. 2173, No. 27531.

Governments, and reminds Member States of the availability of the manual on domestic implementation of international humanitarian law;

11. *Also welcomes* the increasing number of national commissions or committees for the implementation of international humanitarian law and their work in promoting the incorporation of treaties on international humanitarian law into national law and disseminating the rules of international humanitarian law, and encourages Member States that have not yet done so to consider establishing national commissions or committees, with the support of national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies where relevant, to advise and assist Governments in implementing and disseminating knowledge of international humanitarian law;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a comprehensive report on the status of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, as well as on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, inter alia, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

13. *Encourages* Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross, in transmitting information to the Secretary-General, to focus on new developments and activities during the reporting period;

14. *Welcomes* the increasing trend of voluntary submissions transmitted to the Secretary-General, as requested in paragraph 14 of resolution 77/107, and encourages Member States to participate in the submission process at the eighty-first session of the General Assembly;

15. *Encourages* Member States to explore ways of facilitating the submission of information for future reports of the Secretary-General and, in this context, to consider the convenience of using a questionnaire as drafted by Member States, with the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross and, as appropriate, in consultation with the Secretariat, for submission to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts”.

RESOLUTION 79/124

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/472, para. 7)¹⁰³

79/124. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁴

Conscious of the need to develop and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, including those derived from the principle of sovereign equality of States, is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Alarmed by the new and recurring acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

¹⁰³ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mozambique, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and Zambia.

¹⁰⁴ A/79/143.

Expressing sympathy for the victims of such illegal acts,

Recalling that, to the extent provided by the relevant rules of international law, premises of diplomatic missions, consular premises and premises of permanent missions with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations, as well as private residences of relevant members of diplomatic missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations, shall be inviolable and that, to the extent consistent with the relevant rules of international law, agents of the receiving State shall not enter them, except with the consent of the sending State,

Noting that diplomatic and consular missions may maintain archives and documents in various forms, that official correspondence may take a variety of forms and that diplomatic and consular missions may use a variety of means of communication,

Recalling that the archives and documents of diplomatic and consular missions shall be inviolable at any time and wherever they may be and that the official correspondence of diplomatic and consular missions shall be inviolable,

Recalling also that States shall permit and protect free communication of diplomatic and consular missions for all official purposes and that diplomatic and consular missions may employ all appropriate means in communicating with their Governments and other diplomatic and consular missions of their State, wherever situated,

Concerned at the failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and, as appropriate, their family members, as well as of permanent missions and, as appropriate, relevant representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and their family members,

Recalling that, without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State,

Recalling also that diplomatic and consular premises must not be used in any manner incompatible with the functions of diplomatic and consular missions,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate measures, as required by international law, in a timely manner, for the protection of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, including measures of a preventive nature, and to bring offenders to justice,

Welcoming measures already taken by States to this end in conformity with their international obligations,

Convinced that the role of the United Nations, which includes the reporting procedures established pursuant to General Assembly resolution [35/168](#) of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in subsequent Assembly resolutions, is important in promoting efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;
3. *Urges* States to strictly observe, implement and enforce, including during a period of armed conflict, all the applicable principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, including those relating to inviolability, and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prevent and prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;
4. *Also urges* States to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, including during a period of armed conflict, and to ensure, with the participation of the United Nations where appropriate, that such acts are fully investigated with a view to bringing offenders to justice;

5. *Recommends* that States cooperate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, including measures of a preventive nature, and with regard to the timely exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

6. *Urges* States to strictly comply with the applicable rules of international law governing the protection and inviolability of premises of diplomatic missions, consular premises and premises of permanent missions with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

7. *Also urges* States to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with international law, at the national and international levels, to prevent any abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, in particular serious abuses, including those involving acts of violence;

8. *Recommends* that States cooperate closely with the State in whose territory abuses of diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may have occurred, including by exchanging information and providing assistance to its juridical authorities in order to bring offenders to justice;

9. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

10. *Calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions, their archives and premises or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means available for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

11. *Urges*:

(a) All States to report to the Secretary-General, in a concise and expeditious manner and in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁵ serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

(b) The State in which the violation took place – and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present – to report to the Secretary-General, in a concise and expeditious manner and in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General, on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To send, without delay, a circular note to all States reminding them of the request contained in paragraph 11 above;

(b) To circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 11 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

(c) To draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 11 above, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) above;

(d) To address reminders to States where such violations have occurred if reports pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) above or follow-up reports pursuant to paragraph 11 (b) above have not been made within a reasonable period of time;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, in the circular note referred to in paragraph 12 (a) above, to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

¹⁰⁵ A/42/485, annex.

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report containing:

(a) Information on the state of ratification of and accessions to the instruments referred to in paragraph 9 above;

(b) A summary of the reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 13 above;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly any views he may wish to express on the matters referred to in paragraph 14 above;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives”.

RESOLUTION 79/125

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/473, para. 10)¹⁰⁶

79/125. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,

Recalling also its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993 on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling further its resolution 47/62 of 11 December 1992 on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council,¹⁰⁷

Recalling the elements relevant to the work of the Special Committee contained in its resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993,

Recalling also its resolution 51/241 of 31 July 1997 on the strengthening of the United Nations system and its resolution 51/242 of 15 September 1997, entitled “Supplement to an Agenda for Peace”, by which it adopted the texts on coordination and the question of sanctions imposed by the United Nations, which are annexed to that resolution,

Concerned about the special economic problems confronting certain States arising from the carrying-out of preventive or enforcement measures taken by the Security Council against other States, and taking into account the obligation of Members of the United Nations under Article 49 of the Charter to join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Council,

Recalling the right of third States confronted with special economic problems of that nature to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter,

Recalling also that the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, reaffirming its authority and independence, and recalling that each State Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

¹⁰⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Egypt on behalf of the Bureau.

¹⁰⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/63/47)*.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Mindful of the adoption of the revised working papers on the working methods of the Special Committee,¹⁰⁸

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “*Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*”,¹⁰⁹

Recalling paragraphs 106 to 110, 176 and 177 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹¹⁰

Mindful of the decision of the Special Committee in which it expressed its readiness to engage, as appropriate, in the implementation of any decisions that might be taken at the high-level plenary meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly in September 2005 that concerned the Charter and any amendments thereto,¹¹¹

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 50/51 of 11 December 1995, 51/208 of 17 December 1996, 52/162 of 15 December 1997, 53/107 of 8 December 1998, 54/107 of 9 December 1999, 55/157 of 12 December 2000, 56/87 of 12 December 2001, 57/25 of 19 November 2002, 58/80 of 9 December 2003 and 59/45 of 2 December 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 64/115 of 16 December 2009 and the document entitled “Introduction and implementation of sanctions imposed by the United Nations” annexed thereto,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of its session held in 2024,¹¹² and taking note with regret that the Special Committee has not been able to agree on its report in all chapters since 2022, encouraging the Special Committee to continue to strengthen efforts and to agree on all chapters of its report at its next session,

Noting with appreciation the work done by the Special Committee to encourage States to focus on the need to prevent and to settle peacefully their disputes which are likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 18 to 26 February 2025;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 2025, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 50/52 of 11 December 1995:

(a) To continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which may be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 2024, including strengthening the relationship and cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations or arrangements in the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(b) To keep on its agenda the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

(c) To consider, as appropriate, any proposal referred to it by the General Assembly in the implementation of the decisions of the high-level plenary meeting of the sixtieth session of the Assembly in September 2005 that concern the Charter and any amendments thereto;

(d) To continue to consider, on a priority basis, ways and means of improving its working methods and enhancing its efficiency and utilization of resources with a view to identifying widely acceptable measures for future implementation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the annex to resolution 71/146 of 13 December 2016, to brief the Special Committee at its next session on the document entitled “Introduction and implementation of sanctions imposed by the United Nations” contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 64/115;

¹⁰⁸ Ibid., *Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/61/33)*, para. 72.

