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**Comprehensive review of the whole question of
peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

**Security Council
Eightieth year**

**Identical letters dated 30 May 2025 from the Permanent
Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Chair's summary of the United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial 2025, which was held on 13 and 14 May 2025 in Berlin (see annex).

At a crucial moment for the United Nations and for peacekeeping, the Ministerial highlighted the strong support of Member States for and the importance of maintaining peacekeeping as a key tool of multilateralism. In total, 133 Member States, 54 represented by their foreign and/or defence ministers, 8 international organizations and over 1,000 delegates participated. Ninety Member States expressed their continued support for United Nations peacekeeping, and 74 made concrete pledges.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 51, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Antje Leendertse
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations



**Annex to the identical letters dated 30 May 2025 from the
Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

**United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial 2025
Berlin, 13 and 14 May 2025**

Chair's summary

The United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial 2025 was held in Berlin on 13 and 14 May 2025. Delegations of 134 States Members of the United Nations, 51 of which were represented at the ministerial level, and the United Nations Secretariat, as well as representatives of 10 regional organizations and observers, discussed the future of peacekeeping. Seventy-four Member States presented pledges to fill capability gaps and help to adapt United Nations peacekeeping to emerging challenges and new realities. Civil society, academia and think tanks united under the Global Alliance for Peace Operations, as well as youth delegates, provided valuable input to the conference.

Germany, as host of the Berlin Ministerial, draws the following conclusions:

1. Recommitment to United Nations peacekeeping

Echoing the Pact for the Future, participants noted the successful track record of United Nations peacekeeping and reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthening it. They underlined that United Nations peacekeeping remains a unique instrument for preventing, managing and limiting armed conflict, combining broad experience, legitimacy and cost-effectiveness while allowing for effective multilateral burden-sharing. A number of participants underlined the continued relevance of the basic principles of United Nations peacekeeping. Participants paid tribute to the United Nations peacekeepers and the sacrifices that they have made for peace. They stressed the need for responsive, adaptable and adequately mandated and resourced missions in support of political processes. Participants also underlined the importance of providing strong, united political support to peacekeeping.

2. Future of peacekeeping

Participants called on the Security Council to agree on realistic, prioritized and demand-driven mandates, while maintaining the normative framework and standards of the United Nations. Participants underscored the importance of the United Nations being ready to plan and deploy new missions tailored to the contexts in which they operate. They noted the independent study entitled *The Future of Peacekeeping, New Models, and Related Capabilities* as a useful resource for understanding that peacekeeping can be more flexible and creative according to the needs on the ground. They expressed their respective expectations of the Secretary-General's review on the future of all forms of United Nations peace operations, as requested in the Pact for the Future. They welcomed efforts to strengthen efficiency in peace operations, including through the use of technology.

Through dedicated pledges and announcements, the Berlin Ministerial contributed to maintaining a high level of peacekeeping preparedness and adaptiveness in a genuine effort of international burden-sharing. In light of the current United Nations liquidity crisis, participants emphasized the importance of timely and full payment of assessed contributions for United Nations peacekeeping. They stressed that prioritization of mandates, measures to strengthen efficiencies and

integration and greater flexibility in United Nations rules and regulations will be needed to allow missions to adapt to future needs, while enabling their day-to-day tasks.

3. Peacekeeping reform and partnerships

Participants reaffirmed that United Nations peacekeeping is a global partnership that addresses root causes of conflict and supports long-term stability. They further stressed the need for reinforcing peacekeeping reform. The need for the Secretariat to strengthen its planning capacity, as well as for more effective integrated planning between United Nations Headquarters and the field, was highlighted. Discussants noted the importance of training, capacity-building and partnership initiatives, such as the triangular partnership programme and the light coordination mechanism.

4. Sustaining peace

Many participants stressed that sustained support by the Security Council remains indispensable to the success of United Nations peacekeeping missions. They also underlined the need for greater political support by the wider international community. Noting that peacekeeping efforts are most impactful when aligned with the broader preventive and peacebuilding activities of the United Nations, including in the Peacebuilding Commission, participants stressed the need to systematically leverage all instruments across the peace continuum in an integrated, coherent and sustainable way, while avoiding duplications.

5. Cooperation with regional organizations

Noting that United Nations peacekeeping maintains important comparative advantages in international crisis management, participants reiterated the significance of enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union. Referring to Security Council resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#) as a crucial step towards putting African Union peace support operations on a more sustainable financial footing, participants highlighted the need to operationalize this landmark resolution.

6. Responsive and accountable missions for effective protection of civilians

Underlining the life-saving work of United Nations peacekeeping for countless civilians and the importance of protection of civilians mandates, participants called on missions to become more responsive and accountable to host communities by investing in inclusive community outreach, as well as paying particular attention to the needs of and promoting the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of women, youth and marginalized groups in peace processes.

Participants noted with concern the prevalence of conflict-related sexual violence in United Nations peacekeeping mission contexts and underlined the importance of conflict-related sexual violence mandates.

Stressing that the vast majority of United Nations mission personnel serve with pride, dignity and respect for human rights and the people they assist, participants also emphasized the importance of strengthening the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Noting that sexual exploitation and abuse undermines the legitimacy and credibility of United Nations peacekeeping, they reaffirmed their commitment to the zero-tolerance policy of the United Nations and underlined the need for accountability and a victim-centred approach.

7. Women in peacekeeping

Participants underlined the importance of creating enabling environments for the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of women in peacekeeping as we mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#). It was underlined that all considerations on the future of peacekeeping should integrate women and peace and security aspects. The beneficial role of networks and national barrier assessments and the need for sensitized leadership were emphasized.

8. Technology for enhanced safety and security, increased effectiveness and information integrity

Participants stressed the importance of ensuring the safety and security, as well as the mental and physical health, of United Nations peacekeepers and called for systematic political support for this objective. To promote the safety and security of mission personnel and strengthen mission effectiveness, participants explored the potential of technology, such as artificial intelligence, unmanned aerial systems and telemedicine.

Participants underlined the significance of information integrity in mission contexts and emphasized the potential that technologies and well-trained staff have in countering mis- and disinformation. They also called for a greater focus on strategic communications.

9. Operational resilience and environmental management

Participants underlined the importance of strengthening operational resilience and continuing to improve environmental management in peace operations. They emphasized that transitioning to renewable energy systems not only helps to reduce the environmental footprint and cost of the United Nations but also enhances the safety and security of peacekeepers and strengthens mission effectiveness by lowering logistical dependencies. They also noted that climate change exacerbates conflicts and hinders mandate implementation.
