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Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Edna Stephanie **Williams** (Ghana)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to allocate agenda items 25, 26, 61, 66 to 71, 107, 108, 121 and 137 to the Third Committee (see [A/80/251](#) and [A/C.3/80/1](#)).
2. For its consideration of the items, the Committee had before it the documents listed on iGov.
3. At its 1st to 8th and 10th meetings, the Committee held its general debate on all items. At its 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 29th, 31st, 35th, 38th, 40th and 41st meetings, the Committee heard general statements on all items. At its 9th and 11th to 41st meetings, the Committee heard the introduction of reports and held interactive dialogues with the special procedure mandate holders, Chairs of treaty bodies and other experts. The Committee considered proposals and took action on the items at its 42nd to 52nd meetings.
4. The overview of the meetings held during the session, including the record of speakers, sponsors and voting, is available on iGov. The list of proposals considered by the Committee is available on the iGov proposals page.¹

¹ For an account of the Committee's discussion of the items, see [A/C.3/80/SR.1](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.2](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.3](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.4](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.5](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.6](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.7](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.8](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.9](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.10](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.11](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.12](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.13](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.14](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.15](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.16](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.17](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.18](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.19](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.20](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.21](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.22](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.23](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.24](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.25](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.26](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.27](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.28](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.29](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.30](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.31](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.32](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.33](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.34](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.35](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.36](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.37](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.38](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.39](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.40](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.41](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.42](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.43](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.44](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.45](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.46](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.47](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.48](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.49](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.50](#), [A/C.3/80/SR.51](#) and [A/C.3/80/SR.52](#).



II. Recommendations of the Third Committee

5. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft proposals (see [A/C.3/80/INF/1](#)):

A. Draft resolutions

Draft resolution 1

Inclusive policies and programmes to address homelessness, including in the aftermath of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

See [A/C.3/80/L.16](#).

Draft resolution 2

Addressing the challenges of persons living with a rare disease and their families

See [A/C.3/80/L.11/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 3

Persons with albinism

See [A/C.3/80/L.14/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 4

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

See [A/C.3/80/L.12/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 5

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

See [A/C.3/80/L.5/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 6

Policies and programmes involving youth

See [A/C.3/80/L.6/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 7

Promoting social integration through social inclusion

See [A/C.3/80/L.10/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 8

Cooperatives in social development

See [A/C.3/80/L.15](#).

Draft resolution 9

Follow-up to the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

See [A/C.3/80/L.13/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 10

Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas

See [A/C.3/80/L.19](#).

Draft resolution 11
Violence against women migrant workers

See [A/C.3/80/L.18/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 12
Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

See [A/C.3/80/L.59](#).

Draft resolution 13
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

See [A/C.3/80/L.23](#).

Draft resolution 14
Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

See [A/C.3/80/L.54](#).

Draft resolution 15
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, [78/186](#) of 19 December 2023 and [79/157](#) of 17 December 2024,

Recalling further its resolution [79/192](#) of 17 December 2024 on working methods of the Third Committee,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Human Rights Council,¹

Takes note of the report of the Human Rights Council, including the addendum thereto, and its recommendations.

* [A/C.3/80/L.24](#), as orally revised.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eightieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/80/53); and ibid., Supplement No. 53A (A/80/53/Add.1).*

Draft resolution 16

Rights of the child*

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of its resolution [44/25](#) of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹ which constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Reaffirming also that the rights of the child are human rights, and that these rights need to be protected and upheld both offline and online,

Reaffirming further that States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child shall undertake all appropriate measures for the implementation of the rights recognized therein, while bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention² and calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as that of other human rights instruments,

Reaffirming that the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development of the child, provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including in the digital environment,

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³ which 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,

Reaffirming further resolution [70/1](#), adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, while taking note of the interconnectedness of the Sustainable Development Goals set in the 2030 Agenda and the rights proclaimed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and reaffirming the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, including children,

Underscoring the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in ensuring the enjoyment of the rights of the child and their well-being,

Recalling 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, which recognizes children as right holders and critical agents of positive change,

Noting that States Parties should implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child in relation to early childhood development,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁵ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁷ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons

* [A/C.3/80/L.20/Rev.1](#), as orally revised.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

² *Ibid.*, vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

³ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁴ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

from Enforced Disappearance,⁸ the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees⁹ and the 1967 Protocol thereto,¹⁰ the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹¹ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹² the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹³ and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,¹⁴ as well as relevant International Labour Organization conventions on children, including the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)¹⁵ and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182),¹⁶

Reaffirming all of its previous resolutions on the rights of the child, the most recent of which was resolution [78/178](#) of 19 December 2023, and recalling also all other relevant resolutions on this matter, including its resolutions [77/201](#) of 15 December 2022 on protecting children from bullying, [73/327](#) of 25 July 2019 on the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, 2021, [79/158](#) of 17 December 2024 on child, early and forced marriage and [78/188](#) of 19 December 2023 on the girl child,

Noting Human Rights Council resolutions [55/29](#) of 5 April 2024, entitled “Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child and inclusive social protection”,¹⁷ [56/5](#) of 10 July 2024, entitled “Open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education”,¹⁸ and [54/5](#) of 10 October 2023 on ensuring quality education for peace and tolerance for every child,¹⁹ as well as the political declaration of the sixty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 2025,²⁰

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,²¹ the United Nations Millennium Declaration²² and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled “A world fit for children”,²³ recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,²⁴ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development²⁵ and the outcome documents of their review conferences, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social

⁸ Ibid., vol. 2716, No. 48088.

⁹ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

¹⁰ Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

¹¹ Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹² Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹³ Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁴ Ibid., vol. 1465, No. 24841.

¹⁵ Ibid., vol. 1015, No. 14862.

¹⁶ Ibid., vol. 2133, No. 37245.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

¹⁸ Ibid., chap. V, sect. A.

¹⁹ Ibid., *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2025, Supplement No. 7 (E/2025/27)*, chap. I, sect. C, resolution [69/1](#), annex.

²¹ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

²² Resolution [55/2](#).

²³ Resolution [S-27/2](#), annex.

²⁴ *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.

²⁵ *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.

Development,²⁶ the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,²⁷ the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²⁸ and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,²⁹ the Declaration on the Right to Development,³⁰ the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children, held in New York from 11 to 13 December 2007,³¹ the outcome document of the fifth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, held in Durban, South Africa, from 15 to 20 May 2022, and the outcome documents of previous Global Conferences, and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage of 2023,³²

Recalling general comment No. 7 (2020) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on implementing children's rights in early childhood, which notes that young children are holders of all rights enshrined in the Convention and that early childhood is a critical period for the realization of these rights,

Taking note of the statement of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on article 5 of the Convention (2023), which analyses the relationship between the rights of the child and the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents as well as the State obligation to ensure the rights of the child, and recalling that parents' responsibilities, rights and duties to provide appropriate direction and guidance to their children in the exercise of their rights, as recognized in the Convention, are not absolute but, rather, delimited by children's status as rights holders, and must be exercised with the best interests of the child as their basic concern,

Taking note also of all relevant international instruments on the rights of migrants and refugees, and recalling the importance of promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all refugee and migrant children, including young children and girls, regardless of their migration status, including those unaccompanied or separated from their caregivers, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration, and of strengthening international and regional cooperation, within the framework of the United Nations and relevant regional forums, and reaffirming all latest international policy developments and relevant United Nations agreements in this regard,

Taking note further of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",³³ and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in resolution 78/187,³⁴ as well as the most recent reports of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,³⁵ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,³⁶ the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children³⁷

²⁶ *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.

²⁷ See [A/CONF.189/12](#) and [A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1](#), chap. I.

²⁸ Resolution 61/295, annex.

²⁹ Resolution 69/2.

³⁰ Resolution 41/128, annex.

³¹ Resolution 62/88.

³² Resolution 78/4, annex.

³³ [A/79/274-E/2025/3](#).

³⁴ [A/80/296](#).

³⁵ [A/80/258](#).

³⁶ [A/80/266](#).

³⁷ [A/80/113](#).

and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,³⁸ whose recommendations should be carefully studied,

Recognizing that early childhood encompasses infancy, preschool years and the transition to school and constitutes a foundational period for children's physical, cognitive, emotional and social development, that it represents a unique window of opportunity, and that, to reach their full potential, children need nurturing care in early childhood,

Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility to promote, respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of the child, and acknowledging the important role played by national governmental and local structures for children, including ministries and institutions in charge of child, family and youth issues and independent ombudspersons for children or other national institutions, including national human rights institutions, where they exist, for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Recognizing that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children, in the best interests of the child, and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right of every individual to social security, and that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance,

Recognizing the State responsibility to ensure children's protection and care as is necessary for their well-being, taking into account the rights, responsibilities and duties of their parents, legal guardians or other individuals legally responsible for them, and, to this end, to take all appropriate and legislative and administrative measures,

Expressing concern on the insufficient and uneven progress in meeting global targets and indicators on early childhood development, including through persistent gaps in policies, legislation, financing and services critical for early childhood development,

Expressing concern also that poverty in all its forms and dimensions, food insecurity and malnutrition, lack of access to clean and safe drinking water, sanitation, shelter, education and healthcare, environmental degradation, the adverse effects of climate change, public health emergencies, armed conflict and the destruction of education and health facilities, among other factors, undermine early childhood development,

Recognizing that the right to education is closely linked to the maximum development of the child and that the goal of formal and non-formal education should be to empower the child, including in early childhood, by developing the child's skills, ability to learn, self-esteem and self-confidence, and that this must be achieved in ways that enable children to learn through play and experience and reflect the rights and inherent human dignity of the child,

Recognizing also the critical role of parents, legal guardians, teachers and educators in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all children, including digital learning, by providing support, including through the necessary training, access to devices, materials and technological infrastructure,

³⁸ [A/80/166](#).

Stressing that digital technologies and applications can create new ways to enhance education and foster learning and teaching and can be useful tools to promote the enjoyment of children's rights and their protection, and in that regard stressing the need for enhanced efforts to expand connectivity, affordability, digital and financial learning and associated skills bridging the digital divides, including the gender digital divide and digital divides within and among countries, while protecting children from harm in the digital environment, and recognizing that digital devices should not be a substitute for in-person interactions between children and others, especially in the early years, when the social environment shapes children's holistic development,

Encouraging all States to strengthen efforts to prevent the military use of schools in contravention of international law and to promote and protect the right to education, to make it accessible, inclusive, quality and non-discriminatory and to facilitate the continuation of education in situations of armed conflict, and encouraging all States to strengthen efforts to protect children affected by armed conflict, including from recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups and by supporting family reunification as well as long-term and sustainable reintegration and rehabilitation for these children,

Recognizing that violence against children undermines efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and hinders progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that the negative and long-term impact of violence on the development of children stifles their potential to become active participants in society,

Acknowledging that ensuring a respectful, supportive and safe child-rearing environment free from all forms of violence supports the realization of children's individual personalities and fosters the development of social, responsible and actively contributing citizens in the local community and larger society, and recognizing that the protection of the child from violence is a key strategy for reducing and preventing all forms of violence in societies and for promoting freedom, justice and peace in the world, and in this regard noting the role that efforts to raise awareness about violence against children can play in combating its occurrence,

Recognizing that positive parenting and care practices, which promote child development through affection, responsiveness, encouragement and teaching and support the rights, capabilities, interests and overall cognitive development of children, can contribute to the reduction and prevention of all forms of violence and abuse against children, and in this regard stressing the importance of investing in parenting education, including for family caregivers,

Recognizing also the State responsibility to take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of violence and the importance of taking effective measures to prevent and respond to violations and abuses of the rights of the child, online and offline, including by providing for comprehensive support services, including physical and mental health services, safe and child-sensitive counselling, as well as complaint and reporting mechanisms and other safeguards for the rights of all affected children, including to enable the conduct of effective and appropriate investigations and prosecutions by judicial and other relevant authorities, and recognizing the need to foster a policy of zero tolerance for all forms of violence against children,

Acknowledging that exposure to violence during early childhood can have long-term consequences for brain development and emotional well-being, and therefore negatively affect educational attainment, socioemotional development and future professional prospects,

Recalling that 2026 marks the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations study on violence against children to the General Assembly,³⁹ welcoming the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and of Member States and partners in following up on the recommendations of the study, and noting the launching of the Pathfinding Global Alliance on Ending Violence against Children during the first Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence against Children, in Bogotá on 8 November 2024, as a contribution and an accelerator of the prevention and protection of children against violence in following up on the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children,

Deeply concerned that increased use of digital technologies, particularly when unsupervised, has exacerbated children's exposure to risks, harms and all forms of violence, and expressing concern about the spread of disinformation and misinformation, including among children, particularly on social media platforms, which can be designed and used to mislead and spread racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, misogyny, stereotyping and stigmatization, and recognizing that the responsibility to respect the rights of the child extends to private actors and businesses to ensure the safety, privacy and protection of the child,

Concerned about the occurrence of bullying, including cyberbullying, in all parts of the world and the fact that children who are victimized by such practices may be at heightened risk of compromising their health, emotional well-being, academic work and education and for a wide range of physical and/or mental health conditions, as well as potential long-term effects on individuals' ability to realize their own potential,

Recognizing that girls are often at greater risk of being exposed to and encountering various forms of discrimination and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and child labour, which, among other things, hinder the realization of their rights and efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is an essential prerequisite for sustainable development, and reaffirming the need to achieve gender equality to ensure a just and equitable world for all girls, including by partnering with men and boys, as an important strategy for advancing full enjoyment of human rights,

Deeply concerned that children disproportionately suffer the consequences of discrimination, exclusion and inequality, and that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains negatively affected by the prolonged effects of poverty and inequality, reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is one of the greatest global challenges and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, recognizing the impact of poverty beyond the socioeconomic context and the intrinsic interlinkage between poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development, and in this regard underlining the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and recognizing that a strong focus is needed on poverty, deprivation and inequality to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence and to promote the resilience of children, their families and their communities,

Recognizing that the empowerment of and investment in children, and in particular girls, which is critical for economic growth, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the eradication of poverty and extreme poverty, are key in breaking the cycle of all forms of discrimination and violence, including multiple and intersecting forms, and in promoting, respecting and

³⁹ [A/61/299](#).

protecting the full and effective enjoyment of their human rights, and recognizing further that empowering children requires their active and meaningful participation in decision-making processes in accordance with their evolving capacities or age and maturity and as agents of change in their own lives and communities, while acknowledging that all parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child, with the best interests of the child as their basic concern,

Recognizing also that the full realization of the rights of the child requires the adoption and implementation of comprehensive policies and programmes at the international, national and local levels for all children, including specific programmes for early childhood development, and recognizing further the positive contribution of early childhood care and education programmes as well as school feeding programmes to the outcomes of schooling and to children's development to their fullest potential,

Acknowledging that investing in early childhood development contributes to the enjoyment of the rights and to the development of every child and is highly efficient in promoting peaceful and sustainable societies, eradicating extreme poverty and inequality and boosting economic growth, and stressing that States should consider adopting comprehensive, strategic and time-bound plans for early childhood development within a child rights-based framework, which requires an increase in human and financial resource allocations for early childhood services and programmes,

