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الجمعية العامة



الدورة الثمانون

البنود 14 و 44 و 65 و 95 و 99 و 120 و 123 من جدول الأعمال

ثقافة السلام

العدوان الإسرائيلي المسلح على المنشآت النووية العراقية
وآثاره الخطيرة على النظام الدولي الثابت فيما يتعلق
باستخدام الطاقة النووية في الأغراض السلمية، وعدم
انتشار الأسلحة النووية، والسلام والأمن الدوليين

من الشراكة الجديدة من أجل تنمية أفريقيا إلى خطة عام
2063: التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ التنمية المستدامة في
أفريقيا والدعم الدولي

إنشاء منطقة خالية من الأسلحة النووية في الشرق
الأوسط

نزع السلاح العام الكامل

تنفيذ قرارات الأمم المتحدة

تعزيز منظومة الأمم المتحدة

رسالة مؤرخة 26 أيلول/سبتمبر 2025 موجهة إلى الأمين العام من الممثل الدائم
لجمهورية فنزويلا البوليفارية لدى الأمم المتحدة

يشرفني أن أشير إلى المسائل المتعلقة بمجموعة الأصدقاء المدافعين عن ميثاق الأمم المتحدة،
التي عقدت اجتماعها الوزاري السابع في 26 أيلول/سبتمبر 2025 في نيويورك، على هامش الجزء الرفيع
المستوى من الدورة الثمانين للجمعية العامة.

وفي هذا الصدد، يسرني أن أحيل طيه نسخة من الوثائق المذكورة أدناه، والتي اعتمدت كوثائق
ختامية للاجتماع الوزاري المذكور أعلاه (انظر المرفقات)*، وأن أرجو منكم التكرم ببذل مساعيكم الحميدة

* تعمّم باللغة التي قُيِّمت بها فقط.



الرجاء إعادة استعمال الورق

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في تعميم هذه الرسالة ومرفقاتها على عموم الأعضاء وإصدارها باعتبارها وثيقة من وثائق الجمعية العامة، في إطار البنود 14 و 44 و 65 و 99 و 120 و 123 من جدول الأعمال.

- 1 - الإعلان السياسي الصادر عن الاجتماع الوزاري السابع لمجموعة الأصدقاء المدافعين عن ميثاق الأمم المتحدة
- 2 - الإعلان الخاص بشأن الأولويات الأفريقية
- 3 - الإعلان الخاص بشأن التنمية الصناعية
- 4 - الإعلان الخاص بشأن الهجمات الشنيعة على المنشآت النووية الإيرانية السلمية

(توقيع) صمويل رينالدو مونكادا أكوستا

السفير

الممثل الدائم

لجمهورية فنزويلا البوليفارية لدى الأمم المتحدة

Annex I to the letter dated 26 September 2025 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Political declaration of the seventh ministerial meeting of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations

We, members of the “Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations”, gathered in New York, at the ministerial level, on the margins of the High-Level Segment of the 80th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, for the purpose of undertaking an assessment of recent developments in the international arena and to exchange views on existing, new and emerging issues of collective concern and common interest, declare the following, guided by the central theme of “More Equitable World Order at 80: Realizing the Promise of the UN Charter for All Nations and Peoples”:

1. Reaffirm the positions we have collectively developed since the establishment of our grouping, in 2021, and as contained in the multiple Political Declarations, Special Declarations, Special Communiqués and joint statements that have been both issued and delivered to date on an important array of subjects and issues that are part of the international agenda.

2. Renew our unwavering commitment to the defense, preservation, and full implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in their entirety and interconnectedness, recognizing them as timeless, universal, and indispensable for peace, justice, development, and cooperation among nations and peoples. In this context, we welcome the “Global Governance Initiative” (GGI), proposed by President Xi Jinping, of the People’s Republic of China, which promotes the building of a more just and equitable global governance system and a community with a shared future for humanity, rooted in the tenets enshrined in the UN Charter, that protects the interests of developing nations and resists bloc confrontation and power politics, and, thus, support its five core concepts: sovereign equality, international rule of law, multilateralism, people-centered approach, and taking real actions.

3. Stress that the United Nations remains the cornerstone of multilateralism and the forum *par excellence* for dialogue among sovereign and equal States. We categorically reject unilateralism, exceptionalism, “peace through force” approaches and the so-called “rules-based international order”, which deliberately undermines both international law and genuine multilateral cooperation.

4. Firmly support the central role of the United Nations in international affairs and emphasize its intergovernmental nature, particularly over attempts to advance a multi-stakeholders’ approach that seeks to undermine, minimize or equate the central and leading role of States with that of other actors. We reaffirm, in this context, our unwavering commitment to advance ongoing efforts aimed at strengthening and revitalizing multilateralism, with the United Nations at its center, while enhancing the role of the Organization, including as part of efforts aimed at keeping pace with a changing world and at making it fit for present and future challenges. Therefore, and in connection with the UN80 Initiative, we will strive to ensure that any proposed reform preserves, first and foremost, the multilateral, intergovernmental and inclusive nature of the United Nations, while also avoiding austerity-driven models that may ultimately compromise the effectiveness of the Organization, particularly with regards to the implementation of its multiple mandates, including on critical areas of vital importance for developing countries, as approved by Member States. Any processes, under the UN80 Initiative, must be

intergovernmental and pursued in a balanced manner, through a holistic approach, in line with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 79/318.