¹⁰⁹ A/79/188.

¹¹⁰ Resolution 60/1.

¹¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/60/33)*, para. 77.

¹¹² Ibid., *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/79/33)*.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

5. *Recalls* its decision, in its resolution 72/118 of 7 December 2017, to undertake an annual thematic debate in the Special Committee, under the agenda item on the peaceful settlement of disputes, to discuss the means for the settlement of disputes, in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter, including in particular those contained in Article 33 thereof, and consistent with the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,¹¹³ and in that regard:

(a) Invites Member States, bearing in mind paragraph 5 (b) of its resolution 77/109 of 7 December 2022, to focus their comments during the thematic debate, to be held at the next session of the Special Committee, at the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly, on the subtopic “Exchange of information on State practices regarding the use of procedures envisaged in the Charter and other international instruments”, while ensuring that the other means of dispute settlement will be discussed at the subsequent sessions of the Special Committee;

(b) Further invites Member States to comment on the subtopics of the annual debate in their general statements with a view to having the texts of those statements posted on the website of the Special Committee;¹¹⁴

(c) Calls upon the Special Committee to include a summary of the subtopics of the annual debate in its annual report for further consideration;

6. *Also recalls* its endorsement of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 2016 session, in particular as set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 71/146;

7. *Invites* the Special Committee, at its session in 2025, to continue to identify new subjects for consideration in its future work with a view to contributing to the revitalization of the work of the United Nations;

8. *Notes* the readiness of the Special Committee to provide, within its mandate, such assistance as may be sought at the request of other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in relation to any issues before them;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

10. *Recognizes* the important role of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, in adjudicating disputes among States and the value of its work, as well as the importance of having recourse to the Court in the peaceful settlement of disputes, notes that, consistent with Article 96 of the Charter, the Court’s advisory jurisdiction may be requested by the General Assembly, the Security Council or other authorized organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and requests the Secretary-General to distribute, in due course, the advisory opinions requested by the principal organs of the United Nations as official documents of the United Nations;

11. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the progress made in the preparation of studies for the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, including the use of the internship programme of the United Nations and cooperation with academic institutions for this purpose, as well as the progress made towards updating the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*;

12. *Further encourages* Member States to identify academic institutions that have the capacity to contribute to the preparation of studies for the *Repertory* and to provide the contact details of such institutions, and in this regard further welcomes the initiative of the Secretariat also to invite members of the International Law Commission to recommend academic institutions that the Secretariat could contact for this purpose;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made by Member States to the trust fund for the elimination of the backlog in the *Repertory* and to the trust fund for the updating of the *Repertoire*, as well as other contributions, including the sponsoring of associate experts to assist in the updating of the *Repertoire*;

14. *Reiterates its call for* voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the elimination of the backlog in the *Repertory* so as to further support the Secretariat in carrying out the effective elimination of that backlog; voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the updating of the *Repertoire* so as to sustain the annual publication schedule; and

¹¹³ Resolution 37/10, annex.

¹¹⁴ <http://legal.un.org/committees/charter>.

the sponsoring, on a voluntary basis and with no cost to the United Nations, of associate experts to assist in the updating of the two publications;

15. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards updating the two publications and making them available electronically in all their respective language versions, and encourages the continued updating of the websites for the *Repertory*¹¹⁵ and for the *Repertoire*,¹¹⁶

16. *Notes with concern* that the backlog in the preparation of all volumes of the *Repertory*, in particular volume III, although slightly reduced, has not been eliminated, and calls upon the Secretary-General to address that issue effectively and on a priority basis, while commending the Secretary-General for progress made in reducing the backlog;

17. *Reiterates* the responsibility of the Secretary-General for the quality of the *Repertory* and the *Repertoire*, and with regard to the *Repertoire* calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to follow the modalities outlined in paragraphs 102 to 106 of his report dated 18 September 1952;¹¹⁷

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on both the *Repertory* and the *Repertoire*;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization”.

RESOLUTION 79/126

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/474, para. 8)¹¹⁸

79/126. The rule of law at the national and international levels

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 78/112 of 7 December 2023,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterating its determination to foster strict respect for them and to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world,

Reaffirming that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels and its solemn commitment to an international order based on the rule of law and international law, which, together with the principles of justice, is essential for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among States,

Bearing in mind that the activities of the United Nations carried out in support of efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate the rule of law are undertaken in accordance with the Charter, and stressing the need to strengthen support to Member States, upon their request, in the domestic implementation of their respective international obligations through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building,

Convinced that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for the realization of sustained economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the

¹¹⁵ <http://legal.un.org/repertory>.

¹¹⁶ www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/repertoire/structure.

¹¹⁷ A/2170.

¹¹⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Mexico on behalf of the Bureau.

protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and acknowledging that collective security depends on effective cooperation, in accordance with the Charter and international law, against transnational threats,

Reaffirming the duty of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter, and calling upon States that have not yet done so to consider accepting the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with its Statute,

Recalling that the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations¹¹⁹ was adopted in 1970,

Convinced that the promotion of and respect for the rule of law at the national and international levels, as well as justice and good governance, should guide the activities of the United Nations and its Member States,

Recalling paragraph 134 (e) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹²⁰

Noting the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [67/1](#) of 24 September 2012, without a vote,

Recalling its resolution [75/274](#) of 28 April 2021 on the International Day of Women Judges, in which it reaffirmed that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy,

Taking note of its resolution [79/1](#) of 22 September 2024, adopting the Pact for the Future, which reaffirms the importance of upholding and promoting the rule of law, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Recalls* the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, held during the high-level segment of its sixty-seventh session, and the declaration adopted at that meeting,¹²¹ takes note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 41 of the declaration,¹²² and requests the Sixth Committee to continue its consideration of ways and means of further developing the linkages between the rule of law and the three pillars of the United Nations;

2. *Acknowledges* the efforts to strengthen the rule of law through voluntary pledges, encourages all States to consider making pledges, individually or jointly, based on their national priorities, and also encourages those States that have made pledges to continue to exchange information, knowledge and best practices in this regard;

3. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities;¹²³

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to accord high priority to rule of law activities;

5. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly in encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification, and further reaffirms that States shall abide by all of their obligations under international law;

6. *Also reaffirms* the imperative of upholding and promoting the rule of law at the international level in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in this regard recalls the importance of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

¹¹⁹ Resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#), annex.

¹²⁰ Resolution [60/1](#).

¹²¹ Resolution [67/1](#).

¹²² [A/68/213/Add.1](#).

¹²³ [A/79/117](#).