Reaffirming the obligations of States, in accordance with international human rights law, to take all necessary measures to ensure that the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is respected, protected and fulfilled, without discrimination of any kind,

Recognizing the fact that not addressing mental health and psychosocial development for children can limit opportunities and may have potential long-term consequences, and that ensuring mental health across the life course requires holistic strategies for both promotion and prevention that involves educational environments, among others outside the health and social care sectors,

Acknowledging that the prevention of noncommunicable diseases should start early in life and be taken into account during pregnancy and early childhood,

Reaffirming the need to end preventable diseases and deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, and recognizing that infectious diseases, including pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria, remain a leading cause of deaths of children under 5, along with pre-term birth and intrapartum-related complications,

Recognizing that the risk of maternal mortality is highest for girls under 15 years of age and that complications in pregnancy and childbirth are a leading cause of death among girls under 15 years of age in many countries, and expressing profound concern that early pregnancy may have major mental and physical health consequences for adolescent mothers and their children,

Recognizing also that there are large disparities in maternal mortality and morbidity rates between developed and developing countries as well as within and among countries, particularly in rural and remote areas and the poorest urban areas,

Emphasizing that good maternal health, including physical and mental health, nutrition and education are essential for the full realization of the rights of the child, including in early childhood, for the survival of children and their ability to develop and to reach their full potential,

Reaffirming that, with regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States should take steps to ensure the allocation of available resources to the maximum extent possible and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, to provide guidance and support to parents, legal guardians and other individuals legally responsible for the child, as well as caregivers, on how to create safe and inclusive environments that facilitate children's play and recreational activities, including on their responsible use of digital technology,

Recognizing the importance of prevention in ensuring safe online and digital technology environments for children, while protecting them against arbitrary or unlawful interference with their rights to privacy, to seek, receive or impart information, to education, to participation and to the freedoms of expression and of association, and recognizing also that prevention measures and approaches should involve key actors, including Governments, parents, civil society, organizations of persons with disabilities, industry, especially technology enterprises and those related to social media, schools, children, academia, competent authorities and relevant actors, community-based organizations and the general public,

Recognizing also the importance of international, regional and bilateral multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives to advance the effective protection and promotion of the rights of the child and the elimination of all forms of violence against children, including all violent punishment of children,

Noting with appreciation the work that aims to strengthen the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of the child carried out by all relevant organs, bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system, including by relevant mandate holders and special procedures, within their respective mandates, and by relevant regional organizations, and intergovernmental organizations, recognizing the valuable role of national human rights institutions and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and recalling that the annual day on the rights of the child, held in 2025 at the fifty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, focused on the priorities to advance early childhood development, including in emergencies, and recognized the importance of early childhood development programmes and services that are accessible to all children,

1. *Recognizes* that the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the human rights treaty with the largest number of ratifications, and acknowledges that the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto contain a comprehensive set of international legal standards for the protection and well-being of children;

2. *Calls upon* States Parties to increase their efforts and undertake all appropriate measures for the full and effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and underlines that this includes the rights of the child in relation to early childhood development;

3. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto as a matter of priority and to implement them effectively, and encourages further efforts by the Secretary-General in this regard;

4. *Urges* States Parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention on the Rights of the Child or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing regularly other reservations with a view to withdrawing them in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

5. *Urges* States to review, adopt and update national legislation in line with their international human rights obligations and commitments to ensure that policies

related to early childhood development are compatible with the rights set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto and other relevant human rights instruments;

6. *Calls upon* States to ensure the enjoyment by all children of all their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination of any kind;

7. *Encourages* States to promote the rights of the child in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁰ in accordance with their obligations under international law and in the best interests of the child;

8. *Also encourages* States to adopt comprehensive, coordinated and adequately resourced policies, laws, programmes and services on early childhood development that integrate a family perspective, where relevant, to ensure that all children, including those in vulnerable situations, experience healthy and holistic early childhood development; to invest in policies and programmes that promote health, nutrition, responsive caregiving, safety and security, and early learning to ensure that children receive nurturing care; to incorporate early childhood development strategies into emergency preparedness and peacebuilding frameworks as appropriate; and to track and monitor progress through effective multisectoral approaches, prioritizing public financing for early childhood development as a national priority;

9. *Affirms* that States should take all necessary measures to ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children, and recognizes that children with disabilities, particularly girls, are almost four times more likely to experience violence, stigmatization, discrimination, exclusion, abandonment and neglect, and are disproportionately subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence and abuse;

10. *Urges* States to ensure that children have access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, including toilets, proper handwashing facilities and clean drinking water, to prevent the spread of waterborne illnesses in homes and childcare settings, and in this context expresses concern over water scarcity, particularly in remote and rural areas;

11. *Also urges* States to strengthen efforts towards poverty eradication for children in early childhood and their families, enabling access to employment opportunities and decent work for parents and legal guardians, and improve the situation of children living in poverty, in particular extreme poverty, deprived of adequate nutritious food, clean and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, including for menstrual health and hygiene management, with limited or no access to essential physical and mental healthcare services, adequate shelter, education, participation and protection, taking into account that, while a severe lack of goods and services hurts every human being, it is particularly threatening and harmful to children, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, to reach their full potential and to participate as full members of society, and exposed to conditions that lead to increased violence;

12. *Calls upon* States to increase investments in nutrition as a key part of a comprehensive essential healthcare package, including through essential nutrition programming, services and practices, that incorporates early stimulation, responsive caregiving and play-based interventions, and to support maternity and breastfeeding policies to foster young children's healthy nutrition, growth and brain and cognitive development, bearing in mind the vital importance of good nutrition for child survival

⁴⁰ Resolution 70/1.

and development, particularly during early childhood, and in this regard underscores the need to address child stunting, which remains unacceptably high;

13. *Urges* States to take measures to improve prenatal, perinatal and postnatal mental and physical healthcare services for mothers and newborns, ending preventable maternal, newborn and child death, such as improving the access to healthcare systems, including for sexual and reproductive health, emergency obstetric and newborn care, the distribution and use of insecticide-treated nets, vaccination and immunization campaigns, the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and the strengthening of international cooperation and technical assistance urgently required in developing countries to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity and improve maternal, newborn and child health;

14. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate a multisectoral strategy that aims at promoting mental health for new parents, legal guardians and other individuals legally responsible for the child, through home- and health facility-based prenatal and postnatal care for new mothers, the provision of early childhood programmes that address the cognitive, sensory-motor and psychosocial development of children and the promotion of healthy child-caregiver relationships, and by introducing or strengthening community protection networks and systems;

15. *Recalls* every child's right to be registered immediately after birth, to a name, to acquire a nationality and to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, reminds States of their obligation to ensure the registration of the birth of all children without discrimination of any kind, including in the case of late birth registration, especially for children in rural and remote areas, refugee and migrant children and those in the most vulnerable situations, and calls upon States to ensure that birth registration procedures are universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective and provided at minimal or no cost, including by promoting the use of digital identification systems, and recognizes the importance of birth registration as a critical means of preventing statelessness, ensuring lifelong protection, exercising their rights and accessing essential services;

16. *Also recalls* that the Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations, as recognized by law, without unlawful interference;

17. *Calls upon* States to scale up scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education 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, with information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, 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 people, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and healthcare providers, in order to, inter alia, enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection and other risks;

18. *Also calls upon* States to create opportunities for children's inclusive and meaningful participation in decision-making processes in line with their evolving capacities, including girls and adolescent girls, children with disabilities, children belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, children of African descent, migrant children, Indigenous children, and children in vulnerable situations

and those who are hardest to reach, in all matters affecting them, and for children to become agents of change within their communities, taking into account the importance of involving children's organizations and child-led initiatives, by creating inclusive consultative mechanisms and ensuring that policy measures are developed on the basis of participatory, evidence-based decision-making processes that take into account the views of children and the best interests of the child;

19. *Urges* all States to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of the child, including for children with disabilities and children in vulnerable situations, to express themselves freely and to be provided the opportunity to be heard in any proceeding affecting them, and to ensure that they have access to inclusive and equitable quality education, including pre-primary education, and information in child-friendly and accessible formats, that their views are given due weight and that they are included in decision-making processes, in accordance with their age and maturity, in all matters affecting them;

20. *Reaffirms* the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination, and calls upon States to make primary education compulsory, inclusive and available free to all children, while encouraging them to take all appropriate measures to make pre-primary education progressively available, ensuring that all children have equal access to education of good quality, making secondary education generally available and accessible to all, in particular through the progressive introduction of free education, bearing in mind that special measures to ensure equal access, including affirmative action, 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 belonging to ethnic, national, religious or linguistic minorities and children in vulnerable or marginalized situations;

21. *Urges* States to respect, protect and fulfil the right to education for all children under their jurisdiction, without discrimination of any kind, including based on age, and to ensure access to inclusive early childhood care and education and parenting programmes that improve the quality of children's early learning, and encourages States to reduce or remove fees and indirect costs associated with access to childcare and pre-primary education;

22. *Encourages* States to adopt and implement sustained and inclusive child-empowering, age-appropriate, disability-inclusive and gender-responsive non-formal and formal education programmes, providing children, parents, legal guardians and other individuals legally responsible for the child, caregivers, teachers and other professionals working with and for children with skills relating to digital and data literacy, to promote awareness among children of the forms of violence that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology, and online harms and risks; and in this regard commits to address these challenges and spread the benefits of digitalization including by expanding the participation of all countries in the digitalization, in particular developing countries, among others through enhancing their digital infrastructure connectivity as well as building their capacities and access to technological innovations through stronger partnerships and improving digital literacy;

23. *Urges* States to take measures, including in collaboration with the private sector and other relevant actors, to ensure that early childhood development policies and programmes support the inclusion of children in vulnerable situations, including children with disabilities, in inclusive early childhood education and pre-primary

education settings with the provision of individualized support and reasonable accommodations;

24. *Calls upon* States to ensure that rest, play and leisure are integrated into school structures and curricula, and enjoyed from early childhood by all children equally, including children in the most vulnerable and marginalized situations, and reaffirms the role of play in building essential and transferable physical, social, cognitive, communication and emotional life skills at all ages, and its positive impact on promoting tolerance and resilience and facilitating social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding;

25. *Also calls upon* States to promote the provision of accessible, gender-responsive and age-appropriate information to children, including children with disabilities, on their rights, including through human rights education programmes as well as equal access to technologies that provide them with information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of their social, spiritual and moral well-being, and physical and mental health, and the protection of their rights;

26. *Further calls upon* States to accelerate efforts to eliminate all barriers to the equal enjoyment by girls of their right to education, to address gender-based discrimination, gender stereotypes and negative social norms in education systems, including in curricula, textbooks and teaching methodologies, and to fight all forms of violence, including sexual harassment and school-related sexual and gender-based violence, in and out of schools and other educational settings;

27. *Calls upon* States to scale up programming for girls, including education and skills development training for adolescent girls; to address gender-specific barriers to the equal enjoyment by girls of their right to education and access to quality education; to ensure access to gender-responsive support services, including psychological, social and sexual and reproductive healthcare services, and education, including in emergencies; and to ensure that girls' opinions are heard, and that measures are taken to enable young women and girls to successfully grow into leadership positions in public and private spheres by ensuring their full and equal access to education, technology and skills development, leadership and mentorship programmes, increased technical and financial support, and protection from violence and discrimination;

28. *Also calls upon* States to ensure that child protection, including social protection and gender-sensitive mental health services, is recognized as essential and that it continues to be provided and be accessible, affordable and available to all children, at all times;

29. *Urges* States to ensure sustainable and equitable financing for child-responsive social protection and other social sectors as appropriate, including through the provision of social safety nets, such as cash transfers, food transfers, fee waivers and subsidies to enhance child development outcomes, contribute to gender equality and protect young children from poverty, fragility and social exclusion;

30. *Calls upon* States to commit to the improvement of child protection care systems and pursue policies that address the root causes of child abandonment, neglect, relinquishment and separation from their family;

31. *Calls upon* States, the United Nations system, the private sector and other relevant actors to commit to comprehensive child and family-friendly policies, including paid parental leave, maternity benefits, support for breastfeeding, affordable, accessible and quality childcare, child benefits and tax credits, as well as parenting and violence prevention programmes that are inclusive and non-discriminatory, all of

which contribute to ensure responsive caregiving, promote work-life balance, and support the well-being of children and their families, prioritizing those most in need, including those engaged in the informal economy, while generating broader benefits for poverty eradication, gender equality and sustainable development;

32. *Reiterates* that all States should continue to make their best efforts to ensure the recognition of the principle that parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of their children;

33. *Urges* States to take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect children from all forms of violence and abuse, including sexual and gender-based violence, online and offline, address the lack of child-responsive reporting mechanisms and inadequate data collection on violence, and support violence prevention programmes in early childhood, including through parenting support;

34. *Also urges* States to take comprehensive, multisectoral, coordinated, effective and gender-responsive measures to prevent, eliminate and respond to all forms of violence and discrimination against all children and to address structural and underlying causes and risk factors, including through enhanced prevention measures, research and strengthened coordination and monitoring and evaluation, implementing, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, effective violence prevention and response activities in schools and communities, including training for parents, legal guardians and caregivers, capacity-building for professionals working with and for children, and educating children from a young age regarding human rights and 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, that eliminate gender stereotypes and negative social norms, as well as racism and racial discrimination, build self-esteem and informed decision-making and communication skills and promote the development of respectful relationships based on gender equality, non-discrimination, inclusion and respect for human rights;

35. *Further urges* States to take immediate and effective measures to end child labour in all its forms;

36. *Urges* States to provide children whose rights have been violated or abused with access to effective and appropriate remedial victim support, as well as reparation and guarantees of non-repetition; and calls upon States and businesses to ensure the availability and accessibility of free-of-charge, safe, confidential, responsive and child-friendly reporting mechanisms;

37. *Notes* the importance of promoting safe and enabling conditions for children facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, such as children belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as well as migrant children, refugee or asylum-seeking children, internally displaced children, children with disabilities, children of African descent and Indigenous children;

38. *Strongly condemns* all forms of violence, harassment and abuse against children in all settings, online and offline, including physical, psychological and sexual violence, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, child abuse and exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism, child sexual abuse material, sexual exploitation of children such as child sexual abuse and cybergrooming, economic exploitation, promotion of and incitement to self-harm and life-threatening activities, bullying, including cyberbullying, hostage-taking, domestic violence, trafficking in or sale of children and their organs, gang and armed violence, and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, and urges States to strengthen efforts to prevent

and protect children from all such violence through a comprehensive, gender-responsive, age-appropriate and disability-inclusive approach and to develop an inclusive multifaceted and systematic framework, which is integrated into national planning processes, to respond effectively to violence against children and to provide for safe and child-sensitive counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms and safeguards for the rights of affected children, and comprehensive education enabling them to access these mechanisms;