5. Underline that a just and equitable world order must ensure the sovereign equality of States, respect for territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal and external affairs of States, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. We call for a revitalized, inclusive multilateralism that amplifies the voices of developing countries and corrects the historical injustices and protracted imbalances of global governance.

6. We reiterate our firm support to the just Palestinian cause, as well as our unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people in their ongoing struggle for the realization of their inalienable rights to self-determination and freedom, including the independence of a sovereign and viable State of Palestine, based on the pre-1967 borders and with East Jerusalem as its capital, on the basis of the two-State solution, and that also guarantees the right of return of the refugees of Palestine, in line with international law and the relevant UN resolutions. We call on those who have not done so yet to recognize without further delay the State of Palestine, while reaffirming, in this context, our support for the admission of the State of Palestine as a full Member of the United Nations.

7. Express our deepest concern and condemnation at the ongoing carnage and crimes committed by Israel, the Occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, particularly in Gaza, including its deliberate and systematic resort to forced displacement and starvation – which has resulted in an irrefutable famine now confirmed by the United Nations –, as well as the deliberate and systematic destruction of civilian and critical infrastructure. In this context, we renew our call for an immediate cessation of hostilities in the Gaza Strip and all other areas under attack by Israel, the Occupying Power, an end to the ongoing occupation, violence and bloodshed, an end to the prevailing cycle of impunity, as well as for a serious multilateral effort, within the framework of the United Nations, to ensure, among others, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to those in desperate need, including by immediate restoration of the presence of the United Nations and other international humanitarian organizations, including the mandated role and operations of UNRWA, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in Gaza, as well as the release of all hostages and detainees, including all Palestinian prisoners.

8. Stress our strong condemnation and categorical rejection of Israel's recent announcement of its intention to entrench its military control over the Gaza Strip. We consider this announcement a dangerous escalation, a flagrant violation of international law, and an attempt to further entrench the illegal occupation of the State of Palestine and call on Israel to immediately halt its military operation in the Gaza Strip.

9. Firmly reject the continuation of grave breaches of international law and non-compliance with relevant UN resolutions by Israel, the Occupying Power, including its illegal occupation, denial of Palestinians' inalienable right to self-determination, forced displacement and annexation of Palestinian land, including its purported annexation of the West Bank and of East Jerusalem, and settler violence. All of these violations and all the crimes that have and continue to be committed against the Palestinian people must be halted forthwith and we thus call for respect for international law and accountability.

10. Condemn Israeli attacks against countries in the region, including Syria, Lebanon, Iran, and Yemen, aimed at igniting and exploding the Middle East region as a whole, and demand full compliance with international law and relevant UN resolutions. We recall, in this context, the obligations of States under international law to refrain from any willful aid or assistance to Israel in its commission of crimes

and the pursuit of its unlawful policies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and beyond, including those derived from General Assembly resolution [ES-10/24](#).

11. Renew the concerns previously raised in connection with the lack of compliance with the “Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations”, both in its letter and spirit, and, in this context, express our categorical rejection at the unilateral decision of the U.S. government to revoke and deny visas from members the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian Authority (PA) to participate in the High-Level Segment of the 80th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which constitutes flagrant violation of Article 105 of the UN Charter, as well as of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946) and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (1947), while reiterating that the privilege of hosting the Headquarters of the United Nations shall be neither abused, nor exploited for denying the sovereign rights of the representatives of the State of Palestine.

12. Condemn in the strongest possible terms the premeditated and unprovoked heinous attacks perpetrated by Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, since 13 June 2025, including the air strikes carried out by the United States of America, in complicity with Israel, on 22 June 2025, against peaceful Iranian nuclear facilities, while reiterating the content of the Special Communiqués issued on 14 and 23 June 2025. We stress, in this context, that these reprehensible attacks constitute flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations, international law including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, while grossly violating the fundamental principles of international law, including sovereignty, territorial integrity and the prohibition of threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of States.

13. Denounce the dishonest campaign unleashed by the Government of the United States of America to discredit Cuban international medical cooperation and to exert pressure on recipient governments, particularly on those from developing countries, thereby diminishing the commendable work undertaken by Cuban medical personnel in saving lives around the world, as demonstrated, among others, during the worst part of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, express our deep appreciation, gratitude, and recognition to the Cuban health professionals who have provided high-quality health care to millions of people around the world, while calling on the U.S. government to put an end to their coercive, hostile and blackmail practices and policies.