7. *Recalls* its resolution [77/322](#) of 1 August 2023, including its invitation to Member States to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration through appropriate activities funded through voluntary contributions;

8. *Reaffirms its commitment* to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹²⁴ and recalls that the goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development;

9. *Recognizes* the role of multilateral and bilateral treaties and treaty processes in advancing the rule of law, and encourages States to further consider the promotion of treaties in areas where international cooperation could benefit from treaties;

10. *Welcomes* the dialogue initiated by the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General with Member States on the topic “Promoting the rule of law at the international level”, and calls for the continuation of this dialogue with a view to fostering the rule of law at the international level;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law to the furtherance of United Nations rule of law programmes and activities, emphasizes that further technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives, focused on increasing and improving the participation of Member States in the multilateral treaty process, should be examined, and invites States to support these activities;

12. *Stresses* the importance of adherence to the rule of law at the national level and the need to strengthen support to Member States, upon their request, in the domestic implementation of their respective international obligations through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building in order to develop, reinforce and maintain domestic institutions active in the promotion of rule of law at the national and international levels, subject to national ownership, strategies and priorities;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure greater coordination and coherence among the United Nations entities and with donors and recipients, and reiterates its call for greater evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, including possible measures to improve the effectiveness of those capacity-building activities;

14. *Calls*, in this context, for dialogue to be enhanced among all stakeholders, with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of rule of law assistance in order to strengthen national ownership, while recognizing that rule of law activities must be anchored in a national context and that States have different national experiences in the development of their systems of the rule of law, taking into account their legal, political, socioeconomic, cultural, religious and other local specificities, while also recognizing that there are common features founded on international norms and standards;

15. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to systematically address, as appropriate, aspects of the rule of law in relevant activities, including the participation of women in rule of law-related activities, recognizing the importance of the rule of law to virtually all areas of United Nations engagement;

16. *Expresses full support* for the overall coordination and coherence role of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group within the United Nations system, within existing mandates, supported by the Rule of Law Unit and under the leadership of the Deputy Secretary-General;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution [63/128](#) of 11 December 2008, addressing, in a balanced manner, the national and international dimensions of the rule of law;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of restoring confidence in the rule of law as a key element of transitional justice;

19. *Recalls* the commitment of Member States to take all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid, encourages further dialogue and the sharing of national practices and expertise in strengthening the rule of law through access to

¹²⁴ Resolution [70/1](#).

justice, including with regard to the provision of birth registration for all, appropriate registration and documentation of refugees, migrants, asylum seekers and stateless persons, and legal aid, where appropriate, in both criminal and civil proceedings, and in this regard recognizes the role of knowledge and technology, including in judicial systems, and stresses the need to intensify the assistance extended to Governments upon their request;

20. *Stresses* the importance of promoting the sharing of national practices and of inclusive dialogue, welcomes the proposals made by the Secretary-General, inviting Member States to voluntarily exchange national best practices on the rule of law in informal meetings and on an electronic depository of best practices on the United Nations rule of law website, and invites Member States to do so;

21. *Invites* the International Court of Justice, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the International Law Commission to continue to comment, in their respective reports to the General Assembly, on their current roles in promoting the rule of law;

22. *Invites* the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and the Rule of Law Unit to continue their dialogue with all Member States by interacting with them in a regular, transparent and inclusive manner, in particular in informal briefings;

23. *Stresses* the need for the Rule of Law Unit to carry out its tasks in an effective and sustainable manner and the need to provide it with reasonable means required to that effect;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “The rule of law at the national and international levels”, and invites Member States to focus their comments during the upcoming Sixth Committee debate on the subtopic “The rule of law at the national and international levels at the eightieth anniversary of the United Nations”.

RESOLUTION 79/127

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/475, para. 10)¹²⁵

79/127. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to international law and to an international order based on the rule of law, which is essential for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among States,

Recalling its resolutions 64/117 of 16 December 2009, 65/33 of 6 December 2010, 66/103 of 9 December 2011, 67/98 of 14 December 2012, 68/117 of 16 December 2013, 69/124 of 10 December 2014, 70/119 of 14 December 2015, 71/149 of 13 December 2016, 72/120 of 7 December 2017, 73/208 of 20 December 2018, 74/192 of 18 December 2019, 75/142 of 15 December 2020, 76/118 of 9 December 2021, 77/111 of 7 December 2022 and 78/113 of 7 December 2023,

Taking into account the comments and observations of Governments and observers and the discussions held in the Sixth Committee at the sixty-fourth to seventy-ninth sessions of the General Assembly on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction,¹²⁶

¹²⁵ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Mauritius on behalf of the Bureau.

¹²⁶ See A/C.6/64/SR.12, A/C.6/64/SR.13, A/C.6/64/SR.25, A/C.6/64/SR.1–28/Corrigendum, A/C.6/65/SR.10, A/C.6/65/SR.11, A/C.6/65/SR.12, A/C.6/65/SR.27, A/C.6/65/SR.28, A/C.6/66/SR.12, A/C.6/66/SR.13, A/C.6/66/SR.17, A/C.6/66/SR.29, A/C.6/67/SR.12, A/C.6/67/SR.13, A/C.6/67/SR.24, A/C.6/67/SR.25, A/C.6/68/SR.12, A/C.6/68/SR.13, A/C.6/68/SR.14, A/C.6/68/SR.23, A/C.6/69/SR.11, A/C.6/69/SR.12, A/C.6/69/SR.28, A/C.6/70/SR.12, A/C.6/70/SR.13, A/C.6/70/SR.27, A/C.6/71/SR.13, A/C.6/71/SR.14, A/C.6/71/SR.15, A/C.6/71/SR.31, A/C.6/72/SR.13, A/C.6/72/SR.14, A/C.6/72/SR.28, A/C.6/73/SR.10, A/C.6/73/SR.11, A/C.6/73/SR.12, A/C.6/73/SR.33, A/C.6/74/SR.14, A/C.6/74/SR.15, A/C.6/74/SR.16, A/C.6/74/SR.17, A/C.6/75/SR.11, A/C.6/75/SR.12, A/C.6/76/SR.14, A/C.6/76/SR.15, A/C.6/77/SR.12, A/C.6/77/SR.13, A/C.6/77/SR.35, A/C.6/77/SR.36, A/C.6/78/SR.12, A/C.6/78/SR.13, A/C.6/79/SR.14 and A/C.6/79/SR.15.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Noting the constructive dialogue in the Sixth Committee, including in the context of its working group, recognizing the diversity of views expressed by States, including concerns expressed in relation to the abuse or misuse of the principle of universal jurisdiction, and acknowledging, in order to make progress, the need for continuing discussions on the scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction in the Sixth Committee,

Noting also the decision of the International Law Commission at its seventieth session to recommend the inclusion of the topic “Universal criminal jurisdiction” in its long-term programme of work,

Reiterating its commitment to fighting impunity, and noting the views expressed by States that the legitimacy and credibility of the use of universal jurisdiction are best ensured by its responsible and judicious application consistent with international law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General reviewing all the submissions of Member States and relevant observers, as well as views expressed in the debates of the Sixth Committee since the sixty-second session of the Assembly, and identifying possible convergences and divergences on the definition, scope and application of universal jurisdiction;¹²⁷

2. *Decides* that the Sixth Committee shall continue its consideration of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, without prejudice to the consideration of this topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations, and for this purpose decides to establish, at its eighty-first session, a working group of the Sixth Committee to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction;

3. *Invites* the working group of the Sixth Committee, to be established at its eighty-first session, to consider and comment on the question “how the principle of universal jurisdiction is distinct from other related concepts”;

4. *Invites* Member States and relevant observers to the General Assembly, as appropriate, to submit, before 25 April 2025, information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the relevant applicable international treaties and on their national legal rules and judicial practice, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its eightieth session a report based on such information and observations;

5. *Decides* that the working group shall be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the General Assembly will be invited to participate in the work of the working group;

6. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction”.