39. *Strongly encourages* States to adopt effective measures to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children, particularly those in situations of violence stemming from transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, recruitment and use of children for criminal activities, and other forms of criminality that undermine their integrity and well-being, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international instruments;

40. *Urges* States to take measures to protect children from all forms of violence in the digital environment, to ensure that national legislation on data protection and privacy is in accordance with their international human rights obligations and allows law enforcement, social welfare and judicial authorities to conduct effective and appropriate investigations and prosecutions with the aim of holding accountable and bringing to justice all those responsible for or who attempt to commit such crimes against children, taking into account that such crimes are often multi-jurisdictional and transnational in nature, and to consider adopting legislation, regulations or policies to ensure that businesses address their responsibilities to respect children's rights, safety and well-being during the design, engineering, development, operation, distribution and marketing of their technological products and services and putting in place adequate safeguards that seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts on children that are directly linked to their operations, products or services;

41. *Calls upon* States to address prevailing challenges to bridge the digital divide within and among countries, the age, disability and gender digital divides and the divide between rural and urban areas, including between developing and developed countries, and highlights the importance of promoting and protecting the right of the child to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications, and to this end notes the importance of promoting digital literacy from an early age, as well as public awareness and understanding of new and emerging digital technologies, promoting risk awareness and self-protection training and guidance, and supporting capacity-building initiatives to ensure that children, as well as their parents or legal guardians, teachers and educators, are given the opportunity to develop the understanding, knowledge and skills needed to engage safely and meaningfully in the digital environment, including through international cooperation, to ensure that children, especially children in vulnerable situations, are able to connect to and access the Internet in a safe and secure way;

42. *Also calls upon* all States to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of the child and to ensure, for children belonging to national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities and migrant children, children affected by armed conflict, Indigenous children, children of African descent, internally displaced children and children with disabilities, the enjoyment of all their rights as well as access to healthcare services, social services, social protection and accessible and inclusive education on an equal basis with others, and to ensure that all such children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, internally displaced children and those who are victims of violence and exploitation, receive special protection and assistance and that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in their policies of integration, return and family reunification;

43. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict, and in this regard urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged, in contravention of applicable international law, in the recruitment and use of children, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, acknowledging that sexual violence in these situations disproportionately affects girls, but that boys are also targets, in recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals and related personnel and denial of humanitarian access, and in patterns of abduction of children, forced adoptions, forced transfers and deportations as well as in all other violations and abuses against children, to take time-bound and effective measures to end and prevent them and to encourage age- and gender-specific support services, including psychological, social and sexual and reproductive healthcare services, and education, social protection and reintegration programmes;

44. *Recognizes* that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that the protection and reintegration of, and the prevention of violations and abuses against, conflict-affected children should be considered across all stages of this spectrum;

45. *Calls upon* States to ensure the legal protection of children from violence, both online and offline, in a manner consistent with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, and to criminalize relevant conduct related to violence against children online and offline, including but not limited to forms of sexual exploitation and abuse of children, such as child grooming, sexual extortion, the streaming of child abuse, the possession or distribution of, access to, or exchange or production of or payment for child sexual abuse material and the viewing, conducting or facilitation of children's participation in live sexual abuses or exploitation transmitted through digital technologies, in addition to the use of digital technology in the recruitment or use of children by armed groups and in the context of child trafficking;

46. *Also calls upon* States to develop coherent and coordinated protection systems and to provide universal access to quality comprehensive social, physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and legal and counselling services for all victims and survivors, to ensure their full recovery and reintegration into society, and to strengthen social welfare systems and effective service delivery for children affected by violence, in particular in the justice, education and health sectors;

47. *Recognizes* that the right of the child to education can be severely hampered as a result of physical, psychological and sexual and gender-based violence, including the dissemination or threat of dissemination of personal sexually explicit content that constitutes child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material, including artificial intelligence-generated or deepfake images, sexual harassment, including peer-to-peer sexual harassment, as well as bullying, including cyberbullying, in school, outside school and on the way to school, and in digital environments, which compromises learning outcomes and may lead to school dropout, and therefore calls upon States to adopt and strengthen clear and comprehensive measures, including legislative and policy measures, taking into account the best interests of the child, to ensure that all schools are safe and free from violence and provide safe and child-sensitive counselling and reporting procedures for children affected by and involved in such forms of violence, generating statistical information, including gender statistics and data disaggregated by age and sex, and responding promptly and adequately;

48. *Urges* States to promote and protect the rights of the child against sexual exploitation and sexual and gender-based violence, including in digital contexts,

through the adoption of relevant legislation to prevent these acts as well as combat them through the detection of child sexual abuse material and its immediate removal from the Internet, emphasizing the importance of a coordinated and multi-stakeholder global-level response;

49. *Appreciates* the role of civil society, including child- and youth-led movements, including those aimed at promoting the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights, in supporting victims and survivors of violence, including by amplifying their voices, and in receiving reports of online harms against children;

50. *Takes note* of ongoing efforts to mainstream the rights of the child into the work of the United Nations system, and requests all relevant organs, bodies, entities, organizations and mechanisms of the United Nations system to mainstream the promotion, respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of the child throughout their activities, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as to ensure that their staff are trained in child rights matters, and take further steps to increase system-wide coordination and inter-agency cooperation for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child;

51. *Calls upon* the relevant entities, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, donor institutions, including the international financial institutions, and bilateral donors to support, upon request, inter alia, national initiatives, including early childhood development programmes, financially and technically, as well as to enhance effective international cooperation and partnership to strengthen knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and skills transfer for early childhood, in terms of policy and programme development and implementation, research and professional training;

52. *Expresses support* for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, and recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate in promoting the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, both online and offline, in all regions and in advancing the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children, partnerships with regional organizations, as well as advocacy through thematic consultations, field missions and thematic reports addressing emerging concerns, including on investment in child protection and well-being, starting in early childhood;

53. *Takes note* of the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in the follow-up to the United Nations global study on children deprived of liberty in cooperation with the other entities in the United Nations inter-agency task force, the non-governmental organization panel and other relevant stakeholders, and encourages the Special Representative to continue her work in this regard;

54. *Urges* all States, requests United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and invites regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in promoting the further implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children and in supporting Member States in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, encourages States to provide support to the Special Representative, including adequate voluntary financial support for the continued, effective and independent performance of her mandate, and invites organizations, including the private sector, to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

55. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General extend the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, as established in paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution [62/141](#) of 18 December 2007, for a further

four years, and maintain support for the effective and independent performance and sustainability of the mandate of the Special Representative, funded from the regular budget;

56. *Welcomes* the appointment of Vanessa Frazier as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, expresses support for the work of the Special Representative, recalls the adoption of resolution [51/77](#) of 12 December 1996, by which the mandate of the Special Representative was created, its increased level of work and the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate, welcomes the efforts by the Special Representative and the mandate's important contributions to the maintenance of peace and security through the protection of children in armed conflict situations, and notes the diminishing capacities, in particular at the field level, that will have an impact on the delivery of the mandate if left unaddressed, in particular monitoring, verification and reporting, and, bearing in mind its resolution [63/241](#) of 24 December 2008 and paragraphs 35 to 37 of its resolution [51/77](#), paragraph 39 of its resolution [72/245](#) of 24 December 2017 and paragraph 40 of its resolution [76/147](#) of 16 December 2021, recommends that the Secretary-General extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further four years;

57. *Notes with appreciation* the steps taken regarding Security Council resolutions [1539 \(2004\)](#) of 22 April 2004, [1612 \(2005\)](#) of 26 July 2005, [1882 \(2009\)](#) of 4 August 2009, [1998 \(2011\)](#) of 12 July 2011, [2068 \(2012\)](#) of 19 September 2012, [2225 \(2015\)](#) of 18 June 2015, [2286 \(2016\)](#) of 3 May 2016, [2427 \(2018\)](#) of 9 July 2018, [2601 \(2021\)](#) of 29 October 2021 and [2764 \(2024\)](#) of 20 December 2024 and the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in accordance with those resolutions, with the participation of and in cooperation with national Governments and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, including at the country level, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that information collected and communicated by the monitoring and reporting mechanism is accurate, objective and verifiable, and in this regard encourages the work and the deployment of United Nations child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions, as well as supports the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism, including in particular in the context of transitions to or from United Nations missions;

58. *Decides:*

(a) To continue its consideration of the question at its eighty-second session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children";

(b) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a comprehensive report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the issues addressed in the present resolution, with a focus on the promotion of children's mental health and well-being;

(c) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in fulfilment of her mandate, including information on field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda;

(d) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, in carrying out her mandate for the protection of children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to continue to engage proactively with relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, Member States, regional and

subregional organizations and non-State armed groups, including by negotiating action plans, securing commitments, advocating for appropriate response mechanisms and ensuring attention and follow-up to the conclusions and recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, and reaffirms the important role that the Special Representative can play in contributing to conflict prevention;

(e) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in fulfilment of her mandate, consistent with paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution [62/141](#), including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda;

(f) To request the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining in the prevention and elimination of all forms of sale and sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and in the protection, rehabilitation, recovery, reintegration and access to justice of children who are victims and survivors, in a gender-responsive, disability-inclusive, victim-centred, trauma-informed and child-friendly manner and with full respect for the rights of the child, including in how to advance the protection capacities of communities and families, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration;

(g) To invite the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its eighty-first and eighty-second sessions as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee.

Draft resolution 17
Rights of Indigenous Peoples

See [A/C.3/80/L.17](#).

Draft resolution 18**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,¹ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination³ and other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling the provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2004/16 of 16 April 2004⁴ and 2005/5 of 14 April 2005⁵ and relevant Human Rights Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 7/34 of 28 March 2008,⁶ 18/15 of 29 September 2011⁷ and 21/33 of 28 September 2012,⁸ 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, 78/190 of 19 December 2023 and 79/160 of 17 December 2024 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, 78/234 of 22 December 2023 and 79/161 of 17 December 2024, 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

* A/C.3/80/L.2, as amended by A/C.3/80/L.56.

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3 (E/2004/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁵ 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.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/63/53)*, chap. II.

⁷ Ibid., *Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.1 and A/66/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. II.

⁸ Ibid., *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

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 2001,⁹ in particular paragraph 2 of the Declaration and paragraphs 84 to 86 of the Programme of Action, as well as the relevant provisions of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference of 24 April 2009,¹⁰ 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,

⁹ See [A/CONF.189/12](#) and [A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1](#), chap. I.

¹⁰ See [A/CONF.211/8](#), chap. I.

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 celebrates the eightieth anniversary of victory over Nazism in the Second World War,

Recalling also that the eightieth session of the General Assembly coincides with the eightieth anniversary of the establishment of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the adoption of its Charter,

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;

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 [79/160](#);¹¹

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;

¹¹ See [A/80/319](#).

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;

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,¹² also emphasizes that such manifestations do injustice to the memory of the countless

¹² [A/72/291](#), para. 79.

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;¹³

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;

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

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;¹⁴

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;¹⁵

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,¹⁶ 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;

¹⁴ A/73/305 and A/73/305/Corr.1, para. 56.

¹⁵ A/72/291, para. 91.

¹⁶ A/HRC/38/53, para. 15.

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 Development¹⁷ 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 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;¹⁸

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;¹⁹

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

¹⁷ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁸ A/HRC/38/53, para. 16.

¹⁹ A/72/291, para. 83.

organizations where such hate speech aims, or can reasonably be expected, to incite violence;²⁰

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,²¹ 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;

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;

²⁰ A/HRC/38/53, para. 35 (c).

²¹ A/69/334, para. 81.

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;²²

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 punishable by law, in accordance with the international obligations of States, and that these prohibitions are consistent with freedom of opinion and expression;

²² A/64/295, para. 104.

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 eighty-first session and to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-second 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.

Draft resolution 19

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

See [A/C.3/80/L.55/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 20

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

See [A/C.3/80/L.42](#).

Draft resolution 21

The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

See [A/C.3/80/L.26](#).

Draft resolution 22

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

See [A/C.3/80/L.53](#).

Draft resolution 23

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto: amplified barriers in diverse contexts

See [A/C.3/80/L.44/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 24

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

See [A/C.3/80/L.49/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 25

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

See [A/C.3/80/L.22](#).

Draft resolution 26

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

See [A/C.3/80/L.25](#).

Draft resolution 27

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

See [A/C.3/80/L.27](#).

Draft resolution 28

Freedom of religion or belief

See [A/C.3/80/L.28](#).

Draft resolution 29

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

See [A/C.3/80/L.34](#).

Draft resolution 30

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

See [A/C.3/80/L.35](#).

Draft resolution 31

Human rights and cultural diversity

See [A/C.3/80/L.36](#).

Draft resolution 32

Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

See [A/C.3/80/L.37](#).

Draft resolution 33

The right to development

See [A/C.3/80/L.38](#).

Draft resolution 34

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

See [A/C.3/80/L.39/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 35

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

See [A/C.3/80/L.40](#).

Draft resolution 36

The right to food

See [A/C.3/80/L.41](#).

Draft resolution 37

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

See [A/C.3/80/L.50](#).

Draft resolution 38

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

See [A/C.3/80/L.21](#).

Draft resolution 39

Terrorism and human rights

See [A/C.3/80/L.43](#).

Draft resolution 40
National human rights institutions

See [A/C.3/80/L.45/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 41
Promotion and protection of human rights in the context of digital technologies

See [A/C.3/80/L.46/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 42
The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

See [A/C.3/80/L.47](#).

Draft resolution 43
The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

See [A/C.3/80/L.48](#).

Draft resolution 44
Protection of migrants*

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the protection of migrants, and recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions on the matter,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ which 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, in particular as to race,

Reaffirming also that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State and that everyone has the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country,

Reiterating that everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law,

Recognizing that migration has been and will continue to be part of the human experience through history, underscoring that all migrants, regardless of their migration status, are human rights holders, and reaffirming the need to protect their safety and dignity and to respect, protect and fulfil their human rights and fundamental freedoms, without any kind of discrimination, while promoting the security, well-being and prosperity of all communities,

Recalling all relevant international instruments, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁴ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁵ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁷ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁸ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁹ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,¹⁰ the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families¹¹ and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,¹² in particular the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹³ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁴ and in particular the

* [A/C.3/80/L.52](#), as orally revised.