14. Express our grave concern at the persistent world drug problem, which must be addressed in full respect of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the sovereignty of States. We categorically reject, in this context, its **instrumentalization for political purposes, including through the fabrication of false narratives, the stigmatization of States and governments, and the criminalization of their highest authorities**, as well as the use of unilateral certifications and lists of States allegedly engaged on drug-related activities. We further condemn the **resort by certain Western countries to military operations and the threat of the use of force against sovereign and independent nations, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, under the pretext of combating drug trafficking**, particularly against countries unlawfully, unilaterally and deliberately targeted by such false narratives, in violation of both the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

15. Express our categorical rejection to all acts of terrorism, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed. We reiterate that all

acts, methods and practices of terrorism are criminal, unjustifiable and represent clear violations of both the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law, particularly when used as means to not only disturbing social peace and curtail economic progress, but also for facilitating the armed intervention of Western foreign powers, including as part of regime-change efforts. We categorically reject, in this context, the instrumentalization of the fight against terrorism for political purposes, including through the unlawful enactment of arbitrary and unilateral lists accusing States of allegedly sponsoring terrorism, and call on the termination of this practice that is totally inconsistent with international law.

16. Categorically reject unilateral coercive measures, which constitute flagrant violations of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, inflict severe conditions of life upon the whole population of targeted States, cause severe humanitarian suffering, violate all human rights and undermine the realization of the right to development of targeted peoples, among other negative impacts, including on the international legal and economic order. We express our solidarity with the peoples and governments subjected to such illegal, cruel and inhumane measures, particularly those from our grouping, and we demand their immediate, complete, and unconditional lifting, while reiterating our call on States to refrain from recognizing, giving effect to, providing aid or assistance in the promulgation and application of unilateral coercive measures. We welcome, in this context, the designation of 04 December as the “International Day Against Unilateral Coercive Measures”, following the successful adoption of General Assembly resolution [79/293](#), and express our determination to observe it annually in an appropriate manner, through the organization of events aimed at raising awareness of the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, including on the full enjoyment of human rights, as well as on the legal consequences of the promulgation and application of such unlawful measures.

17. Express, in line with our historic and principled positions, our unwavering solidarity with the people and government of the Republic of Cuba, which has heroically endured the negative impact of the criminal and illegal economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed on it by the United States of America for over sixty five years, representing the single major impediment for its full economic and social development, and urge the government of the United States of America to immediately and unconditionally put an end to the blockade against Cuba and to exclude it from the arbitrary and unilateral list of State sponsors of terrorism, which has reinforced the negative effects of the embargo.

18. Reaffirm our determination to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including modern neocolonial practices, and reiterate our support for the right to self-determination of peoples living under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation. We renew our determination to advance during the 80th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations towards the designation of 14 December, the day of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as the “International Day against Colonialism in All its Forms and Manifestations”.

19. Recall the 80th anniversary of the Victory over Nazism and categorically reject attempts to rewrite history, glorify Nazism and fascism, or diminish the memory of those who fought against it. We stress the intrinsic link between this victory and the establishment of the United Nations.

20. Reaffirm that international peace and security cannot be achieved through hegemonism or “peace through force” doctrines. We also reaffirm that the security of States cannot be ensured at the expense of that of others. We call instead for

diplomacy, dialogue, and a renewed culture of peace based on justice, equality, and solidarity. We caution, in this context, against the use or threat of use of force, which is incompatible with both the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as against the resort to false narratives for the sake of, among others, fabricating conflicts and/or justifying hostile maneuvers, while emphasizing on the illegality of preemptive actions against the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of any State, including against members of our grouping.

21. Reaffirm our collective responsibility to promote Zones of Peace across all continents, for the sake of global stability and security, and as a concrete step towards fulfilling the promise of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and, in that context, pledge our support to the Latin American and Caribbean, Indian Ocean, South Atlantic, and Central Asian Zones of Peace as vital regional frameworks that uphold the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference and the peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. We reject, in this context, actions and threats that could undermine the statute of those regions as Zones of Peace, particularly the latest escalations in Latin America and the Caribbean, following the deployment of U.S. military assets, including with nuclear capability, which flagrantly violate, among others, the Treaty of Tlatelolco, its Protocols I and II, and the principle of abstention from the use or threat of use of force.

22. Express grave concern over ongoing conflicts, including the crisis in and around Ukraine, and stress the importance of avoiding confrontational and bloc-based approaches and, instead, addressing the root causes of conflicts and pursuing lasting and negotiated settlements.

23. Underline that a just and equitable world order must fulfill historical commitments made by developed countries, including financial support, technology transfer, and capacity building, while ensuring a fair and inclusive approach to sustainable development and just transitions.

24. Reject the politicization and instrumentalization of human rights as tools of pressure or interference, including through the creation of mechanisms that do not count with the due consent of the concerned State, and which seek to advance political agendas of dubious nature that in no way correspond themselves to the true spirit of human rights. We reiterate that this practice, apart from violating the principles of impartiality, objectivity, transparency, non-selectivity, non-politicization, and non-confrontation, that shall guide all constructive endeavors in said field, also undermines the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international cooperation, including in the field of human rights.