RESOLUTION 79/128

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/476, para. 8)¹²⁸

79/128. Protection of persons in the event of disasters

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter IV of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-eighth session,¹²⁹ which contains the draft articles on protection of persons in the event of disasters,¹³⁰

¹²⁷ A/79/269; see also A/65/181, A/66/93, A/66/93/Add.1, A/67/116, A/68/113, A/69/174, A/70/125, A/71/111, A/72/112, A/73/123, A/73/123/Add.1, A/74/144, A/75/151, A/76/203, A/77/186 and A/78/130.

¹²⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia and State of Palestine.

¹²⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/71/10).*

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. IV, sect. E.1.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Recalling that the Commission decided to recommend the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters,¹³¹

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of 1970,¹³²

Emphasizing the continuing importance of the codification and progressive development of international law, as referred to in Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter,

Recalling its resolutions 71/141 of 13 December 2016, 73/209 of 20 December 2018 and 76/119 of 9 December 2021, as well as its decisions 75/526 of 15 December 2020 and 78/516 of 7 December 2023,

Recalling also its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and 58/114 of 17 December 2003 on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, as well as the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹³³

Recalling further its decision to examine the draft articles and to consider further the recommendation of the Commission for the elaboration of a convention by the General Assembly or by an international conference of plenipotentiaries on the basis of the draft articles, or any other potential course of action with respect to the draft articles, also in the light of all the views and comments expressed in the debates of the Sixth Committee, as well as the comments and observations received from Governments, within the framework of a working group of the Committee, to be convened for four full consecutive days at the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions of the Assembly,¹³⁴

Noting the number of suggestions for improvements to the draft articles made by States, including during the deliberations in the working group on protection of persons in the event of disasters at the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions of the General Assembly,

Noting with concern the increasing number of disasters in the world, as well as their intensity and impact on affected populations,

Noting that the subject of the protection of persons in the event of disasters, including by promoting international cooperation between States in the areas of disaster risk reduction, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, is of major importance in the relations of States,

Stressing the need for a comprehensive global legal regime to better address the protection of persons in the event of disasters, and having considered the feasibility of developing an international convention,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its continuing contribution to the codification and progressive development of international law;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of the working group on protection of persons in the event of disasters,¹³⁵ including the Chair's summary of the deliberations in the working group at the seventy-eighth¹³⁶ and seventy-ninth sessions,¹³⁷

¹³¹ Ibid., sect. C.

¹³² Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹³³ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

¹³⁴ See resolution 76/119.

¹³⁵ See A/C.6/78/SR.36 and A/C.6/79/SR.37.

¹³⁶ Available on the website of the Sixth Committee at www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/78/pdfs/statements/disasters/36mtg_oral_report.pdf.

¹³⁷ Available on the website of the Sixth Committee at www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/79/pdfs/statements/disasters/37mtg_oral_report.pdf.

3. *Also takes note* of all the views and comments expressed in the debates of the Sixth Committee on this topic,¹³⁸ as well as the comments and observations received from Governments on the draft articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters and on any future action thereon;¹³⁹

4. *Decides* to elaborate and conclude a legally binding instrument on the protection of persons in the event of disasters, without prejudice to the legal effects of any particular provisions contained therein, by the end of 2027 at the latest, at the dates and location and in accordance with the modalities to be determined by the General Assembly at its eightieth session;¹⁴⁰

5. *Also decides* that the Sixth Committee shall resume its session for up to five days by the end of April 2026 at the latest, in order to prepare a consolidated text including the draft articles and the proposals submitted by Governments in accordance with paragraph 6 below, within the framework of a working group of the Committee;

6. *Invites* Governments to submit to the Secretary-General, no later than 31 December 2025, proposals for amendments to the draft articles, with a view to preparing the consolidated text that will serve as the basis for the negotiations of the legally binding instrument as referred to in paragraph 4 above, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a compilation of all the proposals received to the working group;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Protection of persons in the event of disasters”.

RESOLUTION 79/129

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/477, para. 9)¹⁴¹

79/129. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming, in all its aspects, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006,¹⁴² which enhances the overall framework for the efforts of the international community to effectively counter the scourge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and recalling the subsequent reviews of the Strategy,¹⁴³ the relevant review resolutions¹⁴⁴ and the debates that were held on those occasions,¹⁴⁵

Recalling its resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011,

Recalling also its resolution 73/305 of 28 June 2019 on the enhancement of international cooperation to assist victims of terrorism, and recalling with appreciation the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism, held in New York on 8 and 9 September 2022,

Recalling further its resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017, by which it decided to establish the Office of Counter-Terrorism,

¹³⁸ See A/C.6/71/SR.20, A/C.6/71/SR.21, A/C.6/71/SR.22, A/C.6/71/SR.23, A/C.6/71/SR.24, A/C.6/71/SR.30, A/C.6/73/SR.31, A/C.6/75/SR.17, A/C.6/75/SR.18, A/C.6/75/SR.19, A/C.6/76/SR.12, A/C.6/76/SR.13, A/C.6/78/SR.1, A/C.6/78/SR.5, A/C.6/78/SR.6, A/C.6/78/SR.7, A/C.6/78/SR.36, A/C.6/79/SR.5, A/C.6/79/SR.6, A/C.6/79/SR.7 and A/C.6/79/SR.37.

¹³⁹ See A/73/229 and A/75/214.

¹⁴⁰ Noting that the Government of the Philippines has expressed its interest in hosting a conference.

¹⁴¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Canada on behalf of the Bureau.

¹⁴² Resolution 60/288.

¹⁴³ The first to eighth reviews of the Strategy, held on 4 and 5 September 2008, 8 September 2010, 28 and 29 June 2012, 12 and 13 June 2014, 30 June and 1 July 2016, 26 and 27 June 2018, 30 June and 6 and 7 July 2021 and 22 and 23 June 2023, respectively.

¹⁴⁴ Resolutions 62/272, 64/297, 66/282, 68/276, 70/291, 72/284, 75/291 and 77/298.