¹ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

² See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2716, No. 48088.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹² *Ibid.*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

relevant contributions of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to the protection of migrants,

Recalling also 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, as well as the results of the regional reviews of its implementation, held in 2024 and 2025,

Recalling further 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,

Welcoming the first International Migration Review Forum, held from 17 to 20 May 2022, and its Progress Declaration, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/266](#) of 7 June 2022, and looking forward to the second International Migration Review Forum in 2026,

Acknowledging the sovereign right of States to determine their national migration policy and their prerogative to govern migration within their jurisdiction, in conformity with international law, in particular their obligations under international human rights law and international refugee law,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁵ and recalling Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 10, including the targets on the protection of labour rights and the promotion of inclusive, safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants and those in precarious employment, and on the facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies, as noted in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,¹⁶

Recognizing the work of the Global Compact Champion countries and the Friends of Migration group, including their initiative to share insights, lessons learned and promising practices in support of the implementation of the Global Compact,

Welcoming the fifteenth summit meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, chaired by Colombia, held in Riohacha, Colombia, from 2 to 4 September 2025,

Recalling the provisions concerning migrants contained in the outcome documents of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda,¹⁷

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, as well as their engagement, as appropriate, in national development strategies and in programmes to improve the financial inclusion and literacy of migrant workers and their families, including through their remittances,

Recognizing also that migration can increase social, cultural and economic ties between nations and can be facilitated by agreements within regional integration

¹⁵ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁶ Resolution [71/1](#).

¹⁷ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

processes to reinforce education exchange, labour mobility and the portability of applicable social security entitlements and earned benefits of migrant workers,

Acknowledging 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 contributions of young migrants to countries of origin and destination, and in that regard encouraging States to consider the specific circumstances and needs of young migrants,

Underlining the importance of the Human Rights Council in promoting respect for the protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, including migrants,

Recognizing that women represent almost half of all international migrants, in this regard recognizing also that the positive contribution of women migrant workers has the potential to foster inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, underlining the value and dignity of their labour in all sectors, including in care and domestic work, and encouraging efforts to improve public perceptions of migrants and migration,

Concerned that gender-based violence, in particular against migrant women, is rooted in historical and structural inequalities in power relations between women and men, which further reinforces gender stereotypes and barriers to the full enjoyment by all migrant women and girls of their human rights,

Emphasizing the multidimensional character of international migration, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in this regard, as appropriate, and calling for global approaches and global solutions,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to respect the human rights of migrants in accordance with their applicable international human rights obligations, and reaffirming the commitments to take action to avoid the loss of life of migrants and to uphold migrants' right to life and the prohibition of collective expulsion, as well as the need to prevent human rights violations in all contexts involving migration,

Acknowledging the need to strengthen efforts to enhance and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration, including in response to demographic and labour market realities,

Recognizing the need to ensure that returned migrants are duly received and readmitted, in accordance with States' obligation not to arbitrarily deprive their nationals of the right to enter their own country and the obligation of States to readmit their own nationals,

Recognizing also the importance of coordinating international efforts to provide adequate protection, assistance and support to migrants, including those in vulnerable situations, especially women and children, and, as appropriate, facilitate their voluntary, safe and dignified return to their countries of origin or procedures for determining the need for international protection while respecting the principle of non-refoulement,

Bearing in mind the obligations of States under international law, as applicable, to exercise due diligence to prevent crimes targeting migrants and to investigate and punish perpetrators, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims,

Expressing concern that migrants continue to struggle to access and receive humanitarian assistance, including search and rescue efforts and medical care, which creates and exacerbates situations of vulnerability,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants,¹⁸ which examines the externalization of migration governance and expresses concern about the human rights of migrants being particularly vulnerable to violation amid this growing practice, and thus noting the importance of ensuring the human rights and safety of migrants during this practice, which transfers migration control, asylum processing and readmission to third countries, by complying with international obligations,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the lives of all migrants and take action to prevent loss of migrant lives, and in this context remaining deeply concerned that thousands of migrants, including women and children, continue to die or go missing each year along perilous routes on land and at sea,

Stressing the importance of all regulations and laws regarding irregular migration, at all levels of government, being in accordance with the obligations of States under international law, including international human rights law,

Expressing concern at and condemning the increasing trend of acts, manifestations and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and hostility towards migrants and diasporas in societies, and the negative stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, all of which has a negative impact on the fulfilment of human rights globally,

Stressing the obligation of States to protect the human rights of migrants regardless of their migration status, including when implementing their specific migration and border security policies, and expressing its concern at measures which, including in the context of policies aimed at reducing irregular migration, treat irregular migration as a criminal rather than an administrative offence, where the effect of doing so is to deny migrants the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in this regard recalling that sanctions and the treatment given to irregular migrants should be commensurate with their offences,

Aware that, as criminals take advantage of migratory flows and attempt to circumvent restrictive immigration policies and border controls, migrants become more vulnerable to, inter alia, kidnapping, extortion, forced labour, sexual exploitation, physical assault, debt bondage and abandonment,

Aware also that employing border governance policies that do not respect human rights and are in violation of a State's obligations under international law, and that are failing to combat widespread impunity for those who violate the human rights of migrants, contributes to limit pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration, and can contribute to the death or disappearance of migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations,

Concerned that migrant children, including those who are unaccompanied or separated from their parents or primary caregivers, are particularly vulnerable along their migration journey, and reaffirming the commitment to protecting the rights of the child and upholding the principle of the best interests of the child,

Recognizing the obligations of countries of origin, transit and destination under international human rights law, as well as the need to adopt a comprehensive and integral approach to migration policies, to facilitate safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, in accordance with their relevant

¹⁸ A/80/302.

obligations under international human rights law, and, as applicable, consistent with their commitments in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration,

Underlining the importance for States, in cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, workers' organizations and the private sector, among other relevant stakeholders, to undertake information campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations, laws, risks and rights in the event of migration in order to enable everyone to make informed decisions and to prevent anyone from utilizing irregular or dangerous means to cross international borders,

1. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children and persons with disabilities, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and ensuring that their legislation and migration policies and practices are consistent with their applicable international human rights obligations, in order to avoid approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

2. *Expresses its concern* about the impacts of financial and economic crises, as well as natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, on international migration and migrants, and in that regard urges Governments to combat discriminatory treatment of migrants, in particular migrant workers and their families, and to facilitate fair and ethical recruitment;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to develop coherent approaches to address the challenges of migration movements in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement;

4. *Reaffirms* the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the obligations of States under the International Covenants on Human Rights, and in this regard:

(a) Strongly condemns acts, manifestations and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, and urges States to apply and, where needed, to reinforce existing laws and provide effective remedy to victims when such acts against migrants occur, including by establishing or strengthening mechanisms which allow migrants to report alleged cases of abuse by relevant authorities and employers without fear of reprisal, in order to eradicate impunity for perpetrators;

(b) Expresses concern about legislation adopted by some States that results in measures and practices that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

(c) Encourages States to provide adequate documentation to enable access to pathways for safe and regular migration as a measure to preserve human dignity, ensure access to basic rights and prevent exploitation and trafficking;

(d) Calls upon States to ensure that their laws and policies, in particular in the areas of counter-terrorism and combating transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, fully respect the human rights of migrants, and in this regard, the applicable international human rights law and international refugee law, including the principle of non-refoulement;

(e) Calls upon States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention;

5. *Also reaffirms* the duty of States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, including those of women and children, regardless of their migration status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are Party, and therefore:

(a) Calls upon all States to respect the human rights and inherent dignity of migrants, to put an end to arbitrary arrest and detention and, bearing in mind the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, to review policies that deny migrants the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, to pursue alternatives to detention while assessments of migration status are under way and to take into account measures that have been successfully implemented by some States;

(b) Encourages States to put in place, if they have not yet done so, appropriate systems and procedures in order to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all actions or decisions concerning migrant children, regardless of their migration status, and to work towards ending the detention of migrant children;

(c) Also encourages States to cooperate and to take appropriate measures, in full conformity with their obligations under international human rights law, to prevent, combat and address the smuggling and trafficking of migrants, including strengthening laws, policies, information-sharing and joint operational functions, enhancing capacities and supporting opportunities for migration in a well-managed, safe and dignified manner and strengthening legislative methods for criminalizing acts of smuggling migrants, particularly women and children, in line with the non-punishment principle;

(d) Urges all States to adopt effective measures to prevent and punish any form of illegal deprivation of liberty of migrants by individuals or groups;

(e) Requests States to adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit, including in ports and airports and at borders and migration checkpoints, and to regularly train public officials who work in those facilities and in border areas to treat migrants respectfully and in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law;

(f) Encourages States to formulate, implement and refine training programmes for their law enforcement officials, immigration officers and border officials, diplomatic and consular officials, judiciary, prosecutors, public sector medical staff and other service providers, with a view to sensitizing these public sector workers to the issue of violence against migrants and imparting to them the necessary skills to ensure the delivery of proper, professional and gender-responsive interventions, including for those in detention facilities;

(g) Underlines the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recalls that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received;

(h) Calls upon States to analyse and implement, where appropriate, mechanisms for the safe and orderly administration of returning migrants, with particular attention to the human rights of migrants, in accordance with their obligations under international law;

(i) Also calls upon States to prosecute, in conformity with applicable law, acts of violation of the human rights of migrants and their families, such as arbitrary detention, torture and violations of the right to life, including extrajudicial executions, during their transit from the country of origin to the country of destination and vice versa, including transit across national borders;

(j) Further calls upon States to protect the human rights of migrant children, including those in the most vulnerable situations, regardless of their migration status, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in their legislation, policies and practices, including on integration, return and family reunification, and encourages States to foster their successful integration into the educational system of host countries and countries of origin;

(k) Reaffirms emphatically the duty of States Parties to ensure full respect for and observance of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, in particular with regard to the right of all foreign nationals, regardless of their migration status, to communicate with a consular official of the sending State in case of arrest, imprisonment, custody or detention, and the obligation of the receiving State to inform the foreign national without delay of his or her rights under the Convention;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting persons in vulnerable situations, and in this regard:

(a) Expresses its deep concern about the increase in the activities and profits of transnational and national organized crime entities and others who profit from crimes against migrants, especially migrant women and children, as well as persons with disabilities, without regard for dangerous and inhumane conditions, and in flagrant violation of national laws and international law and contrary to international standards;

(b) Calls upon States to cooperate internationally to save lives and prevent migrant deaths and injuries through individual or joint search and rescue operations, and standardized collection and exchange of relevant information, as well as to identify those who have died or gone missing, and to facilitate communication with affected families;

(c) Urges States to adopt measures to prevent deaths, disappearances, acts of torture, sexual and gender-based violence and all other forms of violence, including violence based on religion or belief and violence based on race, excessive use of force against migrants, and refoulement, and to ensure that all human rights violations and abuses are subject to independent and transparent investigations and that perpetrators are held accountable;

(d) Expresses its concern about the high level of impunity enjoyed by traffickers and their accomplices, as well as other members of organized crime entities and, in this context, the denial of rights and justice to migrants who have suffered from trafficking, exploitation and abuse;

(e) Encourages Member States to invest in innovative solutions that facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences of migrant workers at all skill levels, as well as to ensure decent work in labour migration;

(f) Requests all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they are Party, to enforce labour law effectively, including by addressing violations of such law, with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

(g) Invites Member States to consider ratifying relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization, including the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), on decent work for domestic workers,¹⁹ as well as the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 1957 (No. 105);²⁰

(h) Encourages Member States to take actions to further promote faster, safer and cheaper remittances, with the aim of reducing the average transaction cost to less than 3 per cent of the amount transferred by 2030, by further developing existing conducive policy and regulatory environments that enable competition, regulation and innovation on the remittance market and by providing gender-responsive programmes and instruments that enhance the financial inclusion of migrants and their families;

(i) Recalls that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes that everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted to him or her;

(j) Urges Member States to show greater solidarity, especially during times of emergency, to strengthen international cooperation to enhance the protection, well-being, safe return and effective reintegration into labour markets of migrant workers, and to ensure that no one is left behind;

(k) Encourages Member States, to the extent possible, to adopt immigration programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into the countries of destination, facilitate family reunification and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment;

(l) Calls upon States that have not already done so to provide for the protection of the human rights of women migrant workers, to promote fair labour conditions and to ensure that all women, including domestic and care workers, are legally protected against violence and exploitation;

(m) Encourages all States to develop national and international gender-responsive migration policies and programmes for women migrant workers, to provide safe and regular channels that recognize their skills and education and, as appropriate, to facilitate their productive employment, decent work and integration into the labour force, including in the fields of education and science and technology, and also encourages the adoption of measures necessary to better protect women and girls against dangers and human rights violations and abuses during migration;

(n) Reminds all States that all persons, including migrants, should have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to take advantage of opportunities and to participate fully in society;

(o) Urges States to ensure that repatriation mechanisms allow for the identification and special protection of persons in vulnerable situations, including unaccompanied children and persons with disabilities, and take into account, in conformity with their international obligations and commitments, the principle of the best interests of the child in both the development and implementation of legislation

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2955, No. 51379.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 320, No. 4648.

and policies, as well as clarity of reception and care arrangements and family reunification;

7. *Encourages* States to take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the study of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on challenges and best practices in the implementation of the international framework for the protection of the rights of the child in the context of migration²¹ when designing and implementing their migration policies;

8. *Urges* States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, in particular the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing 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, to implement them fully, and calls upon States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them as a matter of priority;

9. *Encourages* States to protect migrants from becoming victims of national and transnational organized crime, including kidnapping, trafficking in persons and, in some instances, illicit smuggling of migrants, including through the implementation of trauma-informed programmes and policies that prevent victimization and provide effective guarantees and protections, as well as access to medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, where appropriate;

10. *Encourages* Member States that have not already done so to enact national legislation and to take further effective measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, recognizing that these crimes may endanger the lives of migrants or subject them to harm, servitude, exploitation, debt bondage, slavery, sexual exploitation or forced labour, and also encourages Member States to strengthen international cooperation to prevent, investigate and combat such trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and to identify and disrupt financial flows related to these activities;

11. *Invites* Member States to expand international cooperation and partnerships to implement the vision of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration,²² including through financial and technical assistance to developing countries, including to African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries;

12. *Calls upon* all States to promote and protect the right of everyone, including migrants, without discrimination of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and encourages them to promote equitable access to health services, disease prevention and care for migrants, including mental health and psychosocial support;

13. *Invites* Member States to accelerate efforts, at all levels, to integrate public health considerations into migration policies and incorporating the health needs of migrants in national and local health-care 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;

14. *Encourages* Governments to promote the appropriate use of voluntary and confidential HIV testing and pregnancy testing to prevent unwarranted barriers prior to and during the migration cycle;

²¹ A/HRC/15/29.

²² Resolution 73/195, annex.