25. Reaffirm that the **right to development is an inalienable human right**, which belongs to every human being and all peoples, and must be fully realized without discrimination of any kind. We call, in this context, for the urgent **finalization of an “International Covenant on the Right to Development”**, as a legally binding instrument, ahead of the commemoration of the **40th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)**, which would represent a historic step towards rectifying global asymmetries, reaffirming the right of developing countries to pursue their own paths of development free from coercion, and ensuring that international cooperation is based on equity, solidarity, and shared responsibility.

26. Welcome the decision to convene the **Second World Summit for Social Development, in November 2025**, as a timely opportunity to address persistent social gaps, including those aggravated by external factors, such as the continued promulgation and application of unilateral coercive measures and the persistence of

unjust international financial structures. We underscore, in this context, the importance of using the upcoming World Social Summit to give renewed momentum to the implementation of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, with a view to ensuring the realization of our common pledge of leaving no one and no country behind.

27. Stress that **migration is *not* a crime** and that the rights and dignity of migrants must be respected, in line with relevant national and international obligations. We recognize, in this context, that amongst the **drivers of migration are external factors, including the systematic and illegal application of unilateral coercive measures**. We reaffirm that migration, including voluntary return, must be **safe, orderly, and conducted in full respect of the dignity of migrants**, in order to prevent, among others, forced transfers, human trafficking, modern slavery, and forced disappearances. We further stress that migration policies must be rooted in solidarity, international cooperation and full respect for the sovereignty of States and international law, while strongly rejecting the persecution and stigmatization of migrants, particularly in Western countries.

28. Express concern at disinformation campaigns, foreign-sponsored destabilization strategies, and the weaponization of information technologies, including within the framework of electoral processes in developing countries, and, in that context, commend the efforts of initiatives such as the “For the Freedom of Nations” Movement to address, among others, the question of modern mechanisms of international electoral observation and foreign NGOs financing as concrete means to counter electoral colonialism, including through attempts aimed at results manipulation. We also reiterate that artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies must be used for peaceful purposes and for bridging the digital divide among developed and developing nations.

29. Reiterate our commitment to making every effort to support the selection and appointment of a Secretary-General of the United Nations who fully adheres to the tenets enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and who will genuinely represent the interests of our grouping. In this context, we express our aspiration for the next Secretary General of the United Nations to be a national from a country of the Global South.

30. Welcome the recent and successful activation of a Chapter in Vienna, as part of our ongoing efforts to further strengthen our coordination within the framework of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and are confident that the Special Declaration on Industrial Development will lay the basis for its future works, so that our grouping be positioned as an active and key player in the critical deliberations and relevant intergovernmental processes led within the context of UNIDO, in Vienna.

31. Express our appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for its offer to host the Fourth Meeting of National Coordinators of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, in 2026, while further expressing our determination to actively participate in its preparations and subsequent deliberations, during which we look forward to continue assessing the progress made towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the various Political Declarations adopted thus far by our grouping, while also defining an action-oriented strategy to better galvanize at all relevant international forums the potential of our grouping for mobilizing and supporting global efforts towards the defense of the Charter of the United Nations and the achievement of the core objectives of our grouping.

32. Welcome the decision of the Republic of Burundi to join our common endeavors and become a member of our grouping, while looking forward to its contributions in our works and the pursuit of our shared objectives.

33. Pledge, on the 80th anniversary of the United Nations, to continue defending its founding Charter, strengthening the role of the Organization, and working collectively towards a more peaceful, just, democratic, and equitable world order; one that truly realizes the promise contained in the Charter of the United Nations for all nations and peoples, irrespective of size.

34. Renew our readiness to be joined in this important task to uphold the Charter of the United Nations, in both its letter and spirit, particularly at this historic time, by those members of the international community that are committed to the purposes and principles enshrined in that timeless treaty, as well as with the values of dialogue, tolerance and solidarity, and to the strengthening and revitalization of an inclusive multilateralism, of an intergovernmental character, in which all regions and all States, small or large, are equally engaged alike, to consider joining our Group of Friends at their earliest convenience, for each national contribution is essential for achieving the goals that motivated the establishment of the United Nations eighty (80) years ago and for overcoming the current global multifaceted crisis, including the common challenges humanity as a whole is currently facing.

New York, 26 September 2025

Annex II to the letter dated 26 September 2025 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Special declaration on African priorities

On the occasion of the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the “Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations”, held on 26 September 2025, in New York, on the margins of the High-Level Segment of the 80th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, we declare the following in connection with African Priorities in the global arena:

1. Reaffirm our unwavering commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and sovereign equality of all States, as well as with the inalienable right to self-determination of all peoples.
2. Recognize the growing importance of both African States in multilateral diplomacy and the African Union (AU) as a leading continental organization and an indispensable pillar of a just and multipolar international order.
3. Recognize the importance of efforts aimed at further strengthening regional unity and integration in Africa, including through pan-Africanist initiatives pursued within the framework of the “Decade of African Roots and the African Diaspora” (2021-2031).
4. Support the legitimate national and regional aspirations and priorities of African nations and peoples, as reflected in the “Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want”, and reaffirm, in this context, the centrality of its flagship initiatives, including the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which has a transformative potential for advancing industrialization, regional integration, and resilient supply chains, and the Silencing the Guns initiative, insofar as an essential framework to end wars, prevent conflicts, and promote durable peace across the continent, which, in turn, will enable the pursuit and realization of sustainable development.
5. Commend the use by the AU and other sub-regional organizations of peaceful diplomatic means, such as dialogue, negotiations, consultations, mediation, and good offices, to resolve disputes on the continent and conflicts, and to settle them on the basis of mutual respect, compromise, and the balance of legitimate interests.
6. Express our serious concern that colonial legacies, neocolonial practices, unilateral coercive measures, and interventionist policies, among other factors, continue to undermine Africa’s peace, stability, sovereignty, and development.
7. Reaffirm that Africa must remain the principal architect of its own peace, security, and development priorities, and that the AU and its Member States are best placed to define the continent’s trajectory and strategies.
8. Reiterate that peace in Africa cannot be imposed from the outside, nor can it be dissociated from the promotion of stability, development, food security, and social justice in African countries. It must be pursued through inclusive, nationally owned solutions that align with the legitimate aspirations and plans of African nations themselves.
9. Reaffirm that addressing the root causes of Africa’s challenges in terms of security; such as, poverty, social disparities, foreign occupation, and challenges in achieving sustainable development, while upholding the rights of peoples to self-determination, peace and development, in full alignment with national strategies and priorities, is the best conflict prevention and resolution strategy, along with inclusive national ownership and leadership.

10. We emphasize the need to take practical steps towards ensuring stability in Africa and, in this respect, underline the importance of strengthening regional mechanisms for peaceful settlement of dispute among African countries, while highlighting the role of diplomacy in defusing regional tensions and preventing thereof. We express our concern regarding interventionist policies of certain Western countries in the internal affairs of African States. We recall that the African Union has an important status in cooperation and collaboration among African States and consider multilateral cooperation among African States as an important element in expediting development in various parts of Africa.

11. Stress the urgent need to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and, in that context, reaffirm our responsibility, insofar as responsible members of the international community, as well as that of the United Nations, towards the peoples of all Non-Self-Governing-Territories, including the Western Sahara, and we reiterate our commitment to promoting efforts that will enable said peoples to fully exercise their inalienable rights, as foreseen in the Charter of the United Nations and, as applicable, in the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). We support ongoing discussions, within the context of the African Union, on “the qualification of slavery, deportation and colonization as crimes against humanity and genocide against the peoples of Africa”. We call for the establishment of a forum for the restoration of historical justice between the countries of Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as a platform to jointly advance efforts towards the establishment of the historical truth about colonialism and reparations for both regions.

12. Salute the theme adopted by the African Union for the year 2025, namely “Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations” and, in that regard, reaffirm the imperative of reparatory justice for centuries of colonialism against Africa and Afro-descendant people, including by the restitution of cultural property displaced during colonial era, the repatriation of illicit financial flows, and legitimate claims for compensation for historical injustices. We support efforts aimed at establishing an African Day to pay tribute to African martyrs and victims of the transatlantic slave trade, colonization and apartheid, upon initiative of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria.

13. Denounce the continued exploitation of Africa’s natural resources by external actors through unfair practices and call for equitable benefit-sharing, in line with the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

14. Reaffirm our support for African Union-led Peace Support Operations, in line with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and stress the need for adequate, predictable, and sustainable financing from the United Nations assessed contributions for AU- led and UN Security Council endorsed Peace Support Operations.

15. Call for increased investment in Africa’s energy infrastructure, as concrete means to foster stability, resilience, and prosperity, as well as for expanding access, ensuring energy security and driving industrialization.

16. Emphasize that peace in Africa requires, among others, addressing the structural drivers of conflict, including poverty, inequality, youth unemployment, illicit exploitation of natural resources, and external destabilizing interference. We stress, in this context, our firm adherence to the principle of “African solutions to African problems”; namely, our support to African-led and African-owned initiatives and efforts.

17. Recognize the threats posed by terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and, in that context, welcome the efforts of the African Union and its

Member States in the fight against this threat, violent extremism conducive to terrorism and their prevention, as well as the contribution of African institutions in this area, including the African Union Counter-Terrorism Centre and the General Assembly of the African Police Cooperation Mechanism (AFRIPOL). We stand in solidarity with African nations affected by terrorism.

18. Recognize that youth are Africa's greatest resource, and we commit to supporting AU initiatives such as the African Youth Charter and the AU's Continental Framework for Youth, Peace, and Security, which promote meaningful participation and empowerment of young people in peacebuilding, and development, while supporting efforts to building inclusive, resilient, and prosperous societies.

19. Support efforts to expand access to quality education, skills and vocational training, innovation, and digital inclusion as tools to unlock Africa's demographic dividend, and, in this regard, call for greater investment in these areas, particularly in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM).

20. Call for greater capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, technical cooperation, infrastructure development, and technology transfer, free from conditionalities, donor-driven mentalities or political agendas.