¹⁴⁵ See A/62/PV.117, A/62/PV.118, A/62/PV.119, A/62/PV.120, A/64/PV.116, A/64/PV.117, A/66/PV.118, A/66/PV.119, A/66/PV.120, A/68/PV.94, A/68/PV.95, A/68/PV.96, A/68/PV.97, A/70/PV.108, A/70/PV.109, A/70/PV.110, A/72/PV.101, A/72/PV.102, A/72/PV.103, A/75/PV.88, A/75/PV.89, A/75/PV.90, A/77/PV.80, A/77/PV.81 and A/77/PV.82.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations¹⁴⁶ and the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,¹⁴⁷

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁴⁸

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁴⁹ and reaffirming, in particular, the section on terrorism,

Recalling the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996,

Recalling also all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism and Security Council resolutions on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Convinced of the importance of the consideration of measures to eliminate international terrorism by the General Assembly as the universal organ having competence to do so,

Deeply disturbed by the persistence of terrorist acts, which have been carried out worldwide,

Reaffirming its strong condemnation of the heinous acts of terrorism that have caused enormous loss of human life, destruction and damage, including those which prompted the adoption of General Assembly resolution 56/1 of 12 September 2001, as well as Security Council resolutions 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 and 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001, and those that have occurred since,

Reaffirming also its strong condemnation of the atrocious and deliberate attacks that have occurred against United Nations offices in various parts of the world,

Affirming that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with all their obligations under international law and must adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

Stressing the need to strengthen further international cooperation among States and among international organizations and agencies, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements and the United Nations in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions,

Noting the role of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism in monitoring the implementation of that resolution, including the taking of the necessary financial, legal and technical measures by States and the ratification or acceptance of the relevant international conventions and protocols,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism and of the proposals of the Secretary-General to enhance the role of the Organization in this respect,

Recalling the third United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, convened on the overarching theme of “Addressing terrorism through reinvigorated multilateralism and institutional cooperation” in New York on 19 and 20 June 2023, as part of the third Counter-Terrorism Week at the United Nations, held from 19 to 23 June 2023, the participants of which included representatives of Member States, international and regional organizations, civil society organizations and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities,

¹⁴⁶ Resolution 50/6.

¹⁴⁷ Resolution 75/1.

¹⁴⁸ Resolution 55/2.

¹⁴⁹ Resolution 60/1.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to organize regional high-level conferences on counter-terrorism, and encouraging the Secretary-General to consult Member States in this regard,

Mindful of the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the national capacity of States to prevent and effectively suppress international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Encouraging women to continue to play an important role in countering terrorism,

Reiterating its call upon States to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there is a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter,

Emphasizing that tolerance and dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interfaith and intercultural understanding are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation and success in combating terrorism, and welcoming the various initiatives to this end,

Aware of the need to address underlying conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism through a comprehensive approach,

Reaffirming that no terrorist act can be justified in any circumstances,

Reiterating that terrorism is a global phenomenon, which is not and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Recalling Security Council resolution [1624 \(2005\)](#) of 14 September 2005, and bearing in mind that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

Noting recent developments and initiatives at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and suppress international terrorism,

Noting also regional and subregional efforts to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, including through the elaboration of and adherence to regional conventions,

Recalling its decision in resolutions [54/110](#) of 9 December 1999, [55/158](#) of 12 December 2000, [56/88](#) of 12 December 2001, [57/27](#) of 19 November 2002, [58/81](#) of 9 December 2003, [59/46](#) of 2 December 2004, [60/43](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/40](#) of 4 December 2006, [62/71](#) of 6 December 2007, [63/129](#) of 11 December 2008, [64/118](#) of 16 December 2009, [65/34](#) of 6 December 2010, [66/105](#) of 9 December 2011 and [67/99](#) of 14 December 2012 that the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution [51/210](#) of 17 December 1996 should address, and keep on its agenda, the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Recalling also that, in the Final Document of the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, adopted in Kampala on 19 January 2024, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the collective position of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on combating international terrorism and reaffirmed its previous initiative calling for an international summit conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as other relevant initiatives,

Noting the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism,

Bearing in mind its resolutions [57/219](#) of 18 December 2002, [58/187](#) of 22 December 2003, [59/191](#) of 20 December 2004, [60/158](#) of 16 December 2005, [61/171](#) of 19 December 2006, [62/159](#) of 18 December 2007, [63/185](#) of 18 December 2008, [64/168](#) of 18 December 2009, [65/221](#) of 21 December 2010, [66/171](#) of 19 December 2011, [68/178](#) of 18 December 2013, [70/148](#) of 17 December 2015, [72/180](#) of 19 December 2017, [74/147](#) of 18 December 2019, [76/169](#) of 16 December 2021 and [78/210](#) of 19 December 2023,

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General¹⁵⁰ and the oral report of the Chair of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee on its work during the seventy-ninth session,¹⁵¹

1. *Strongly condemns* all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomsoever committed;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as well as the resolutions relating to the subsequent reviews of the Strategy, in all its aspects at the international, regional, subregional and national levels without delay, including by mobilizing resources and expertise;

3. *Recalls* the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, looks forward to the ninth review, in 2026, and in this regard recalls its invitation to the Secretary-General to contribute to the future deliberations of the Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General when doing so to provide information on relevant activities within the Secretariat to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system;

4. *Reiterates* that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them;

5. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to adopt further measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of international law, including international standards of human rights, to prevent terrorism and to strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism and, to that end, to consider, in particular, the implementation of the measures set out in paragraphs 3 (a) to (f) of General Assembly resolution 51/210;

6. *Also reiterates its call upon* all States, with the aim of enhancing the efficient implementation of relevant legal instruments, to intensify, as and where appropriate, the exchange of information on facts related to terrorism and, in so doing, to avoid the dissemination of inaccurate or unverified information;

7. *Reiterates its call upon* States to refrain from financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities;

8. *Expresses concern* at the increase in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking with demands for ransom and/or political concessions by terrorist groups, and expresses the need to address this issue;

9. *Expresses grave concern* over the acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely, individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or providing or receiving terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict, emphasizes the need for States to address this issue, including through the implementation of their international obligations, and underlines the importance of United Nations capacity-building and facilitation of capacity-building in accordance with existing mandates to assist States, including those in the most affected regions, upon their request;

10. *Emphasizes* the need for States to cooperate resolutely against international terrorism by taking speedy and effective measures to eliminate this scourge, and in this regard calls upon all States, in accordance with their obligations under applicable international law and the Charter, to deny safe haven and bring to justice or, where appropriate, extradite, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, the perpetrators of terrorist acts or any person who supports, facilitates or participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning or preparation of terrorist acts;

11. *Urges* States to ensure that their nationals or other persons and entities within their territory that wilfully provide or collect funds for the benefit of persons or entities who commit, or attempt to commit, facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts are punished by penalties consistent with the grave nature of such acts;

¹⁵⁰ A/79/99 and A/79/99/Add.1.

¹⁵¹ See A/C.6/79/SR.37.