15. *Stresses* the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the protection of the human rights of migrants, through, inter alia, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and therefore:

(a) Requests all States, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to take into account in their policies and initiatives on migration issues the global character of the migratory phenomenon and to give due consideration to international, regional and bilateral cooperation in this field, including by undertaking dialogues on migration that include countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as civil society, including migrants, with a view to addressing, in a comprehensive manner, inter alia, its causes and consequences and the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, granting priority to the protection of the human rights of migrants;

(b) Encourages States to promote the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including its target 10.7 on the facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies;

(c) Also encourages States to take the measures necessary to achieve policy coherence on migration at the local, national, regional and international levels, including by ensuring coordinated child protection policies and systems across borders that are in full compliance with international human rights law;

(d) Further encourages States to cooperate effectively in protecting witnesses in cases of smuggling of migrants and victims in cases of trafficking in persons, regardless of their migration status;

(e) Calls upon the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation in the development of methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination and to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in this regard;

(f) Encourages Governments, as appropriate, to strengthen 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 the protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants;

(g) Urges all States, in line with relevant obligations under international human rights law, to combat all forms of discrimination, such as expressions, acts and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, violence, xenophobia and related intolerance against all migrants, as well as disinformation, while at the same time acknowledging the need to promote an open and evidence-based public discourse on migration and migrants, in partnership with all parts of society, that generates a more realistic, humane and constructive perception in this regard, and 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;

(h) Encourages States to include, as appropriate, information on the implementation of their international obligations related to the human rights of migrants in their national reports to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council and to the treaty bodies;

16. *Reaffirms* the consideration afforded to the issues of migration, development and human rights in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

17. *Invites* Member States to consider establishing, as applicable, open and accessible information points along relevant migration routes that can refer migrants to disability-inclusive, child-sensitive and gender-sensitive support and counselling, offer opportunities to communicate with consular representatives of the country of origin, and make available relevant information, including on human rights and fundamental freedoms, appropriate protection and assistance, options and pathways for regular migration, and possibilities for safe and dignified return, in a language that the person concerned understands;

18. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, to address practical barriers, including language barriers, that migrants may encounter in countries of destination, and provide them with adequate information about their rights, including to consular assistance, prior to their departure from their countries of origin;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to commit to develop national gender-responsive, disability-inclusive 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, regardless of their migration status, and further stresses 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;

20. *Invites* Member States to provide newly arrived migrants with targeted, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, accessible and comprehensive information and legal guidance on their rights and obligations, including on compliance with national and local laws, obtaining of work and resident permits, status adjustments, registration with authorities, access to justice to file complaints about rights violations, as well as access to basic services;

21. *Encourages* Governments to ensure that the return of migrants who do not have the legal right to stay on another State's territory is safe and dignified, follows an individual assessment, is carried out by competent authorities through prompt and effective cooperation between countries of origin and destination, and allows all applicable legal remedies to be exhausted, in compliance with due process guarantees and other obligations under international human rights law;

22. *Calls upon* States to ensure that migrants who may be in vulnerable situations at international borders have access to assistance and relief, regardless of their migration status, and to create a safe and enabling environment in which humanitarian actors that provide such attention can operate free from hindrance and insecurity, including by ensuring that domestic law and administrative provisions and their application facilitate the work of all actors providing humanitarian assistance to and defending the human rights of migrants in transit, inter alia by avoiding the criminalization and stigmatization of the work of humanitarian actors, as well as impediments thereto, obstruction thereof or restrictions thereon, that are not in line with international human rights law;

23. *Encourages* States to ensure that agreements that regulate the arrival of migrants, transfer asylum processing beyond their borders or allow readmissions or expulsions to third countries are fully aligned with States' obligations under international law, including human rights law, and that such agreements include binding safeguards, are based on good faith and shared responsibility among States, and are subject to periodic human rights impact assessments as well as accessible complaint and redress mechanisms to strengthen transparency;

24. *Also encourages* States to strengthen cooperation, information exchange and coordination at all levels, including between countries of origin, transit and destination, and with international humanitarian organizations, civil society

organizations, and migrants and their families, in order to prevent and investigate human rights violations and abuses against migrants in transit, to find and identify missing migrants and to ensure accountability for victims;

25. *Encourages* States, relevant international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to continue and to enhance their dialogue in relevant international meetings with a view to strengthening and making more inclusive public policies aimed at promoting and respecting human rights, including those of migrants;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of the contribution of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants, as well as other key actors, to the discussion on international migration;

27. *Welcomes* the recommendations on strengthening cooperation on missing migrants and providing humanitarian assistance to migrants in distress, set out in the report of the Secretary-General,²³ pursuant to the Progress Declaration of the first International Migration Review Forum;²⁴

28. *Invites* the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its eighty-first and eighty-second sessions, as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee;

29. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit a report to the General Assembly and to engage in an interactive dialogue at its eighty-first and eighty-second sessions, under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”;

30. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the human rights of migrants;²⁵

31. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth and eightieth sessions;²⁶

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council at their eighty-second and sixty-sixth sessions, respectively, a comprehensive report entitled “Human rights of migrants”, covering all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution;

33. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

²³ A/79/590, annex.

²⁴ Resolution 76/266, annex.

²⁵ See A/80/398.

²⁶ A/79/213 and A/80/302.

Draft resolution 45

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

See [A/C.3/80/L.51](#).

Draft resolution 46

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

See [A/C.3/80/L.29](#).

Draft resolution 47

Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

See [A/C.3/80/L.32/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 48

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

See [A/C.3/80/L.30](#).

Draft resolution 49**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,¹ international human rights treaties and other relevant international instruments and declarations,

Recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,² the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment³ and the Optional Protocol thereto,⁴ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁷ and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict,⁸ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁹ and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,¹⁰ as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹¹

Recalling also the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹² and Additional Protocol I thereto, of 1977,¹³ as applicable, as well as relevant customary international law,

Confirming the primary responsibility of States to respect, protect and fulfil human rights,

Acknowledging that international human rights law and international humanitarian law are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

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

* [A/C.3/80/L.33/Rev.1](#), as orally revised.

¹ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

³ Ibid., vol. 1465, No. 24841.

⁴ Ibid., vol. 2375, No. 24841.

⁵ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁸ Ibid., vol. 2173, No. 27531.

⁹ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹⁰ Ibid., vol. 2716, No. 48088.

¹¹ Resolution [61/295](#), annex.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

¹³ Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17512.

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, as well as its resolutions [78/221](#) of 19 December 2023 and [79/184](#) of 17 December 2024 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, [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 [ES-11/7](#) of 24 February 2025 on advancing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine, and Human Rights Council resolutions [49/1](#) of 4 March 2022,¹⁴ [52/32](#) of 4 April 2023,¹⁵ [55/23](#) of 4 April 2024¹⁶ and [58/24](#) of 4 April 2025¹⁷ 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,¹⁸

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,

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

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VI, sect. A.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/78/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/79/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Eightieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/80/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VII.

fundamental freedoms of all persons, including Indigenous Peoples, and its cooperation with human rights treaty bodies and international institutions,

Encouraging all efforts aimed at achieving a resolution of the conflict through peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

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 law 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 and under 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 a wide array of gross and systematic 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](#)¹⁹ and [72/190](#),²⁰ and the reports of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolutions [73/263](#),²¹ [74/168](#),²² [75/192](#),²³ [76/179](#),²⁴ [77/229](#),²⁵ [78/221](#)²⁶ and [79/184](#),²⁷ and recalling with deep concern the reports of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine of 18 October 2022,²⁸ 15 March 2023,²⁹ 19 October 2023,³⁰ 18 March 2024,³¹ 25 October 2024,³² 28 May 2025, 21 October 2025³³ and 28 October 2025³⁴ pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions [49/1](#), [52/32](#), [55/23](#) and [58/24](#) on the situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression,

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

¹⁹ See [A/72/498](#).

²⁰ See [A/73/404](#).

²¹ [A/74/276](#).

²² [A/75/334](#) and [A/HRC/44/21](#).

²³ [A/76/260](#) and [A/HRC/47/58](#).

²⁴ [A/77/220](#) and [A/HRC/50/65](#).

²⁵ [A/78/340](#) and [A/HRC/53/64](#).

²⁶ [A/79/258](#) and [A/HRC/56/69](#).

²⁷ [A/80/315](#).

²⁸ [A/77/533](#).

²⁹ [A/HRC/52/62](#).

³⁰ [A/78/540](#).

³¹ [A/HRC/55/66](#).

³² [A/79/549](#).

³³ [A/80/497](#).

³⁴ [A/HRC/58/67](#).

protected persons, as well as the associated negative impacts on the human rights situation, including the forcible transfer within temporarily occupied territory or deportation of civilians, deprivation of land and residential property 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,

Gravely concerned that, since 2014, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment has reportedly been widely and systematically 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, Asan and Aziz Akhmetov, Iryna Danylovykh, Bohdan Ziza, Enver Krosh, Vilen Temeryanov, Mariano García Calatayud, Seyran Saliev, Oleh Pryhodko, Osman Arifmemetov and many others,

Deeply concerned about the serious continued restrictions on the right to freedom of movement and the rights to liberty and security of person, 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 those involving 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,

Expressing grave concern at the findings of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine that Russian authorities have committed enforced disappearances as crimes against humanity, and that the enforced disappearances were committed for a prolonged period of time as part of a widespread and systematic attack against civilian populations, pursuant to a coordinated State policy,

Expressing grave concern also at the reported continued denial by the Russian authorities of information to the families of forcibly disappeared and missing persons, as well as prisoners of war and civilian detainees, on their fate and whereabouts, which denies victims and their families justice, truth, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition,

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 rights 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 and residential property, 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 and opinion and freedom of peaceful assembly, 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, lawyers, 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)*,³⁵

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)*,³⁶

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,

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

³⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/79/4)*, chap. V, sect. A.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

been arbitrarily arrested, detained, prosecuted, harassed, intimidated, tortured and killed 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,

Expressing grave concern at the findings of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine that the Russian authorities, pursuant to a coordinated State policy, have engaged in widespread and systematic torture, including sexual violence, against civilians and prisoners of war, amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity,

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 within 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, which have been carried out as part of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and calling upon the Russian Federation to work with humanitarian actors to ensure the safe and timely return of all Ukrainian children,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken within the framework of the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children, aimed at consolidating international support, fostering coordinated action and dialogue among States, relevant international and regional organizations and humanitarian actors, and contributing to ensuring the prompt, safe and unconditional return of children unlawfully deported or forcibly transferred within the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, in accordance with obligations under international law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and recalling the need to ensure accountability for such violations,

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 temporarily 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 third consecutive year of the Russian armed forces and affiliated armed groups as a persistent perpetrator of grave violations against children in an annex to the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict,³⁷ specifically for the killing and maiming of children and attacks on schools and hospitals in Ukraine,

Expressing deep concern at the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by women and girls affected by the war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine and under the temporary occupation of the Russian Federation, and recognizing that women and girls are particularly at risk and are often specifically targeted and at an increased risk of violence under occupation, and in war and post-war situations,

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,

Recalling that the Russian armed and security forces and affiliated armed groups have been listed in the 2025 report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence³⁸ in the appendix concerning parties on notice for potential listing in the next report to the Security Council,

Acknowledging the importance of the investigation conducted by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine and emphasizing the

³⁷ [A/79/878-S/2025/247](#).

³⁸ [S/2025/389](#).

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, including those documented by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine and the mission of experts under the Moscow Mechanism, 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 temporarily 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 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 of 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 forcibly disappeared and missing Ukrainian citizens, as well as civilian detainees, transferred and deported children, and 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)³⁹ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);⁴⁰

³⁹ Resolution 70/175, annex.

⁴⁰ Resolution 65/229, annex.

(k) To address ongoing impunity and ensure that those 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, and ensure a safe and enabling environment for independent media pluralism and 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 imposing criminal penalties on individuals for exercising the rights to freedom of expression and to peaceful assembly, and to quash all penalties imposed on residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine for expressing dissenting views, such as 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 international and humanitarian organizations full information on the current whereabouts of and access to all Ukrainian children who were forcibly transferred within the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine or deported to the Russian Federation, including those subsequently adopted or placed within Russian families, in order to ensure that these children are provided protection and care in accordance with international law, including the right to return to Ukraine;

(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 1949,⁴¹ including through the setting up of a mixed medical commission, and to ensure the complete exchange of prisoners of war;

⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

(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,⁴² 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* all parties to the conflict to uphold their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, to ensure the protection of civilians and vulnerable populations and to take all measures necessary to prevent violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearance and discrimination;

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to support human rights defenders in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and across Ukraine and to continue advocacy at bilateral and multilateral forums for the upholding of human rights, including by condemning the violations and abuses committed by the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine;

13. *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

⁴² Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.

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;

14. *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;

15. *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;

16. *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;

17. *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;

18. *Decides* to include the item entitled “The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine” in the annual agenda of the General Assembly;

19. *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;

20. *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;

21. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first 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 sixty-second session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue, in accordance with Council resolution [59/22](#) of 8 July 2005;⁴³

22. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the matter at its eighty-first session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

⁴³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eightieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/80/53)*, chap. VI, sect. A.

Draft resolution 50**Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic**

See [A/C.3/80/L.31/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 51**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**

See [A/C.3/80/L.7](#).

Draft resolution 52**United Nations Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending (the Kyoto Model Strategies)**

See [A/C.3/80/L.8](#).

Draft resolution 53**Tackling illicit trafficking in wild fauna and flora, including timber and timber products, the illegal mining of and illicit trafficking in minerals and precious metals, illicit trafficking in waste and other crimes that affect the environment**

See [A/C.3/80/L.9](#).

Draft resolution 54**Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons**

See [A/C.3/80/L.4/Rev.1](#).

Draft resolution 55
Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity*

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions [46/152](#) of 18 December 1991, [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, [67/1](#) of 19 September 2012, [69/193](#) and [69/196](#) of 18 December 2014, [70/178](#) and [70/182](#) of 17 December 2015, [71/209](#) of 19 December 2016, [72/196](#) of 19 December 2017, [73/186](#) of 17 December 2018, [74/177](#) of 18 December 2019, [75/196](#) of 16 December 2020, [76/187](#) of 16 December 2021, [77/237](#) of 15 December 2022 and [78/229](#) of 19 December 2023,

Reaffirming also its resolutions relating to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,¹ the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴ the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁵ and all the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and recalling its resolution [79/243](#) of 24 December 2024, by which 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 (the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime) was adopted,

Recalling the results achieved by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,⁶ including the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the Kyoto Declaration),⁷ and the follow-up process by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and welcoming the adoption of its resolution 80/___ of ___ December 2025 on the United Nations Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending (the Kyoto Model Strategies),

Reaffirming its resolutions [78/223](#) of 19 December 2023, [79/186](#) of 17 December 2024 and 80/___ of ___ December 2025 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, and the decision that the main theme of the Fifteenth Congress should be “Accelerating crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: protecting people and planet and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the digital age”,

Underscoring the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, reaffirming its resolution [73/183](#) of 17 December 2018 and its resolution [78/225](#) of 19 December 2023 on enhancing the contributions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the accelerated

* [A/C.3/80/L.3/Rev.1](#), as amended by [A/C.3/80/L.57](#).

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁶ See [A/CONF.234/16](#).