21. Affirm the importance of food sovereignty and security for Africa's sustainable development, and call for strengthened support to African initiatives such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), with an emphasis on local production, climate-resilient agriculture, and value-added processing, mindful of the fact that Africa is the world's food basket. We welcome, in this context, the initiative of the Russian Federation to provide Russian grain to the neediest countries of Africa.

22. Support the **expansion of Africa's productive capacities**, industrial base, and regional integration, particularly through micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and sustainable value chains.

23. Call for an immediate, complete and unconditional end to unilateral coercive measures and unfair practices that undermine, among others, Africa's food security and exacerbate global crises in food and fertilizer supply, while also having a detrimental impact on socio-economic development and on the overall national progress of African States, while also having an important humanitarian toll on targeted peoples. We welcome, in this context, the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of China to expand its zero-tariff treatment for 100 percent tariff lines to all 53 African countries that have diplomatic relations with China, in order to boost trade and provide more opportunities for Africa's development.

24. Commend African efforts to strengthen public health systems and welcome the Africa CDC's New Public Health Order, with emphasis on local pharmaceutical production, vaccine equity, and pandemic preparedness, including through the operationalization of both the African Medicines Agency (AMA) and the African Epidemics Fund (AEF). We pledge our support to the African Union's Catalytic Framework to End AIDS, Tuberculosis and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030.

25. Reiterate our support for the full implementation of Agenda 2063 and its Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan, alongside the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as complementary and mutually reinforcing frameworks for the realization of sustainable development in its three dimensions.

26. Underscore that climate change poses severe and disproportionate challenges for African countries, particularly through its impacts on water scarcity, recurrent drought, food security, agriculture, and human mobility, which together

threaten the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the SDGs. We stress that responses to these challenges must be guided by the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, and the right of all States to development. We further emphasize the urgent need for scaled-up international cooperation, predictable climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to strengthen Africa's resilience in managing water resources, mitigating the devastating effects of droughts, promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agrifood systems, and addressing the root causes of forced displacement. In this regard, we reaffirm the sovereign right of each country to determine its own energy and development pathways, recognizing that natural resources, including hydrocarbons, remain vital for the industrialization and development strategies of many African States. At the same time, we highlight the importance of supporting diversification of energy options, including renewable and low-emission technologies, in line with national priorities, as part of broader efforts to promote resilient, inclusive and equitable industrial and agricultural development.

27. Urge reforms of multilateral financial institutions to ease debt burdens, expand concessional financing, and provide climate finance tailored to Africa's needs, in line with their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances and the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities".

28. Reaffirm the urgent need to redress Africa's underrepresentation in **decision-making bodies** and global governance institutions, including in the UN Security Council, and, in that regard, recall the Ezulwini Consensus and the Sirte Declaration. We reiterate that strengthening Africa's representation in multilateral institutions is a matter of both fairness and legitimacy.

29. Call for genuine partnerships between Africa and the international community, based on solidarity, cooperation and respect, rooted in both the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, in its entirety and interconnectedness.

30. Encourage strengthened South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation with Africa as a central partner, in support of inclusive and sustainable development, and call on developed countries to honor their commitments, including in terms of Official Assistance for Development (ODA), while reaffirming that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation.

31. Reiterate that Africa's future belongs to its peoples and does not require tutelage, but rather solidarity, justice, sovereignty, and genuine partnership, free from external domination, pressures or blackmail. We stand in full support of Africa's initiatives and commit to ensuring that Africa's voices, aspirations, and priorities are fully recognized and acted upon in the United Nations and all multilateral fora.

New York, 26 September 2025

Annex III to the letter dated 26 September 2025 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Special declaration on industrial development

On the occasion of the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the “Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations”, held on 26 September 2025, in New York, on the margins of the High-Level Segment of the 80th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, we declare the following in connection with industrial development, mindful of its significant contribution to economic growth, economic diversification and value addition, particularly in developing countries:

1. Recognize that inclusive and sustainable industrial development is a primary driver for structural economic transformation, economic diversification, inclusive and sustained economic growth, value addition, the creation of decent jobs, including for young people, and the eradication, among others, of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and hunger; that is, a catalyst for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, as well as for the realization of a truly just and equitable international economic order.
2. Recognize the critical role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development in supporting sustained and inclusive economic growth, particularly in developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, and middle-income countries.
3. Acknowledge the importance of international industrial cooperation in promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, pollution control, knowledge networking, resource efficiency, access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, and opportunities for all members of society to participate in economic activities and to address major challenges and issues, such as poverty and climate change, shifting demographics and growing inequalities.
4. Emphasize the sovereign right of all States to determine their own models of economic and industrial development, free from external coercion, threats, interference, and the application of unilateral laws and measures, including those that may be disguised in the form of “reciprocal tariffs”, as well as the implementation of unilateral coercive measures, which are illegitimate and unlawful.
5. Express our deepest concern and strong condemnation at the continued, systematic and ever-increasing promulgation and application of unilateral coercive measures, in flagrant violation of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law, which not only constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development, but also impede, among others, international cooperation, including international medical assistance, stifle industrial growth, while undermining the right to development and resulting in devastating and far-reaching impacts on key sectors, including energy, food security, medicine, and fertilizers, among others. We emphasize that such unlawful measures severely threaten, among others, the freedom of trade and investment. We particularly decry their devastating impacts on South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, which are vital channels for solidarity and development, and renew our firm call for their complete, immediate and unconditional removal.
6. Stress that an enabling international environment may be achieved through the provision of additional financing resources, technology transfer and diffusion with concessional and preferential terms, capacity-building, strengthened data collection

and analyzing capacity, pro-development trade policies, equitable and effective participation of developing countries in global economic governance, and adequate means of implementation for developing countries.