12. *Reminds* States of their obligations under relevant international conventions and protocols, and Security Council resolutions, including Council resolution 1373 (2001), to ensure that perpetrators of terrorist acts are brought to justice, and recalls the General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism;

13. *Reaffirms* that international cooperation as well as actions by States to combat terrorism should be conducted in conformity with the principles of the Charter, international law and relevant international conventions;

14. *Recalls* the adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,¹⁵² the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,¹⁵³ the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation¹⁵⁴ and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf,¹⁵⁵ and urges all States to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming parties to these instruments;

15. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider, as a matter of priority and in accordance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and Council resolution 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004, becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols as referred to in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 51/210, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings,¹⁵⁶ the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,¹⁵⁷ the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and calls upon all States to enact, as appropriate, the national legislation necessary to implement the provisions of those conventions and protocols, to ensure that the jurisdiction of their courts enables them to bring to trial the perpetrators of terrorist acts and to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to other States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to that end;

16. *Urges* States to cooperate with the Secretary-General and with one another, as well as with interested intergovernmental organizations, with a view to ensuring, where appropriate within existing mandates, that technical and other expert advice is provided to those States requiring and requesting assistance in becoming parties to and implementing the conventions and protocols referred to in paragraph 15 above;

17. *Notes with appreciation and satisfaction* that, consistent with the call contained in paragraphs 14 and 15 of General Assembly resolution 78/115 of 7 December 2023, a number of States became parties to the relevant conventions and protocols referred to therein, thereby realizing the objective of wider acceptance and implementation of those conventions;

18. *Reaffirms* the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 49/60, and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 51/210, and calls upon all States to implement them;

19. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate to prevent and suppress terrorist acts;

20. *Urges* all States and the Secretary-General, in their efforts to prevent international terrorism, to make the best use of the existing institutions of the United Nations;

21. *Notes* that the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre is performing its duties within the Office of Counter-Terrorism and that the Centre is supporting the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and encourages all Member States to collaborate with the Centre and to contribute to the implementation of its activities within the Office;

¹⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2445, No. 44004.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 3132, No. 24631.

¹⁵⁴ Adopted on 14 October 2005 by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the SUA Treaties (International Maritime Organization, document LEG/CONF.15/21).

¹⁵⁵ Adopted on 14 October 2005 by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the SUA Treaties (International Maritime Organization, document LEG/CONF.15/22).

¹⁵⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2149, No. 37517.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2178, No. 38349.

22. *Requests* the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna to continue its efforts to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism, and recognizes, in the context of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), its role in assisting States in becoming parties to and implementing the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the most recent among them, and in strengthening international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terrorism, including through national capacity-building upon request;

23. *Invites* regional intergovernmental organizations to submit to the Secretary-General information on the measures that they have adopted at the regional level to eliminate international terrorism, as well as on intergovernmental meetings held by those organizations;

24. *Decides* to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the eightieth session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions on the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations;

25. *Recognizes* the valuable dialogue and efforts of Member States towards resolving any outstanding issues, and encourages all Member States to redouble their efforts during the intersessional period;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”.

RESOLUTION 79/130

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/479, para. 8)¹⁵⁸

79/130. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,¹⁵⁹

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,¹⁶⁰ the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,¹⁶¹ the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations¹⁶² and the responsibilities of the host country,

Recalling also that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971, the Committee should consider, and advise the host country on, issues arising in connection with the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, and noting that bringing issues to the attention of the host country may in some cases help to have them be expeditiously resolved,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Recognizing also that the Headquarters Agreement provides that it shall be construed in the light of its primary purpose to enable the United Nations at its headquarters in the United States, fully and efficiently, to discharge its responsibilities and fulfil its purposes,

¹⁵⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire and Cyprus.

¹⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/79/26).*

¹⁶⁰ Resolution 22 A (I).

¹⁶¹ See resolution 169 (II).

¹⁶² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations does not distinguish between permanent and visiting representatives,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 180 of its report;

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for ensuring normal functioning of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations and the observance of their privileges and immunities, which cannot be subject to any restrictions arising from the bilateral relations of the host country, are in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States, notes the efforts made by the host country to this end and also notes with concern that numerous issues raised before the Committee continue to remain unresolved, takes seriously concerns raised by permanent missions regarding the normal performance of their functions, notes that the Committee expresses its readiness to effectively address them and expects that all issues raised at its meetings that remain unresolved will be duly settled expeditiously, in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law, notes that the Committee encourages Member States to bring issues to the attention of the host country and the Committee as soon as they occur, requests the host country to expeditiously solve problems that might arise and to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of missions against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of missions or impairment of their dignity and prevent any affront to the dignity and honour of representatives of Member States and urges the host country to continue to take appropriate action, and notes the actions that the host country consistently takes, such as the training of police, security, customs and border control officers, with a view to maintaining respect for diplomatic privileges and immunities and to continue efforts to ensure that diplomats transiting to and from United Nations Headquarters are treated respectfully, and, if violations occur, to ensure that such cases are properly investigated and remedied, in accordance with applicable law, and in this regard that the Committee notes the serious concerns raised by a Member State expressing the inappropriate treatment and screening of certain of its high-ranking officials and its other representatives by host country Customs and Border Protection officers and requests the host country to carefully address these concerns and take the necessary preventive and remedial action, as appropriate, and to prevent any affront to the dignity and honour of representatives of Member States;

3. *Recalls* the privileges and immunities applicable to the premises of the permanent missions to the United Nations enjoyed under international law, in particular the instruments listed in paragraph 180 (a) of the report of the Committee, and the obligations of the host country to observe such privileges and immunities, takes note of the alleged ongoing violations thereof by the host country and of the repeated concerns expressed thereon, urges the host country to remove without delay any restrictions applied to the premises of a Permanent Mission inconsistent with those privileges and immunities, and in that regard to ensure respect for such privileges and immunities, expresses concern regarding the lack of resolution of these matters, remains seized of these matters, and anticipates that they shall be duly addressed in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Also recalls* that, prior to the institution by the host country of any proceedings that require any person referred to in article IV, section 11, of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, including representatives of a Member State, to leave the host country, article IV, section 13 (b) (1) of the Headquarters Agreement, inter alia, requires the host country to consult with the Member State, the Secretary-General or other principal executive officer, as appropriate, and considers that, given the seriousness of any such measure being exercised by the host country, the consultation should be meaningful;

5. *Notes* the problems experienced by some permanent missions to the United Nations in connection with the implementation of the Parking Programme for Diplomatic Vehicles,¹⁶³ and notes that the Committee shall remain seized of the matter, with a view to continuing to maintain the proper implementation of the Parking Programme in a manner that is fair, non-discriminatory, effective and therefore consistent with international law;

6. *Strongly urges* the host country to remove all travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and, recalling privileges and immunities enjoyed by the representatives of Member States and staff members of the Secretariat under applicable international law, notes the easing in 2023 of travel restrictions on two Missions as well as the modification of restrictions for Secretariat staff by increasing authorized ports of entry and recalls the lifting in 2021 of the more stringent travel restrictions applicable

¹⁶³ [A/AC.154/355](#), annex.

to one Mission, while remaining concerned about the more stringent travel restrictions applied to a Mission in 2021 and additional restrictions applied to the same Mission in late 2022 and extremely narrow implementation thereof, and the statements of affected delegations that travel restrictions impede their ability to carry out their functions and negatively impact their staff and families, and notes the positions of affected States, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General, of the host country and of the Legal Counsel, as set out in document [A/AC.154/415](#), according to which, *inter alia*, “there is no room for the application of measures based on reciprocity in the treatment accorded to permanent missions accredited to the United Nations in New York”;

7. *Recalls* article IV of the Headquarters Agreement, notes the concerns expressed by some delegations concerning the denial and delay of entry visas to representatives of Member States, and further notes a relative decrease in the percentage of visas not issued and at the same time that the Committee remains seized of a range of visa issues that should be expeditiously resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law, including the Headquarters Agreement;