⁷ Resolution [76/181](#), annex.

implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which Member States were encouraged to accelerate, as appropriate, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through their efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Abu Dhabi from 25 to 30 April 2026,

Reaffirming its resolution [73/185](#) of 17 December 2018 on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Expressing its grave concern about the negative effects of transnational organized crime on development, peace, stability and security and human rights, about the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime and about the growing degree of penetration of criminal organizations and their financial and economic resources into the economy,

Deeply concerned about the growing links, in some cases, between forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, especially the links between organized crime and the financing of terrorism, recognizing that countering transnational organized crime and terrorism is a common and shared responsibility, and in this respect recalling its resolution [74/175](#) of 18 December 2019 and reaffirming its resolution [78/226](#) of 19 December 2023 on technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, while noting the importance of avoiding duplication of efforts among United Nations entities,

Convinced that the rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels, including through crime prevention and criminal justice mechanisms, is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth and sustainable development and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and in this respect reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which, inter alia, includes 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, and to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in this respect recalling its resolution [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level,

Welcoming the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption, by its resolution [55/25](#) of 15 November 2000, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, and the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Protocol against firearms trafficking,

Emphasizing that transnational organized crime must be addressed with full respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States and in accordance with the rule of law at the national and international levels, as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and by addressing root causes that may drive people towards transnational organized crime, and recognizing that technical assistance and economic development are fundamental to ensuring the effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and recalling in this regard article 30 of the Convention,

Encouraging Member States to develop and implement, as appropriate, comprehensive, evidence-based crime prevention policies, national and local strategies and action plans based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society, and in this respect stressing that social development and the promotion of the rule of law, including equal access to justice and the fostering of a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in accordance with the Kyoto Declaration, should be integral elements of strategies to foster crime prevention and economic development in all States,

Also encouraging Member States to take note of the recommendations on the importance of effective strategies to prevent and combat organized crime contained in resolution 11/2 of 21 October 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁸ as well as Conference of the Parties resolution 12/2 of 18 October 2024,⁹ in which States Parties are encouraged to consider organized fraud as a serious crime, as defined in article 2 (b) of the Organized Crime Convention, and to strengthen cooperation with all stakeholders to ensure that legal persons involved in organized fraud are held accountable and that effective assistance and protection are provided for victims of fraud,

Recalling its resolution 74/172 of 18 December 2019 on Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development,

Recalling also its resolution 78/267 of 21 March 2024 declaring 15 November the International Day for the Prevention and Fight against All Forms of Transnational Organized Crime, and its resolution 79/266 of 4 March 2025 proclaiming 25 July of each year the International Day for Judicial Well-being,

Concerned about violence in urban areas, including armed violence fuelled by the accessibility of trafficked firearms, and recognizing the need for inclusive and effective measures to address urban safety and the prevention of related crime and violence in an integrated, participatory and cross-sectoral manner,

Reaffirming its commitment and strong political will in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them, encouraging the effective participation and inclusion of all sectors of society, thus creating the conditions needed to advance the wider United Nations agenda, and recognizing the responsibility of Member States to uphold human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular for those affected by crime, including young people and women, and those who may be in contact with the criminal justice system, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and to prevent and counter hate crimes, as well as crimes motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind,

Taking note of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 25/2 of 27 May 2016 on promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers,¹⁰ in which the Commission encouraged Member States to adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures to ensure that effective legal aid, including for victims of crime, is provided consistent with their domestic legislation and in line with the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,¹¹ and which also contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and recognizing

⁸ See CTOC/COP/2022/9, sect. I.A.

⁹ See CTOC/COP/2024/11, sect. I.A.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 10 (E/2016/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹¹ Resolution 67/187, annex.

the important role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing assistance to Member States, upon request, in their use and application,

Recalling its resolution [78/227](#) of 19 December 2023 on equal access to justice for all, in which Member States were encouraged to explore cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary, multi-stakeholder, holistic and integrated partnerships, strategies and approaches at the national level when developing measures to reduce inequities in the criminal justice system, and to advance equal access to justice, legal aid, including specialized legal aid services where appropriate, and equal treatment before the law for all, including through restorative justice programmes where appropriate, and noting the expert group meeting on equal access to justice for all, convened by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Brasilia from 9 to 11 December 2024,

Deeply concerned about the negative impact of corruption on development and on the enjoyment of human rights, and recognizing the universal importance of good governance, transparency, integrity and accountability, thus calling for a zero-tolerance approach to corruption and more effective measures to prevent and counter corruption in all its forms, including bribery, as well as measures to prevent the laundering of proceeds of corruption and other forms of crime,

Bearing in mind its resolution [79/190](#) of 17 December 2024 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 that, pursuant to chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the return of assets is one of the main purposes, an integral part and a fundamental principle of the Convention and that the States Parties to the Convention shall afford one another the widest measure of cooperation and assistance,

Welcoming the progress made with regard to the review phase of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the preparations for the next phase of the Mechanism, and stressing the importance of the full and effective implementation of the obligations of the Convention by all States Parties, and drawing attention to the urgent need for progress in the first review phase of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto to unlock its benefits, including provisions of technical assistance, exchange of experiences and lessons learned among States Parties through their participation in the review process,

Taking note with appreciation of the statistical framework for measuring corruption prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and national and international stakeholders,

Recognizing that, thanks to their nearly universal adherence and wide scope of application, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹² and the United Nations Convention against Corruption offer fundamental legal bases for international cooperation to support the investigation and prosecution of crimes covered by those Conventions, including for extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation and asset recovery, and that they provide effective mechanisms that should be further implemented and utilized in practice,

Reaffirming the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”, adopted by the General

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

Assembly at its thirty-second special session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 4 June 2021,¹³

Stressing the importance of strengthened international cooperation, based on the principles of common and shared responsibility and in accordance with international law, to effectively address the world drug problem, recalling in this respect its resolution [79/191](#) of 17 December 2024, and to dismantle illicit networks and counter transnational organized crime, including money-laundering, organized fraud and scam operations, including such operations carried out by means of illegal call centres and online scam centres, illicit financial flows, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, smuggling of commercial goods, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including diversion, loss and theft of firearms, crimes that affect the environment and other forms of organized crime, all of which threaten national security and undermine sustainable development and the rule of law, and stressing also in this respect the importance of law enforcement cooperation and exchange of information, in accordance with international law, as well as of designated central authorities and effective points of contact dedicated to facilitating the procedures related to international cooperation, including for extradition and mutual legal assistance requests, and asset recovery, as well as the importance of the coordinating role of relevant regional networks,

Inviting Member States to mainstream youth perspectives in their crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, as appropriate, including strategies on preventing the recruitment of young people into criminal groups through a comprehensive approach, reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration, with a focus on youth needs, vulnerabilities and empowering youth to become active agents of positive change in their communities, in line with the provisions of the Kyoto Declaration,

Welcoming the high-level debates of the General Assembly held on 5 June 2024 and on 13 June 2025 on the themes of crime prevention through sports and the global prison challenge, respectively, and taking note of the summaries of the discussions prepared by the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and transmitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to all Member States,

Noting the important contribution that public-private sector cooperation can make in efforts to prevent and combat criminal activities, such as transnational organized crime, corruption, cybercrime and terrorism,

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 Rights¹⁴ 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,

Reaffirming the commitments made by Member States in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006,¹⁵ and its successive biennial reviews, in particular in its resolution [77/298](#) of 22 June 2023, in which it encouraged Member States and United Nations entities to strengthen and better

¹³ Resolution [S-32/1](#), annex.

¹⁴ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

¹⁵ Resolution [60/288](#).

coordinate their actions against terrorism and to prevent and combat violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, including through technical assistance provided to Member States upon their request, and highlighting in this respect the work of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, established through its resolution [71/291](#) of 15 June 2017, and that of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities on strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Highlighting the importance of its resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism and on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism adopted at its seventy-third to seventy-sixth sessions, and recognizing that there are a number of drivers underlying radicalization to terrorism, and that development based on the principles of social justice, inclusion and equal opportunities can contribute to the prevention of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism,

Expressing concern that terrorists may benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from trafficking in arms, drugs and cultural property, as well as trafficking in persons and in human organs, and from the illicit trade in natural resources, including oil, and in oil products, modular refineries and related material, precious metals, stones and other minerals, charcoal and wildlife, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes, including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery, emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels to strengthen responses to this challenge, and condemning the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups in some countries,

Recalling its resolution [66/177](#) of 19 December 2011 on strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities, in which it urged States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption to apply fully the provisions of those Conventions, in particular measures to prevent and combat money-laundering, including by criminalizing the laundering of proceeds of transnational organized crime, as well as measures to enhance national confiscation regimes and international cooperation, including in asset recovery, and recalling also its resolution [79/234](#) of 24 December 2024, in which, inter alia, it reiterated 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,

Recognizing the need to disrupt the financial and logistical support of organized criminal groups, including by strengthening asset recovery in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and by implementing effective measures to prevent and combat money-laundering, and noting the opportunities and challenges arising from digitalization, including the use of emerging payment methods and technologies, such as virtual assets and digital currencies, as well as critical information infrastructure and online platforms,

Noting with concern the misuse of virtual assets and related payment methods by criminal individuals and transnational organized crime groups to raise, move, store and utilize funds, including the proceeds of crime, as well as the potential use of emerging payment methods, such as prepaid cards and mobile payments or virtual assets, by terrorists and terrorist groups,

Taking into consideration all resolutions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, in particular those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation, as well as to the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law, including equal access to justice, and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance to Member States in improving systems for collecting and analysing data on crime prevention and criminal justice at all levels,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the delivery of advisory services and technical assistance to requesting Member States in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice reform, data and information analysis, preventing and countering organized crime, corruption, organized fraud, cybercrime, drug trafficking and terrorism, as well as in the area of international cooperation, with special emphasis on extradition, mutual legal assistance, and the international transfer of sentenced persons,

Reiterating its concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, welcoming the extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office, and inviting the working group to consider possible implementation of management tools to increase productivity and to help to create a dynamic organization, where appropriate,

Welcoming 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,¹⁶

Reiterating its condemnation of all forms of violence against women and girls, noting with deep concern the prevalence of violence against women and girls and the obstacles to their access to justice, which may result in the impunity of perpetrators, and in this respect reaffirming its resolutions 65/228 of 21 December 2010, 71/170 of 19 December 2016, 72/149 of 19 December 2017, 73/148 of 17 December 2018, 75/161 of 16 December 2020, 77/193 of 15 December 2022 and 79/152 of 17 December 2024, recalling the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council addressing various aspects of violence against women and girls of all ages, and recalling also the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-seventh session, which addressed the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls,¹⁷

Expressing deep concern about the gender-related killing of women and girls, recalling its relevant resolutions,¹⁸ recognizing the key role of law enforcement and the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to the gender-related killing of women and girls, including by ending impunity for such crimes, and noting in this respect paragraph (d) of Statistical Commission decision 53/113 of 11 March 2022,¹⁹

Noting the significance of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2013/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁸ Resolutions 68/191 and 70/176.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 4 (E/2022/24)*, chap. I, sect. C.

Criminal Justice²⁰ as a way to assist countries in strengthening their national crime prevention and criminal justice capacities to respond to all forms of violence against women and girls,

Recalling its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, by which it adopted the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, convinced of the importance of preventing youth crime, including through sports, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting in particular child victims of all forms of violence, including those in contact with the law and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children of prisoners, stressing that such responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of children and young people, consistent with the obligations of the States Parties under relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child²¹ and the Optional Protocols thereto,²² and noting other relevant United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, where appropriate,

Recalling also its resolution 77/233 of 15 December 2022 on strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, in which Member States were encouraged to engage in dialogue and foster cooperation with relevant Internet service and access providers that fall under their jurisdictions to promote and ensure child safety and well-being and to cooperate with a view to combating the production and dissemination of child exploitation and abuse material, online and offline, and its resolution 79/188 of 17 December 2024 on preventing and countering violence against children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 2024/12 of 23 July 2024 on the treatment of children associated with terrorist groups, including children who are recruited and exploited by those groups,

Recalling further its resolutions 74/170 of 18 December 2019 and 76/183 of 16 December 2021, entitled “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”, reaffirming the importance of multisectoral partnerships for youth crime prevention and the role of sport, and bearing in mind the primary role and responsibility of Member States in that regard,

Emphasizing the importance of international instruments and United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners, in particular women and juveniles, and in this regard welcoming Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 34/2 of 23 May 2025, entitled “Celebrating the Bangkok Rules and the Nelson Mandela Rules: a call for continued action in the field of prison management and the treatment of offenders”,²³

Recalling its resolutions 70/146 of 17 December 2015, 74/143 of 18 December 2019 and 77/209 of 15 December 2022, in which it reaffirmed that no one shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Stressing the importance of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials²⁴ and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law

²⁰ Resolution 65/228, annex.

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

²² Ibid., vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2025, Supplement No. 10 (E/2025/30)*, chap. I, sect. C.

²⁴ Resolution 34/169, annex.

Enforcement Officials,²⁵ which are voluntary United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice that emphasize, inter alia, efficient and human rights-based policing,

Recalling its resolution [65/229](#) of 21 December 2010 on the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), and in this regard encouraging the efforts of Member States to implement the Bangkok Rules,

Welcoming the adoption, by its resolution [70/175](#) of 17 December 2015, of the revision to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), and reaffirming its resolution [72/193](#) of 19 December 2017, in which, inter alia, Member States were encouraged to endeavour to improve conditions of imprisonment and to promote the practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules as the universally acknowledged and updated minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners, to use the Rules as a guide in the development of prison laws, policies and practices, to continue exchanging good practices and identifying challenges faced in the practical application of the Rules and to share their experiences in dealing with those challenges,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution [2017/19](#) of 6 July 2017 on promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, which constitutes a serious crime and a grave offence to human dignity and physical integrity, a violation or abuse of human rights and a challenge to sustainable development and requires the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to identify and protect the victims and survivors of such trafficking, and a robust criminal justice response that also seeks to ensure, in accordance with national legislation, the non-punishment of victims of trafficking in persons for crimes committed as a direct consequence of their exploitation or for crimes they were compelled to commit, and recalling 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,²⁶ and its resolutions [71/167](#) of 19 December 2016, [72/195](#) of 19 December 2017, [73/146](#) of 17 December 2018, [74/176](#) of 18 December 2019, [75/158](#) of 16 December 2020, [76/186](#) of 16 December 2021 and [78/228](#) of 19 December 2023,

Bearing in mind its resolutions [73/189](#) of 17 December 2018, [75/195](#) of 16 December 2020, [77/236](#) of 15 December 2022 and [79/189](#) of 17 December 2024 on 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,

Reaffirming its resolutions [72/1](#) of 27 September 2017, [76/7](#) of 22 November 2021 and 80/___ of ___ November 2025, by which it adopted political declarations on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

Underlining that Member States need to recognize that the crime of smuggling of migrants and the crime of trafficking in persons are distinct crimes and require separate and complementary legal, operational and policy responses, while recognizing that smuggled migrants might also become victims of trafficking in persons and therefore require appropriate protection and assistance, and recalling its resolutions 69/187 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, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2014/23 of 16 July 2014, 2015/23 of 21 July 2015, 2017/18 of 6 July 2017 and 2021/25 of 22 July 2021 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 30/1 of 21 May 2021²⁷ and 34/3 of 23 May 2025,²⁸

Reaffirming the importance of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²⁹ as the primary international legal instrument to combat the smuggling of migrants and related conduct as defined in the Protocol, and reiterating the need to promote and strengthen measures to combat the smuggling of migrants and to hold criminals involved in the smuggling of migrants accountable for their crimes,

Stressing the importance for Member States to take legislative or other measures to prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration by strengthening capacities and international cooperation to investigate, prosecute and penalize trafficking in persons, discouraging demand that fosters exploitation leading to trafficking, and ending impunity of trafficking networks,

Deeply concerned about the increasing harm caused by, and the negative impact of, illicitly manufactured and trafficked firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and about the links of such trafficking with other forms of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, as well as terrorism, and noting that reducing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition is one of the major components of the efforts to reduce the power of transnational organized criminal groups and the violence that accompanies their activities, and noting the adoption of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 65/2 of 18 March 2022, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation to address the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking”,³⁰

Noting international efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms, in particular in small arms and light weapons, as demonstrated by the adoption in 2001 of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,³¹ the entry into force in 2005 of 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,³² and the entry into force in 2014 of the Arms Trade Treaty,³³ and noting also the common themes and complementarity of these instruments,

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 10 (E/2021/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 2025, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2025/30)*, chap. I, sect. C.