7. Emphasize the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, among others, in the fossil fuel markets, including oil and natural gas, which remain essential resources for the industrial development of many countries, serving as a basis for key branches of industry, including food, chemical, light, and heavy industries, and for the production of vital agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers. We note, in this context, that such illegal policies, given the cross-cutting role of hydrocarbon resources in development, have a detrimental impact on the capacities of targeted nations to pursue their industrialization strategies and ensure, among others, food security, while also exacerbating existing global economic challenges. We reaffirm, in this regard, the sovereign right of all States to determine their own energy policies and development paths, including the use of their natural resources, and stress the importance of international cooperation, technology transfer, and investment in both hydrocarbons and diversified energy options, in order to support resilient and equitable industrial development.

8. **Call upon** the United Nations System, particularly the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Secretary-General, to further enhance their role, within their respective mandates, in defending the Charter of the United Nations, by actively advocating for the removal of all economic, financial, and trade barriers, including in the form of unilateral coercive measures, that hinder cooperation among States particularly amongst developing nations, and impede their industrial development.

9. **Emphasize** the critical importance of unhindered access for developing nations to international public finance, external financial resources, and affordable credit, free from conditionalities rooted in neocolonial aims that seek to exert subjugation or dependence. We demand, in this context, the fulfillment of commitments made by developed countries in terms of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and renew our call for the comprehensive reform of the international financial architecture, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in order to ensure, on the one hand, the full, equitable, and effective participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting processes, and, on the other one, that international financial institutions support, as appropriate, debt relief and restructuring efforts.

10. Underscore the urgency of establishing innovative financing instruments, including concessional funds and technology transfer facilities, within the framework of UNIDO, to enable developing countries to build resilient and sustainable industrial capacities. In this regard, we also call for predictable, sustainable, and non-conditional financing for industrial development.

11. Reiterate the role of UNCTAD in supporting and providing consultations, technical assistance and capacity building to all developing countries, upon their request, on international trade and investment issues, enabling them to implement, among others, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

12. **Commit to** strengthening international industrial cooperation, particularly South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, as a means to promote technology transfer, build resilient infrastructure, enhance productive capacities, and foster, among others, innovation and entrepreneurship, while reaffirming that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also commit to facilitating technical assistance, upon request, as a concrete mean to enable enterprises, particularly micro-, small and medium-sized

enterprises (MSMEs), to thrive, expand across borders, and integrate into regional and global value chains. We underscore the importance of both pursuing joint training programs and advancing towards the mutual recognition of industrial standards among developing countries, with the support of UNIDO, in order to facilitate trade, build regional value chains, and promote equitable participation in global markets.

13. **Advocate for** strengthened trade finance mechanisms to reduce transaction costs and support export expansion, industrialization and skills development in developing countries. We further commit to addressing unfair trade restrictions, particularly those disguised as tariffs, and other protectionist measures that prevent developing countries, especially LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, from locally processing their natural resources and primary goods, thereby hindering their industrial development, economic diversification, and ability to add value to critical minerals.

14. **Stress** the essential role of science, technology, and innovation (STI), including digitalization and artificial intelligence, in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development. We call for **technology transfer on concessional and preferential terms, as well as for** capacity-building in industrial digitalization. We pledge to harness digital technologies, effectively address the digital divide and foster scientific and technological cooperation, including through the UN Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries, in order to reduce barriers to knowledge creation and build digital infrastructure. We also reaffirm the importance of ensuring affordable access to industrial technologies, including through the effective use of TRIPS flexibilities and South-South technology partnerships, in order to close the digital and industrial divides.

15. **Support** UNIDO's pivotal role as the central UN Agency for industrial development and call for the strengthening of its mandate and resources. We commend initiatives such as the Programme for Country Partnerships (PCPs) and urge their expansion. We further emphasize the need for UNIDO to continue improving its internal governance, including ensuring **equitable geographical representation** in its staff, particularly at senior and management levels, and the full and transparent implementation of audit recommendations.

16. Call upon the Director General of UNIDO to take every possible measure to preserve the integrity of the Organization and its constituencies and to support relevant endeavors aimed at mitigating the adverse impacts of unilateral coercive measures on the ability of States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy worldwide.

17. Urge the strengthening of UNIDO's regular budget, beyond voluntary contributions, as a concrete means to boost its ability to implement flagship programmes, including the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the update of the Regional Program for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Programme for Country Partnerships, as well as tailored support for LDCs in their graduation strategies.