8. *Expresses serious concern* regarding multiple cases of denial and non-issuance of entry visas, including in particular to delegates participating in high-level events, including the non-issuance of a visa to a high-ranking official of a Member State for the general debate of the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly, in the work of the Main Committees at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly and of a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, emphasizes the importance of the full participation of all delegations in the work of the United Nations, and takes note of the statements of the Legal Counsel at the 297th and 298th meetings of the Committee, reiterating his statement at the emergency, 295th, meeting of the Committee, set out in document [A/AC.154/415](#), where he confirmed that the legal position regarding the host country’s obligations with respect to the issuance of visas to persons covered by the Headquarters Agreement remains unchanged from that which was provided by the then Legal Counsel to the Committee in 1988, set out in document [A/C.6/43/7](#), according to which, *inter alia*, “the Headquarters Agreement makes it clear that there is an unrestricted right of persons mentioned in section 11 to enter the United States for the purpose of proceeding to the Headquarters district”;

9. *Anticipates* that the host country will ensure the issuance of entry visas to all representatives of Member States and members of the Secretariat pursuant to article IV, sections 11 and 13, of the Headquarters Agreement, in a timely manner, to enable persons recruited to serve in the Secretariat or assigned as members of permanent missions to take up their assignments as promptly as possible and to enable representatives of Member States to travel, in a timely manner, to New York on United Nations business, including to attend official United Nations meetings, and notes that the Committee anticipates that the host country will continue to enhance efforts, including visa issuance, to facilitate the participation of representatives of Member States in other United Nations meetings, as appropriate;

10. *Notes* that a number of delegations have requested shortening the time frame applied by the host country for issuance and renewal of visas to representatives of Member States and members of their families, since the present time frame poses difficulties for the full-fledged participation of Member States in United Nations meetings, and invites the host country to inform the Committee, as appropriate, of efforts to address such difficulties, and while acknowledging that action taken in 2023 led to a relative reduction in processing times for certain Missions, remains seriously concerned that other Missions and Secretariat staff members of certain nationalities continue to be adversely impacted by processing times, and also notes that the Committee calls upon the host country to review its differing processes of granting visas to the personnel of certain missions, including single-entry visas, and the waiting time for issuance, with a view to ensuring that delegations are able to participate fully in the work of the United Nations;

11. *Notes with concern* the difficulties experienced by some permanent missions to the United Nations in obtaining suitable banking services, and welcomes the continued efforts of the host country to facilitate the opening of bank accounts for those permanent missions;

12. *Stresses* the need for the permanent missions and the United Nations to benefit from appropriate banking services, and anticipates that the host country will continue to assist the permanent missions accredited to the United Nations and their staff in obtaining such services;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the United States Mission to the United Nations, and expects that the issues raised at the meetings of the Committee will be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law, including the Headquarters Agreement;

14. *Affirms* the importance of the Committee being in a position to fulfil its mandate and meet on short notice to deal with urgent and important matters concerning the relations between the United Nations and the host country,

and in that connection requests the Secretariat and the Committee on Conferences to accord priority to requests from the Committee on Relations with the Host Country for conference-servicing facilities for meetings of that Committee that must be held while the General Assembly and its Main Committees are meeting, without prejudice to the requirements of those bodies and on an “as available” basis;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country at various levels in order to resolve the issues raised in the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, and to more actively engage in the work of the Committee with a view to ensuring the representation of the interests concerned, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI), and in this regard recalls the statements of the Legal Counsel at the emergency, 295th, meeting of the Committee, as set out in document A/AC.154/415, and also at its online informal meeting on 17 September 2020, recalls the position of the Committee as set out in paragraph 146 (p) of its previous report¹⁶⁴ and that of the General Assembly as set out in paragraph 15 of its resolution 78/116 of 7 December 2023, notes the resourceful engagement of the Legal Counsel and the Secretary-General in discussions that have been formalized since the inclusion of subparagraph (p) in chapter IV of the report of the Committee in 2019¹⁶⁵ with the competent authorities of the host country regarding unresolved issues and the Legal Counsel’s reports on the outcome of these discussions, most recently at its 309th and 310th meetings, and further notes with concern that serious issues still persist without effective resolution, recalls in this regard, once more, that serious consideration should be given to taking steps under section 21 of the Headquarters Agreement if certain issues raised in the report of the Committee remained unresolved following a reasonable and finite period of time, and accordingly once again reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to now give the most serious consideration and take any appropriate steps under section 21 of the Headquarters Agreement and intensify efforts to expedite resolution of the issues;

16. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) and, in this framework, to continue to consider additional appropriate measures to enhance the work of the Committee and its effectiveness and to make recommendations in its report to the Assembly at its eightieth session;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country”.

RESOLUTION 79/131

Adopted at the 47th plenary meeting, on 4 December 2024, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/79/490, para. 7)¹⁶⁶

79/131. Observer status for the International Coffee Organization in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the International Coffee Organization,

1. *Decides* to invite the International Coffee Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the action necessary to implement the present resolution.

¹⁶⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/78/26).

¹⁶⁵ Ibid., Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/74/26).

¹⁶⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam.

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items^a

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly.
 2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
 3. Credentials of representatives to the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
 4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.
 6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.
 7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee.
 8. General debate.
- A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences**
9. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
 10. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.
 11. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS.
 12. Sport for development and peace.
 13. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.
 14. Culture of peace.
- B. Maintenance of international peace and security**
28. Report of the Security Council.
 29. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission.
 30. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion.
 31. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict.
 32. Prevention of armed conflict:
 - (a) Prevention of armed conflict;
 - (b) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution.
 33. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development.
 34. The situation in the Middle East.

^a Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

- 35. Question of Palestine.
- 36. The situation in Afghanistan.
- 37. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.
- 38. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.
- 39. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development.
- 40. Question of Cyprus.
- 41. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- 42. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
- 43. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti.
- 44. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.
- 45. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait.
- 61. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace.
- 62. The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.
- 63. Use of the veto.
- 64. Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia.

C. Development of Africa

- 65. From the New Partnership for Africa's Development to Agenda 2063: progress in the implementation of sustainable development in Africa and international support:
 - (a) From the New Partnership for Africa's Development to Agenda 2063: progress in the implementation of sustainable development in Africa and international support;
 - (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

D. Promotion of human rights

- 66. Report of the Human Rights Council.
- 69. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:
 - (b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

- 72. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:
 - (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;
 - (b) Assistance to the Palestinian people;
 - (c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

- 73. Report of the International Court of Justice.
- 74. Report of the International Criminal Court.
- 75. Oceans and the law of the sea:
 - (a) Oceans and the law of the sea;
 - (b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments;
 - (c) Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction.
- 87. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965.
- 88. Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia – residual functions.

G. Disarmament

- 89. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- 98. General and complete disarmament.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

- 111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
- 112. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund.
- 113. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
- 114. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
 - (a) Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council;
 - (b) Election of members of the Economic and Social Council.
- 115. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
 - (a) Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;
 - (b) Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission;
 - (c) Election of members of the Human Rights Council;
 - (d) Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
 - (e) Election of members of the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent.
- 116. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
 - (f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
 - (g) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - (h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
 - (i) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (j) Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services;
 - (k) Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns.

117. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.
118. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit.
119. Commemoration of the abolition of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade.
120. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.
121. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
122. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council.
123. Strengthening of the United Nations system:
 - (a) Strengthening of the United Nations system;
 - (b) Central role of the United Nations system in global governance.
124. United Nations reform: measures and proposals.
125. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations:
 - (a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union;
 - (b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;
 - (c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization;
 - (d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;
 - (e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System;
 - (f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States;
 - (g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;
 - (h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community;
 - (i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization;
 - (j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;
 - (k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization;
 - (l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe;
 - (m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States;
 - (n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
 - (o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization;
 - (p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum;
 - (q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;
 - (r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries;
 - (s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization;
 - (t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization;
 - (u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative;

- (v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM;
 - (w) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States;
 - (x) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration;
 - (y) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);
 - (z) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- 126. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.
 - 127. Global health and foreign policy.
 - 128. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.
 - 129. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him.
 - 130. Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy.
 - 131. International cooperation on access to justice for survivors of sexual violence.
 - 132. The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.
 - 133. Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.
 - 134. Report of the United Nations Youth Office.
 - 135. Eightieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War.
 - 140. Programme planning.

First Committee

- 5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.

G. Disarmament

- 90. Reduction of military budgets.
- 91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.
- 92. Maintenance of international security – good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe.
- 93. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.
- 94. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.
- 95. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
- 96. Prevention of an arms race in outer space:
 - (a) Prevention of an arms race in outer space;
 - (b) No first placement of weapons in outer space;
 - (c) Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space;
 - (d) Reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours.
- 97. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament.

98. General and complete disarmament:
- (a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
 - (b) Nuclear disarmament;
 - (c) Notification of nuclear tests;
 - (d) Relationship between disarmament and development;
 - (e) Regional disarmament;
 - (f) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;
 - (g) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
 - (h) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;
 - (i) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons;
 - (j) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;
 - (k) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol;
 - (l) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;
 - (m) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;
 - (n) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia;
 - (o) Reducing nuclear danger;
 - (p) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;
 - (q) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments;
 - (r) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status;
 - (s) Missiles;
 - (t) Disarmament and non-proliferation education;
 - (u) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
 - (v) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;
 - (w) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context;
 - (x) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation;
 - (y) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
 - (z) Through-life conventional ammunition management;
 - (aa) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities;
 - (bb) The Arms Trade Treaty;
 - (cc) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium;
 - (dd) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources;
 - (ee) Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments;
 - (ff) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control;
 - (gg) Steps to building a common roadmap towards a world without nuclear weapons;

- (hh) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament;
 - (ii) Joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability;
 - (jj) Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;
 - (kk) Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons;
 - (ll) Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world;
 - (mm) Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions;
 - (nn) Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World;
 - (oo) Nuclear disarmament verification;
 - (pp) Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;
 - (qq) Strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements;
 - (rr) Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons;
 - (ss) Lethal autonomous weapons systems.
99. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
- (a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services;
 - (b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
 - (c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
 - (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - (e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;
 - (f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;
 - (g) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;
 - (h) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament.
100. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission.
101. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East.
102. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.
103. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.
104. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
105. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.
106. Promoting international cooperation on peaceful uses in the context of international security.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

- 121. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
- 140. Programme planning.

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

- 5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

- 46. University for Peace.
- 47. Effects of atomic radiation.
- 48. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space:
 - (a) International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space;
 - (b) Joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability.
- 49. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
- 50. Israeli practices and settlement activities affecting the rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories.
- 51. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.
- 52. Comprehensive review of special political missions.
- 53. Questions relating to information.
- 54. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.
- 55. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- 56. 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.
- 57. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- 58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

- 121. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
- 140. Programme planning.

Second Committee

- 5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

- 15. Information and communications technologies for sustainable development.

16. Macroeconomic policy questions:
 - (a) International trade and development;
 - (b) International financial system and development;
 - (c) External debt sustainability and development;
 - (d) Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development;
 - (e) Promoting investments for sustainable development;
 - (f) Promotion of inclusive and effective international cooperation on tax matters at the United Nations.
17. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development.
18. 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;
 - (i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
 - (j) Combating sand and dust storms;
 - (k) Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development.
19. Follow-up to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).
20. Globalization and interdependence:
 - (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;
 - (b) International migration and development.
21. Groups of countries in special situations:
 - (a) Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
 - (b) Follow-up to the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries.
22. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
 - (a) Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027);
 - (b) Industrial development cooperation;

- (c) Women in development;
 - (d) Human resources development;
 - (e) Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
23. Operational activities for development:
- (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;
 - (b) South-South cooperation for development.
24. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition.
25. Towards global partnerships.

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

59. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

121. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
140. Programme planning.

Third Committee

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

26. Social development:
- (a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;
 - (b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, persons with disabilities and the family;
 - (c) Literacy for life: shaping future agendas.
27. Advancement of women.

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

60. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions.

D. Promotion of human rights

66. Report of the Human Rights Council.
67. Promotion and protection of the rights of children:
- (a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children;
 - (b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children.
68. Rights of Indigenous Peoples:
- (a) Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

- (b) Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.
- 69. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:
 - (a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
 - (b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
- 70. Right of peoples to self-determination.
- 71. Promotion and protection of human rights:
 - (a) Implementation of human rights instruments;
 - (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;
 - (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.
- H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations**
 - 107. Crime prevention and criminal justice.
 - 108. Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes.
 - 109. International drug control.
- I. Organizational, administrative and other matters**
 - 121. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
 - 140. Programme planning.

Fifth Committee

- 5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.
- I. Organizational, administrative and other matters**
 - 116. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
 - (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
 - (d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
 - (e) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;
 - (f) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee.
 - 121. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
 - 136. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations peacekeeping operations;
 - (c) International Trade Centre;

- (d) United Nations University;
 - (e) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (f) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - (g) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (h) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (j) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (k) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (l) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (m) United Nations Human Settlements Programme;
 - (n) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (o) United Nations Office for Project Services;
 - (p) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);
 - (q) International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals;
 - (r) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.
137. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.
138. Programme budget for 2024.
139. Proposed programme budget for 2025.
140. Programme planning.
141. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations.
142. Pattern of conferences.
143. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.
144. Human resources management.
145. Report on the activities of the Ethics Office.
146. Joint Inspection Unit.
147. United Nations common system.
148. United Nations pension system.
149. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
150. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.
151. Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244, 59/272, 64/263, 69/253 and 74/257.
152. Administration of justice at the United Nations.
153. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.
154. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations.
155. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations.
156. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei.

157. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.
158. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.
159. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
160. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor.
161. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.
162. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.
163. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:
 - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
164. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.
165. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.
166. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.
167. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009).

Sixth Committee

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

76. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission.
77. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-seventh session.
78. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.
79. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventy-fifth session.
80. Crimes against humanity.
81. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.
82. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.
83. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.
84. The rule of law at the national and international levels.
85. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction.
86. Protection of persons in the event of disasters.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

110. Measures to eliminate international terrorism.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

- 121. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
- 140. Programme planning.
- 152. Administration of justice at the United Nations.
- 168. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
- 169. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly.
- 170. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly.
- 171. Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly.
- 172. Observer status for the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands Secretariat in the General Assembly.
- 173. Observer status for the Global Environment Facility in the General Assembly.
- 174. Observer status for the International Organization of Employers in the General Assembly.
- 175. Observer status for the International Trade Union Confederation in the General Assembly.
- 176. Observer status for the Boao Forum for Asia in the General Assembly.
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