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 8 (E/2022/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

³¹ *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.

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2326, No. 39574.

³³ *Ibid.*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

Recalling its resolution [79/40](#) of 7 December 2024, as well as all previous resolutions on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Reaffirming the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,³⁴ 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 Action³⁵ and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016,³⁶ 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,³⁷ 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 2019,³⁸

Stressing the need to take appropriate measures to ensure access to justice and protections for victims in criminal justice processes, including measures to ensure that identified victims of trafficking in persons are not penalized for having been trafficked and that they do not suffer from victimization as a result of actions taken by government authorities, communities and families, including criminal, civil, administrative or immigration penalties, for acts committed as a direct consequence of their trafficking situation, and in this regard reaffirming the importance of implementing, subject to national laws, rules and regulations, the principles of non-prosecution and non-punishment of victims of trafficking in persons,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, established in accordance with the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,³⁹ as well as the important contribution of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, within its mandate, to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Concerned at the growing involvement of terrorist and organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and alarmed by the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups, which is linked to trafficking in cultural property in some countries and to financing of terrorist activities,

Recognizing the indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences in a comprehensive and effective manner, and underlining the importance of the technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime aimed at supporting the implementation of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences⁴⁰ and at facilitating operational cooperation against all forms of trafficking in cultural property, including through the practical assistance tool developed to that end, and other tools, such as

³⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁶ Resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 2024, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2024/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

³⁹ Resolution [64/293](#).

⁴⁰ Resolution [69/196](#), annex.

the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) database of stolen works of art and the mobile app ID-Art,

Welcoming Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 27/5 of 18 May 2018⁴¹ and resolution 11/4 of 21 October 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁴² which focused on the need to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and counter trafficking in cultural property, including through judicial cooperation and mutual legal assistance, and noting the efforts of Member States to implement General Assembly resolutions 68/186 of 18 December 2013, 69/196, 73/130 of 13 December 2018, 76/16 of 6 December 2021 and 79/133 of 6 December 2024,

Taking note of the implementation of the Co-Action against Trafficking in Cultural Heritage (CATCH) initiative to be jointly carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and INTERPOL, in accordance with their mandates, to, inter alia, raise awareness, strengthen law enforcement capacities and enhance international cooperation to combat trafficking in cultural property,

Reaffirming the intrinsic value of biological diversity and its various contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna and flora 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,

Expressing concern at the involvement of organized criminal groups, as well as the substantial increase in the volume, rate of transnational occurrence and range of criminal offences related to crimes that affect the environment, including but not limited to trafficking in wild fauna and flora, timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes, the illegal mining of and illicit trafficking in minerals, precious metals and stones, and their use as a source of funding for organized crime, other relevant criminal activities and terrorism,

Reaffirming its resolution 76/185 of 16 December 2021, as well as resolutions 10/6 of 16 October 2020⁴³ and 11/3 of 21 October 2022⁴⁴ of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on preventing and combating transnational organized crime that affect the environment, and resolution 8/12 of 20 December 2019⁴⁵ of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, on preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment,

Welcoming resolution 12/4 of 18 October 2024 on enhancing measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁴⁶ and the discussions held at the first meeting of the expert group established pursuant thereto,

Taking note of the *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2024,

⁴¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 10 (E/2018/30)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁴² See CTOC/COP/2022/9, sect. I.A.

⁴³ See CTOC/COP/2020/10, sect. I.A.

⁴⁴ See CTOC/COP/2022/9, sect. I.A.

⁴⁵ See CAC/COSP/2019/17, sect. I.B.

⁴⁶ See CTOC/COP/2024/11, sect. I.A.

Expressing deep concern about crimes that affect the environment, including illicit trafficking in endangered and, where applicable, protected species of wild fauna and flora, in timber and timber products, in hazardous waste and other wastes, illegal mining and crimes in the fisheries sector, including those involving illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, as well as, inter alia, poaching, and emphasizing the need to prevent and combat such crimes by strengthening coordinated action to eliminate, prevent and combat corruption and disrupt illicit networks and also by coordinating international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts,

Recalling the adoption of its resolutions [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017, [73/343](#) of 16 September 2019, [75/311](#) of 23 July 2021, [77/325](#) of 25 August 2023 and [79/313](#) of 30 June 2025 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife, reaffirming its resolution 80/___ of ___ December 2025 on tackling illicit trafficking in wild fauna and flora, including timber and timber products, the illegal mining of and illicit trafficking in minerals and precious metals, illicit trafficking in waste and other crimes that affect the environment, and recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 28/3 of 24 May 2019⁴⁷ and 31/1 of 20 May 2022,⁴⁸ and taking note of the report pursuant to Commission resolution 31/1 submitted to the Commission at its thirty-second session in May 2023 compiling responses received from Member States,

Recognizing the economic, social and environmental impacts of crimes that affect the environment, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken in countries of supply, transit and demand to tackle transnational organized crimes that affect the environment, and emphasizing the importance of effective international cooperation among Member States, based on the principle of shared responsibility and in accordance with international law, and reaffirming that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full and permanent sovereignty over all its natural resources,

Concerned at the growing trend of cybercrime and the misuse of information and communications technologies in multiple forms of crime, and recalling its resolutions [73/187](#) of 17 December 2018, [74/173](#) of 18 December 2019, [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,

Stressing the need to enhance coordination and cooperation among Member States in combating cybercrime, including by providing technical assistance to developing countries, upon request, to improve national legislation and enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with cybercrime in all its forms, including its prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution, emphasizing in this context the role that the United Nations, in particular the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, plays, and reaffirming the importance of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communications technologies,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution [78/229](#);⁴⁹

2. *Underlines* the important role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in actively contributing to the accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁰ within its mandate, and in contributing to the follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals Summit held in September 2023;

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 10 (E/2019/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 2022, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2022/30)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁴⁹ [A/80/157](#).

⁵⁰ Resolution [70/1](#).

3. *Calls upon* all Member States, when appropriate, to take into consideration the Kyoto Declaration, adopted at the high-level segment of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, 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, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote the integrity, accountability, honesty and responsibility of criminal justice practitioners and institutions through specialized and appropriate training, and the application of codes or standards of conduct, and in this context notes the work of the Global Judicial Integrity Network aimed at strengthening judicial integrity;

5. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and urges States Parties to those conventions and protocols to make efforts towards their effective implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto represent the most important tools of the international community for fighting transnational organized crime, including cybercrime, notes with appreciation that the number of States Parties has reached 193, which is a significant indication of the commitment shown by the international community to combating transnational organized crime, and recalls in this respect resolution 10/4 of 16 October 2020 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁵¹ in which the Conference emphasized the continued relevance of the Convention, including in countering new, emerging and evolving forms of transnational organized crime, and urges States Parties to make, consistent with their national legislation, the widest possible use of the Convention as a legal basis for international cooperation in criminal matters, taking note in this respect of the relevant United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime digest of cases, which was released in October 2021;

7. *Urges* States Parties to actively participate in 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, in accordance with resolutions 9/1 of 19 October 2018⁵² and 10/1 of 16 October 2020⁵³ of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including by ensuring that the focal points and experts are nominated and by engaging to perform country reviews in a timely manner and by ensuring that voluntary contributions are made to ensure that the Secretariat can effectively support the process, as well as to implement observations emanating therefrom, including, where appropriate, by requesting technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to this end;

⁵¹ See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

⁵² See [CTOC/COP/2018/13](#), sect. I.A.

⁵³ See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

8. *Encourages* States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to submit case law, legislation and other relevant responses to the knowledge management portal known as Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime;

9. *Encourages* Member States to implement the commitments made 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 thirty-second special session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 4 June 2021;⁵⁴

10. *Recalls its invitation* to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 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”, after the conclusion 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 in the international asset recovery framework;

11. *Urges* States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to continue to provide full support to the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention, welcomes the progress made and calls upon States Parties to ensure the timely conclusion of the second cycle reviews in the first review phase and to participate in preparations for the next review phase, and notes with appreciation the resolve shown by States Parties to combat corruption and related crimes, as reflected in the country reviews of States Parties to the Convention;

12. *Also urges* States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to increase their efforts and to take measures to prevent and counter corruption, with the necessary focus on, among others, acts of corruption that involve vast quantities of assets, without undermining their commitment to preventing and countering corruption at all levels and in all forms, calls upon States Parties to the Convention to take measures to ensure that legal and natural persons are held accountable for corruption offences, including when they involve bribery and vast quantities of assets, in accordance with the Convention, and notes with appreciation the creation of regional anti-corruption hubs by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to better support States Parties in these endeavours;

13. *Takes note* of progress made in operationalizing the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network) under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages States to fully utilize, where appropriate and consistent with their domestic law, its operational tools and services, inter alia the guiding principles for the exchange of information, and to actively participate in the Network, as appropriate, as well as other relevant networks and capabilities such as those developed by INTERPOL and by the financial intelligence units;

14. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the implementation of their respective mandates, and calls upon States Parties to give full effect to the resolutions adopted by those bodies, including providing information regarding compliance with the treaties;

⁵⁴ Resolution S-32/1, annex.

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, including, inter alia, in the field of international cooperation in criminal matters, to strengthen the rule of law, also taking into account the work undertaken by other United Nations entities and relevant international organizations, in particular INTERPOL, within existing mandates, as well as regional and bilateral efforts, and to continue to ensure coordination and coherence, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group;

16. *Calls for* greater coordination and coherence among United Nations entities and with stakeholders, including donors, host countries and recipients of capacity-building, in countering transnational organized crime;

17. *Encourages* all States to have national and local action plans for crime prevention in order to take into account, in a comprehensive, integrated and participatory manner, inter alia, factors that place certain populations and places at higher risk of victimization and/or of offending, and to ensure that such plans are based on the best available evidence and good practices, and stresses that crime prevention should be considered an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States, in accordance with the commitments contained in General Assembly resolutions [70/1](#) and [70/299](#);

18. *Recommends* that Member States adopt multisectoral crime prevention policies and programmes for youth and increase their meaningful and inclusive participation therein, including through sport and education, taking into consideration their varying needs, and safeguard their well-being, recognizing that youth may face specific challenges and risk factors that make them particularly vulnerable to crime and to recruitment into criminal groups, all forms of violence, terrorism and victimization, and in this respect recalls its resolutions [74/170](#) and [76/183](#), entitled “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”, and Economic and Social Council resolution [2016/18](#) of 26 July 2016, entitled “Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention”, and further recalls the provision of the Kyoto Declaration on empowering youth by organizing social, educational, cultural, recreational, sports-related youth programmes and youth forums;

19. *Invites* Member States to consider policy recommendations identified in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *Global Report on Corruption in Sport*, where appropriate, with a view to promoting fair competition, healthy lives and principles of integrity and to creating an atmosphere of intolerance towards corruption in sport, and takes note of the implementation of the Sport against Crime: Outreach, Resilience, Empowerment (SC:ORE) initiative for at-risk youth developed jointly by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the International Olympic Committee to integrate sport into youth crime prevention initiatives, and of the policy guide *Preventing Youth Crime and Violence through Sports* that was developed under this initiative and provides evidence-based strategies to address youth crime and violence, and requests the Office to continue, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in close consultation with Member States, its relevant efforts;

20. *Takes note* of the progress made under the Global Resource for Anti-Corruption Education and Youth Empowerment (GRACE) initiative by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and requests the Office to continue, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in close consultation with Member States, its efforts to develop educational materials on fighting corruption and on the rule of law, and enhance cooperation with and build the capacity of relevant criminal justice authorities and educational institutions;

21. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their domestic law, to strengthen the capacity of their respective criminal justice systems to investigate, prosecute and punish crime, while supporting an accessible, effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice system and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of defendants, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of victims and witnesses, and to adopt and reinforce measures to ensure access to effective legal aid in criminal justice systems, as called for in its resolution [78/227](#) on equal access to justice for all;

22. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, to hold, within existing resources and during the eightieth session, a high-level debate on the theme “Preventing and combating illicit trafficking in wildlife and other crimes that affect the environment” and to prepare a summary of the discussion for transmission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to all Member States;

23. *Also invites* the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, to hold, within existing resources and during the eighty-first session, a high-level debate on the theme “Advancing justice for children in crime prevention and criminal justice efforts” and to prepare a summary of the discussion for transmission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to all Member States;

24. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices in respect of all forms of organized crime, including piracy and transnational organized crime committed at sea, cybercrime, criminal misuse of the Internet and other information and communications technologies as well as such misuse for terrorist purposes, the misuse of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children, trafficking in cultural property and artefacts, illicit financial flows, money-laundering, economic and financial crimes, including fraud, as well as tax and corporate crimes, match-fixing, counterfeiting in trademark goods, illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora and other crimes that affect the environment, such as trafficking in timber, hazardous waste, precious metals, stones and other minerals, drug trafficking, kidnapping, trafficking in persons, including the support and protection, as appropriate, of victims and survivors, their families and witnesses, organ trafficking, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, direct and indirect trade in oil and refined oil products with organized criminal and terrorist groups, as well as corruption and terrorism;

25. *Encourages* Member States to collect relevant information and to further identify, analyse and counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, the illicit access to, trafficking in and diversion of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its relevant mandates, to support, upon request, the efforts of Member States in that regard;

26. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further enhance technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become Party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, and the development of technical tools, publications and programmes, within its mandate, and in this respect takes note with appreciation of the development of the Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Terrorism of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which enables the Office to pursue partnership-based and people-centred technical assistance in support of Member States' requests for technical assistance on the international conventions and protocols against terrorism;