18. Renew our determination to supporting the African Union's ongoing efforts on the promotion of industrialization as a key driver for sustainable economic development and regional integration, including through the pursuit of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) initiative.

19. Recognize the importance of international efforts aimed at restoring development to the center of the international agenda, such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Global Development Initiative (GDI), which have, precisely, the pursuit of industrial corridors and industrialization amongst their top priorities,

including through the deepening of cooperation on global production capacity, the provision of assistance to developing countries for the purpose of improving industrial production capacity and manufacturing level, as well as the provision of support to the countries of the Global South, in order to better integrate them into the global industrial, value and supply chains, with the ultimate purpose of accelerating the industrialization and modernization process in such countries.

20. **Welcome** the recent and successful activation of a Chapter in Vienna for the purpose of further strengthening our coordination within the framework of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which is tasked to address and advance our common interests in the following areas, among others that may be jointly identified, on the basis of the commonalities of our principled positions on inclusive and sustainable development:

a. Advancing the objectives outlined in this Special Declaration, particularly within UNIDO's relevant intergovernmental processes, including in UNIDO's Industrial Development Board and General Conference.

b. Coordinating positions amongst our grouping on addressing the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on industrial development, including by actively and urgently calling for their complete, immediate and unconditional elimination.

c. Advocating within UNIDO for increased technical assistance and capacity-building programs that, upon request of States, provide support to inclusive and sustainable industrial development, giving a regional perspective to this task, in line with the Sevilla Commitment, the Doha Programme of Action for LDCs, the UNIDO's Strategic Framework for Partnering with Middle-Income Countries, and the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, among other relevant landmark documents.

d. Serving as a platform to promote South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation on industrial policies, technology-transfer, and sustainable energy access, echoing the partnership-building goals of the Global Development Initiative (GDI).

e. Monitoring and engaging with the development of UNIDO's strategies, including its climate action plan and its approach to digital transformation, to ensure they respond, especially, to the priorities and needs of developing countries, while duly taking into account that industry in developing countries is not a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.

21. Reiterate our collective resolve to work towards a more equitable and just global industrial landscape, rooted in the tenets of the Charter of the United Nations, and for the benefit of all nations and peoples, in line with our pledge of leaving no one and no country behind and our commitment to ensuring that industrial development be a reality for all nations.

New York, 26 September 2025

**Annex IV to the letter dated 26 September 2025 from the
Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Special declaration on heinous attacks against Iranian peaceful
nuclear facilities**

On the occasion of the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the “Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations”, held on 26 September 2025, in New York, on the margins of the High-Level Segment of the 80th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, we declare the following, while standing in solidarity with the people and government of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. Reiterate the Special Communiqués issued on 14 and 23 June 2025, respectively, condemning and denouncing the Israeli and the United States’ brutal attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including their deliberate armed attacks on the Iranian peaceful nuclear facilities, and further reiterate the joint letter dispatched to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, contained in document [A/79/985-S/2025/481](#).

2. Stress that attacks against Iranian peaceful nuclear facilities constitute flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, while grossly violating the fundamental principles of international law, including sovereignty, territorial integrity and the prohibition of threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of States, as well as the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

3. Underline that the Israeli and United States’ attacks on nuclear installations could pose significant risk of release of radioactive material with grave consequences including on the environment. We consider that such armed attack on and threats against peaceful nuclear facilities undermine the overall credibility and integrity of the non-proliferation regime.

4. Highlight that such attacks or threat of attack by Israel and the United States of America against Iranian peaceful nuclear facilities jeopardize the development and further promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and, therefore, the achievement of one of the objectives of the IAEA, while also undermining the establishment or adoption of standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property.

5. Recall that UN Security Council resolution [487 \(1981\)](#), as well as UN General Assembly resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12, which strongly condemned the Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear installations, have also underlined the fact that the Israeli attacks against nuclear facilities are considered as an attack on “the Agency (IAEA) and its safeguards regime”; have issued therein a “warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities”; have called upon Israel to “refrain in the future from any such acts or threats” against nuclear facilities; and have condemned “Israeli threats to repeat such attacks on nuclear installations”.

6. Underline that the timeless condemnation and warnings issued against Israel in said resolutions, which are also applicable to the present case, evidence the continued serious concern of the international community on the policy and practice of Israel in attacking nuclear facilities, and that such concern must be addressed effectively.

7. Reaffirm the inalienable right to develop, research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, without discrimination, while highlighting that developing States exercising their inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes are entitled to effective assurances against any attack or threat of attack on peaceful nuclear facilities.

8. Recall the relevant obligations under international law, *inter alia*, to refrain from any aid to Israel or the United States in the perpetration of armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its peaceful nuclear facilities.

9. Reiterate our steadfast commitment to promoting the prohibition of attacking peaceful nuclear facilities, including through appropriate efforts and initiatives within the context of the United Nations, as well as to rejecting the Israeli and U.S. entrenched unlawful policy of targeting such facilities.

New York, 26 September 2025