27. *Calls upon* Member States to address the threat posed by radicalization to terrorism in prisons, and calls upon the United Nations, especially the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to support Member States in this regard in cooperation and coordination with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities;

28. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its country and regional offices in building capacity at the local level, in particular in developing countries, in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impacts in the fight against transnational organized crime in all its forms when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to support, in an effective and efficient manner, efforts towards the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime, once into force, and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the Parties to the conventions, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with its mandate, and requests the Secretariat to continue to provide support to the Commissions within their respective mandates, enabling them to actively contribute, as appropriate, to the global follow-up and the thematic review of progress made by Member States in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as set forth in resolutions [70/299](#), [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 and [78/225](#);

30. *Urges* all Member States to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen, within its mandates, its research, operational and technical cooperation activities;

31. *Expresses concern* regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, emphasizes the need to provide the Office with adequate, predictable and stable resources and to ensure their cost-effective utilization, and requests the Secretary-General, also considering the extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office, to continue to report, within

existing reporting obligations, on the financial situation of the Office and to continue to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandates fully and effectively;

32. *Invites* States and other interested parties to make further voluntary contributions to the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and to the United Nations voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery;

33. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify national and international efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, religious intolerance, xenophobia and gender-related discrimination by, inter alia, raising awareness, developing educational materials and programmes and considering, where appropriate, drafting and enforcing legislation against discrimination, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance and capacity-building, upon request, to Member States in support of such efforts and urges Member States to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes;

34. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting those in vulnerable situations, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and in that regard expresses its concern about the increase in the activities of transnational and national organized criminal groups and others who profit from crimes against migrants, especially women and children, without regard for dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of national laws and international law;

35. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure equal access to justice for all, in order to reach the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and to follow up on the provisions of the Kyoto Declaration and its resolution [78/227](#) on equal access to justice for all, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop technical tools and training material based on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to continue to provide technical and material assistance to Member States, upon request;

36. *Also calls upon* Member States to implement, when appropriate, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁵⁵ bearing in mind their spirit and purpose, and to intensify their efforts to address the challenge of prison overcrowding through appropriate criminal justice reforms, which should include, where appropriate, a review of penal policies and practical measures to reduce pretrial detention, to enhance the use of non-custodial sanctions and measures and to improve access to legal aid to the extent possible, bearing in mind the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in this respect;

37. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as appropriate and in line with their national judicial system, the development of specialization in legal aid services, and further encourages Member States to ensure a comprehensive legal aid system, consistent with their national legislation, including through the application of a mediation process that is accessible, effective, sustainable and credible;

38. *Welcomes* the adoption of its resolution 80/___ of ___ December 2025 on the United Nations Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending (the Kyoto Model Strategies) and reaffirms its resolutions [76/182](#) of 16 December 2021, [77/232](#) of 15 December 2022, [78/224](#) of 19 December 2023 and [79/187](#) of 17 December 2024

⁵⁵ Resolution [70/175](#), annex.

on reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration, and encourages Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities and multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities;

39. *Encourages* Member States to enhance measures for reducing reoffending by making the best use of the United Nations Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending (the Kyoto Model Strategies) within the framework of the national legal system of each Member State in accordance with applicable international law, including relevant human rights law, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and existing resources, to take steps to ensure the broad dissemination of the Kyoto Model Strategies, to develop training materials and to provide technical assistance to Member States upon request;

40. *Invites* Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems, including by the use of non-custodial measures for women, when appropriate, and by improving the treatment of women prisoners, taking into consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),⁵⁶ and by developing and implementing national strategies and plans to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence and to strengthen the crime prevention and criminal justice response to the gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular by taking measures to support the practical capacity of Member States to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of such crime, and welcomes in this respect the practical tools recommended by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls at its meeting held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 November 2014;

41. *Also invites* Member States to integrate child- and youth-related issues into their criminal justice reform efforts, recognizing the importance of protecting children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, consistent with the obligations of Parties under relevant international instruments, and to develop comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies focused on the best interests of the child, consistent with the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

42. *Calls upon* Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to, and for States Parties to effectively implement, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to reinforce international cooperation for preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants and for the prosecution of smugglers, in accordance, as appropriate, with article 6 of the Protocol and with national laws and legislation, while effectively protecting the rights and respecting the dignity of smuggled migrants, consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and other applicable obligations under relevant international law, taking into account the special needs of women, children, especially when unaccompanied, and persons with disabilities and older persons, and in collaboration with international organizations, civil society and the private sector, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its technical assistance to Member States in accordance with the Protocol;

43. *Takes note* of the first *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants* published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as of its global Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants, and encourages Member States to submit to the Office information on smuggling of migrants for the purposes of compiling future reports

⁵⁶ Resolution 65/229, annex.

and to promote the reliable collection of relevant data and research, at the national and, as appropriate, the regional and international levels, invites the Office to systematically collect data and information from Member States on migrant smuggling routes, the *modi operandi* of migrant smugglers and the role of transnational organized crime, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

44. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that, in investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations is a standard practice, with a view to tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscating proceeds acquired through those crimes, and to consider trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants to be predicate offences of money-laundering;

45. *Takes note* of the periodical publication by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, recognizes that the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* is a useful resource facilitating information-sharing on the nature, scope and trends of trafficking in persons, as well as *modi operandi* of traffickers, and encourages Member States to submit to the Office information on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons for purposes of compiling future global reports, and to promote the reliable collection of relevant data and research on trafficking in persons;

46. *Emphasizes* the importance of preventing and combating all forms of trafficking in persons, and in this regard expresses its concern about the activities of transnational and national organized criminal groups and others who profit from such crimes, including for the purpose of organ removal, and calls upon Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to, and for States Parties, in accordance with their obligations, to fully and effectively implement the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as to strengthen national efforts to combat all forms of trafficking in persons and to protect and assist the victims of trafficking in accordance with all relevant legal obligations and in collaboration with international organizations, civil society and the private sector, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its technical assistance to Member States in accordance with the Protocol;

47. *Calls upon* Member States to prevent and combat organized fraud and scam operations, including related to trafficking in persons, carried out by means of illegal call centres and online scam centres, and to ensure the investigation and prosecution of organized criminal groups involved in facilitating online fraud and in luring victims and forcing them to conduct criminal activities;

48. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism, including the phenomenon of travelling, returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, especially with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance, and its financial sources, through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation and cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and its Executive Directorate, as well as to contribute to the work of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, established in accordance with resolution [71/291](#), and of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and invites Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with appropriate resources for its mandate;

49. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, within its mandate, technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, in accordance with United Nations-related instruments and international standards, including, where applicable, standards and relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations and intergovernmental bodies against money-laundering, inter alia and as appropriate, the Financial Action Task Force, in accordance with national legislation;

50. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other institutions, on the development of a methodology to produce estimates of the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows, and encourages the Office, within its relevant mandates and in cooperation with Member States, to continue its work on studying illicit financial flows related to criminal activities, in line with this methodology;

51. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request and without prejudice to the competence of the Office of Counter-Terrorism as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 April 2017,⁵⁷ technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of assistance and support programmes for victims of terrorism, including victims of gender-based violence committed by terrorists, in accordance with relevant national legislation, human rights and applicable international law, with emphasis on the particular needs of women and children, and takes note in this regard of the *Model Legislative Provisions to Support the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism*, developed by the Office together with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Office of Counter-Terrorism;

52. *Urges* States Parties to consider using the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in applicable and appropriate cases, to investigate and prosecute the smuggling of commercial goods, as called for by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its resolution 34/1 of 23 May 2025;⁵⁸

53. *Urges* States Parties to make effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for broad cooperation in preventing and combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, including money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, especially in returning such confiscated proceeds of crime or property to their legitimate owners, in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention;

54. *Encourages* States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to promptly notify countries of origin when objects that may be cultural property removed from their territory are identified, and to exchange information and statistical data on all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and reaffirms in this regard the importance of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/196 on the International Guidelines, and resolution 11/4 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations

⁵⁷ A/71/858.

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2025, Supplement No. 10 (E/2025/30)*, chap. I, sect. C.

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, entitled “Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking in any situations, including in the context of all armed conflicts and natural disasters”;

55. *Urges* Member States to introduce effective national and international measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in cultural property, including publicizing legislation, international guidelines and related technical background documents, and offering special training for police, customs and border services, and invites Member States to make trafficking in cultural property and related offences, including stealing from and looting of archaeological and other cultural sites, a serious crime, as defined in article 2 (b) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

56. *Calls upon* Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora and other crimes that affect the environment, such as trafficking in wildlife, timber and hazardous waste, involving organized criminal groups a serious crime in accordance with their national legislation and with article 2 (b) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

57. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop or amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, so that crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the Convention and as mandated in its article 6, for the purposes of money-laundering offences and are actionable under domestic legislation on proceeds of crime, so that assets derived from crimes that affect the environment can be seized, confiscated and disposed of;

58. *Encourages* States Parties to provide one another with the broadest possible cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, in preventing, investigating and prosecuting transnational organized crimes that affect the environment and related offences covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

59. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate and effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking in timber, hazardous waste and other wastes, precious metals, stones and other minerals by organized criminal groups, including, where appropriate, the adoption and effective implementation of the necessary legislation for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such crimes;

60. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, within its mandate, and in cooperation with relevant competent intergovernmental organizations, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States, upon request, for the purposes of supporting their efforts to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, as well as corruption and money-laundering related to such crimes;

61. *Strongly encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to improve and enhance the collection, quality, availability and analysis of data on crimes that affect the environment, including fauna and flora, consider undertaking national statistical capacity-building in this regard and share such data on a voluntary basis with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, consistent with its mandate, in order to strengthen research and analysis on global trends and patterns in crimes that affect the environment, including trafficking in wildlife, and to improve the effectiveness of strategies aimed at preventing and combating them;

62. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing tailor-made technical assistance, within its existing mandate, to enhance the capacity of affected States, upon their request, to combat piracy and other forms of crime committed at sea, including by assisting Member States in creating an effective law enforcement response and strengthening their judicial capacity;

63. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts in preventing and combating cybercrime and all forms of criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, including those facilitated through emerging technologies, through the development of comprehensive legal, institutional and operational frameworks, while enhancing capacities to use these tools responsibly to prevent and counter crime, and to enhance international cooperation involving electronic evidence in this regard, in keeping with the protection of personal data and human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy, in accordance with article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;⁵⁹

64. *Further encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts in preventing and combating child pornography and combating all forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse, and in this regard reiterates its request to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and capacity-building activities, upon request, in preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, both online and offline, including in line with the obligations of States contained in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;⁶⁰

65. *Recalls* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime, by resolution [79/243](#) of 24 December 2024, and its opening for signature, at a ceremony held in Hanoi on 25 and 26 October 2025, as relevant steps towards strengthening the global response to cybercrime and international cooperation for combating certain crimes committed by means of information and communications technology systems and in sharing evidence in electronic form of serious crimes, and invites all Member States to consider signing and ratifying the Convention with a view to ensuring its entry into force and to support its effective and efficient implementation, once in force, and emphasizes that the new convention must be implemented in a way that does not undermine the obligations of States contained in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

66. *Notes* that, where applicable and without prejudice to the positions of non-States Parties, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition are among the principal legal instruments to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and their parts and ammunition;

67. *Welcomes* the resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its twelfth session, held in Vienna from 14 to 18 October 2024,⁶¹ to promote greater use of the Convention by central and other competent authorities in extradition and mutual legal assistance and to enhance the effectiveness of these authorities;

⁵⁹ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

⁶¹ See [CTOC/COP/2024/11](#), sect. I.A.

68. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and to support them in their efforts to address the links with other forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism through, inter alia, legislative assistance, technical support, improved data collection and analysis and strengthened national statistical systems, and in this respect invites Member States to provide the Office with relevant information and, consistent with domestic law, suitably disaggregated data;

69. *Urges* Member States to exchange good practices and experiences of practitioners who are involved in combating illicit trafficking in firearms and to consider the use of available tools, including marking and record-keeping, to facilitate the tracing of firearms and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, in order to prevent their diversion and enhance criminal investigations into illicit trafficking in firearms;

70. *Urges* States Parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition to reinforce their control measures in line with the Protocol and other relevant international legal instruments to which they are Party, and seek the support and cooperation of manufacturers, dealers, importers, exporters, brokers and commercial carriers of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition with a view to increasing the effectiveness of import, export and transit controls, including, where appropriate, border controls, and of police and customs transborder cooperation, and takes note of the first United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *Global Study on Firearms Trafficking*;

71. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify all efforts to address the world drug problem, based upon the principle of common and shared responsibility and through a balanced integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based approach, including through more effective bilateral, regional and international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, 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, to counter the involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit drug production and trafficking and related criminal activities and to take steps to reduce the violence that accompanies drug trafficking as well as the illicit manufacturing of, trafficking in and diversion of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, that fuels such violence;

72. *Recommends* that Member States, as appropriate to their national contexts, adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments, regular data collection and analysis, and focusing on all sectors of and linkages within the justice system, and develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes, including ones that focus on early prevention by using multidisciplinary and participatory approaches, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States for this purpose;

73. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to gradually adopt the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, as well as the International Classification for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons, and to strengthen national statistical systems of criminal justice, requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to continue to strengthen the

regular collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable, timely and comparable data and information, including, as appropriate, real-time data, and data disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant criteria, and strongly encourages Member States to share such data and information with the Office;

74. *Takes note* of the global studies on the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, intentional homicide, including the gender-related killing of women and girls, and prison population that have been produced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and thus provide data-driven analyses in support of policy development at the national and international levels, and requests the Office to continue to develop, in close cooperation with Member States, technical and methodological tools and trend analyses and studies to enhance knowledge of crime trends and support Member States in designing appropriate responses in specific areas of crime, in particular in their transnational dimension and in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account the need to make the best possible use of existing resources;

75. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals, handbooks and capacity-building material, including e-learning training materials, developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

76. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration and close consultation with Member States and within existing resources, to continue to support the enhancement of capacity and skills in the field of forensic sciences, including the setting of standards, and the development of technical assistance material for training, such as manuals, compilations of useful practices and guidelines and scientific and forensic reference material, for law enforcement officials and prosecution authorities, and to promote and facilitate the establishment and sustainability of regional networks of forensic science providers in order to enhance their expertise and capacity to support criminal justice proceedings and prevent and combat transnational organized crime;

77. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to continue to implement the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration, including through the holding of intersessional thematic discussions that facilitate the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned among Member States and relevant stakeholders, in the consideration of the follow-up to the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the implementation of the Abu Dhabi declaration, and calls upon all Member States to actively participate in the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to be actively engaged in the preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2026;

78. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first and eighty-second sessions on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses;

79. *Decides* to consider the question of strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, at its eighty-second session.

B. Draft decision

Draft programme of work of the Third Committee for the eighty-first session of the General Assembly

See [A/C.3/80/L.60](#).
